Administration Report

ASSAM.

1893-94

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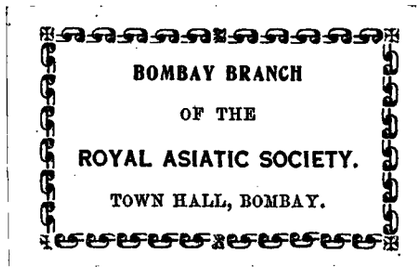

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

132893

PROVINCE OF ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1893-94.

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Office of the Chief Commissioner.

The office of the Chief Commissioner of Assam was held throughout the year by Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I.

Tributary State.

2. *Manipur.*—The only serious incident which disturbed a record, otherwise peaceful, was the raid by a combination of Kuki villages on the Khoiran Nága village of Swemi. The cause assigned for the attack was the failure of Swemi to give compensation to one Toki, the chief of a small village near Swemi, for an alleged theft of paddy. The attack was made at dawn when the inhabitants were wholly unprepared, and 286 persons, of whom 99 were men and 187 women and children, were massacred. Retaliation was prompt and successful. The Political Agent with 100 men succeeded in realising fines amounting to Rs. 2,850 and fifty guns without any opposition being offered. The leader Toki was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and two minor leaders to five years each, and an outpost of State police was established in the vicinity of the recalcitrant villages.

The question of the southern boundary of the State where it borders on the Chin Hills was finally settled during the year. A boundary line was agreed upon, subject to the approval of the Government of India, by a Commission consisting of the Political Officer, Chin Hills, and the Officiating Political Agent in Manipur. The principle adopted in the demarcation of the boundary was that the Manipur State should retain as much territory as possible over which it formerly exercised control, in order to obviate the necessity of the grant of compensation to the State for any loss of revenue. This principle was successfully followed, and the new frontier includes all villages from which the Manipur State has ever collected tribute, cutting off only a comparatively small tract over which it exercised treaty rights.

Considerable damage was caused both in the town of Imphal and in the low-lying portions of the valley by heavy floods due to the violent bursting of the monsoon. The banks of the Imphal river were breached in several places, and a large portion of the capital was under water for several days, causing a good deal of suffering to the inhabitants. A few cases of loss of life occurred, but the damage to crops was not so serious as was at one time anticipated, and the rice crop was on the whole plentiful.

Experiments were made in the State jail with crops of wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes, with sufficient success to justify the hope that the growing of wheat could be turned to profitable account by the Manipuris themselves. A large amount of rice continued to be exported to the Nága Hills. An attempt was made to register statistics of the export and import trade along the Silchar route, and the figures, although far from reliable, would seem to indicate a satisfactory expansion in external commerce. The total area of assessed rice cultivation in the Manipur Valley, exclusive of homestead and garden lands and of lands held on service tenure by the Rája and certain of his officials, amounted to 68,327 acres, and for these lands 24,887 *pattas* were issued or made out. The total expenditure on State Public Works amounted to Rs. 36,467, of which sum Rs. 15,742 were spent on the maintenance of the Cachar, Manipur, and Kohima bridle roads. The construction of the Mao-Manipur section of the Kohima cart-road, the cost of which is borne by the Imperial Government,

General Summary.

made good progress during the year; and of the total length of 68 miles lying within Manipur territory, 56 miles were completed at the end of the year, of which 31 miles were the result of the work in 1893-94. It is believed that the road will be open for traffic before the summer of 1895. When the Assam-Bengal Railway is completed to Dimapur, this cart-road will become a most important land route to Burma, and will probably afford the best general line for the construction of a narrow gauge railway at some future time.

The internal administration of the State calls for no special comment. In regard to the working of the Manipur police, experience had shown that the force, as constituted in 1893-94 wholly of Manipuris, could not be taught discipline without a considerable leavening of properly trained sepoys and officers; and the question of its reorganisation was under consideration at the close of the year. A small force of Civil Police for the town of Imphal and the Manipur Valley is now being organised, and has already been productive of good results in the detection of cattle thefts. The minor Rája made some progress in learning Bengali, and began English.

The gross revenue of the State, including an opening balance of Rs. 10,281, amounted to Rs. 3,14,616, the actual collections having been Rs. 1,59,758 on account of arrears and Rs. 1,44,577 on account of current demand. Considerable expansion occurred in the receipts under land revenue and hill and valley house tax during the year, and this was due to improvements in the methods of collection. The heaviest item in the expenditure was one of Rs. 1,37,500, of which Rs. 1,00,000 were on account of arrear and current demands of tribute for 1892-93 and 1893-94, and Rs. 37,500 on account of indemnity fine. The larger expenditure on the cost of police, *viz.*, Rs. 81,612, against Rs. 39,057 in the previous year, was mostly due to the purchase of arms and accoutrements.

Frontier tribes:

3. *Bhutias.*—Our relations with the Bhutias on both the Kámrúp and Darrang frontiers were of a most satisfactory nature. The fine inflicted on the Bhutan Government as the result of the enquiry into the Subankhatta depredations was remitted by the Government of India as an act of grace in consideration of the friendly character of our relations with the Bhutan Government for many years past. According to the account of Thelai Rája, the Bhutia official on the Kámrúp frontier, the realisation of the fine would have resulted in his execution, the Deb Rája having ordered him to be drowned unless he could succeed in getting the fine remitted. Whatever truth there may be in this, it seems clear that Thelai Rája is making every effort to keep his subjects in order, and not a single case of extortion practised on British subjects by Bhutias was reported during the year in either Darrang or Kámrúp.

Akas, Daflas, Miris, Khamtis, and Singphos.—The behaviour of the Akas, Daflas, Miris, Khamtis, and Singphos was, on the whole, satisfactory, and does not call for comment.

Abors.—The only political event of importance on the north-east frontier during the year was the expedition which was sent against the Abors to punish them for the murder of our subjects within our territory. The increasing insolence of this tribe culminated in attacks on parties of Military Police patrolling in the vicinity of Sadiya in November and December. An expedition, consisting of 400 Military Police, drawn from the Lakhimpur and Nága Hills Battalions, assisted by 100 men of the 44th Gurkha Rifles and 2 mountain guns, advanced from Sadiya on the 15th January 1894, and occupied in succession the villages of Bomjur, Dambuk, and Silluk, after encountering a good deal of resistance. At Dambuk, the Abors erected an immense stockade, over a mile in length, which they occupied in considerable force and evidently thought invincible. The mountain guns could make no impression on it, but it was finally rushed after some brisk fighting. Although the Abors continued to oppose the

advance of the column, they never again made any stubborn attempt at resistance. An effort was subsequently made to reach the Damroh group of villages, the stronghold of the Padam Abors, but was unsuccessful owing to a disaster which overtook a small party left at Bordak in charge of supplies. This disaster was entirely due to the treachery of the villages of Padu and Membu, who professed to be friendly and proferred assistance in the shape of porters to carry rations from Bordak. On the arrival of the Abor porters at Bordak, they suddenly set upon the sepoys and coolies, killed them all, and completely gutted the place and destroyed all the rations. Rumours of the catastrophe and shortness of provisions necessitated the return of the column advancing on Damroh, which now had to turn its attention to the treacherous villages of Padu and Membu. Both these villages were captured and adequately punished, and the expedition returned to Sadiya on the 14th March. *General Summary.*

Mishmis.—The Chulikata Mishmis sympathised with the Abors during the recent hostilities, and the murder of three military policemen between Bomjur and Kherimpani on the 27th November 1893 is believed to have been perpetrated by Mishmis at the instigation of the Abors.

Nágas.—The Nágas on the Lakhimpur frontier were, with a few trifling exceptions, well behaved. Those living in the vicinity of Margherita came in in large numbers to work on the tea-gardens and mines in the district, and one garden is reported to have had as many as 2,000 working at one time. On the Sibságar frontier no serious incident worthy of notice occurred.

Nága Hills district.

The general conduct of the Nágas in the Nága Hills district was satisfactory. The only noteworthy incident was a quarrel between the Angámi village of Razami and the Manipur Nága village of Mekribami, which resulted in bloodshed. Some 86,000 coolies were employed on Government work, against 34,000 coolies in the previous year. The large increase was due to the construction of the Nichuguard-Manipur cart-road, on which some 400 to 500 Nágas were employed daily.

North Lushai Hills.

The Lushais have apparently benefited by the severe lessons taught them by the expeditions of recent years. Their record for the year is one of uniform good behaviour. Coercive operations having ceased, it was found possible to make good progress in useful public works on roads and buildings. Much had already been done in this direction, and the communications of the district continued to be rapidly improved during the year. The question of the transfer of the South Lushai Hills to the Assam Administration came under consideration, but was postponed until the completion of the Assam-Bengal Railway from the Surma Valley to Chittagong, when it will again be considered in connection with the larger question of the transfer of the whole of the Chittagong Division from Bengal to Assam.

Khási and Jaintia Hills.

The only important event in the Khási Hills was the deposition of the Seim of Nongstoin owing to acts of oppression and serious irregularities in the concealment of crime.

Gáro Hills.

The conduct of the Gáros calls for no remarks.

Legislation.

4. The provisions of Chapters 1, 2, and 5 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876 (The Bengal Municipal Act) were extended to the towns of Nowgong and Tezpur. The following were the most important Acts passed by the Governor General in Council which came into force in Assam:—Act VIII of 1893 (The Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act), Act I of 1894 (The Land Acquisition Act), and Act VIII of 1894 (The Indian Tariff Act). The most important rules having the force of law issued by the Chief Commissioner were:—The Surma Valley Settlement Rules framed under sections 12 and 29 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886; Revised Rules under the Assam

General Summary.

Labour and Emigration Act (I of 1882) ; Rules under the Indian Factories Act (XI of 1891). The other rules and amendments of existing rules issued by the Chief Commissioner, whether under the provisions of Acts of the Legislature or by executive order, are noticed in paragraph 4, section 1, Chapter I of this report.

Weather, crops, and prices.

5. The rainfall in the Brahmaputra Valley was much below the average of the previous ten years; in the Surma Valley, on the other hand, it was above the normal, but below the amount recorded in the year 1892-93. The heavy rainfall in July in the Surma Valley caused floods, which did considerable damage to the early rice crops. There was an unusually scanty rainfall during the winter months in the Brahmaputra Valley, and the mustard crops suffered considerably. On the whole, however, the weather of the year was favourable to tea, and, in the Brahmaputra Valley, to rice crops. Prices generally continued to rise ; in the Surma Valley the rise was attributed to the partial failure of the crops, and in the Brahmaputra Valley to the inferiority of the rice crop of the previous year and to scarcity in Bengal.

Vital statistics.

6. The areas in which vital statistics are registered remained unchanged during the year. The number of births registered fell from 155,909 in 1892 to 151,391 in 1893, and the average birth-rate from 31·05 to 30·15 per mille. In only two districts (Cachar and Lakhimpur) was there any improvement in the recorded birth-rate. The number of deaths registered in the province fell from 171,784 (or 34·21 per mille) in 1892 to 152,081 (or 30·28 per mille) in 1893; the falling off was most marked in Sylhet, Kámrúp, Darrang, and Sibságar. Nowgong alone showed a higher death-rate than that of the previous year (41·93 per mille, against 29·83 in 1892), and this was due largely to the prevalence of *kála-azár* in that district. On the whole, the year was a generally healthy one, except in the last named district ; and the decrease in the reported death-rate may reasonably be attributed to this cause. At the same time, although some progress towards accuracy has been made in recent years, the registration of vital statistics, and, especially of births, is still imperfect. There was an increase in the number of fatal small-pox cases, which were mainly confined, however, to portions of one district, where, it is said, the people persistently refuse vaccination; and cholera was very prevalent during the autumn. There was a smaller number of deaths from all other causes, those from fever falling from 93,971 in 1892 to 77,463 in 1893. The number of deaths from *beri-beri* or *anchylostomiasis* rose from 1,247 in 1892 to 1,878 in 1893—an increase due solely to greater care in classifying deaths from this disease under the proper head.

Immigration.

7. In March 1893, the Inland Emigration Act of 1882 was amended by Act VII of 1893, the title of the Act being altered to "The Assam Labour and Emigration Act." The principal objects of the amending Act were to prevent abuses in the recruiting system, to strengthen the control of the Local Administration over unhealthy estates, and to restrict, as far as possible, consistently with the interests of the tea industry and the present conditions of labour emigration, the penal contract system sanctioned by the Act. With the latter object, the maximum period of a contract was reduced from five years to four, and the maximum period of a direct contract entered into by employers and labourers in the labour districts otherwise than in the presence of a Government officer from five years to one year. Certain miscellaneous improvements of detail were also effected in the Labour and Emigration systems. The number of immigrants who entered the province in 1893 was 50,675, *i.e.*, 5,375 less than in the previous year, when the figures were exceptionally high. There was, however, a net addition of 17,048 to the total labour force in the province, which at the close of the year amounted to 478,293 persons. Owing to the amendment of the Act providing that direct contracts made between the employer and labourer should be limited to one year, there was a large decrease in the number of such contracts made under section 111.

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and a corresponding increase in the number of contracts made under section 112 in the presence of a Magistrate. Out of 47,717 contracts (the total number of contracts executed under the Act), 18,610 were made under section 111 and 2,703 under section 112 in the actual labour districts, 13,567 were entered into at Dhubri, and 12,837 in the recruiting districts. One thousand three hundred and five contracts were cancelled under section 122, and 664 dissolved by mutual consent, in the great majority of cases, however, merely with the view of substituting fresh agreements in their place. The corresponding figures for 1892 were 1,647 and 82 respectively. The figures relating to the verification of contracts show that this work was carefully performed, no less than 99·1 of the number capable of verification having been verified. Excluding special offences under the Labour and Emigration Act and under Act XIII of 1859, there were 731 convictions of tea-garden coolies for offences against the general law. This represents a percentage of ·15 on the total number, which compares very favourably with ·26, the percentage of convictions for the total population of the province. The number of desertions increased from 13,577 in 1892 to 15,135, but of these no less than 8,962 cases occurred amongst non-Act coolies, to whom the title of "deserter" can hardly be suitably applied. The increase in the number of desertions during 1893 was attributed, no doubt correctly, to the increased demand for labour created by the Assam-Bengal Railway construction operations. The birth-rate per mille of adult female labourers fell from 83·5 to 79·7; but this was more than counterbalanced by the marked decrease in the death-rate from 41·9 per mille to 33·2. As is only natural, the rate among Act coolies was much higher than that amongst non-Act coolies, the figures being 51·7 and 28·5 per mille respectively; the former contain among their body the very large majority of new emigrants, not yet accustomed to the Assam climate and tea-garden work, and many of them persons of poor *physique* who have emigrated because they were unable to obtain a livelihood in their own country. The number of gardens borne on the inspection register decreased from 867 to 805—a decrease not due to any falling off in planting operations, but to the amalgamation of gardens. Seven hundred and twenty-seven gardens submitted returns against 763 in 1892, and 724 were liable to inspection. Of these, 718 were inspected, 108 having been inspected twice and 21 three times.

The tea industry.

8. The total number of gardens borne on the district register at the close of 1893 was 794, against 807 and 828 at the close of 1892 and 1891, respectively. The same process of amalgamating small gardens into larger ones, as was noticed in the preceding paragraph, explains the difference in the figures; there was no falling off in the area under tea. On the contrary, the total area under cultivation rose from 247,192 acres in 1892 to 255,453 acres in 1893, 218,692 acres being under mature and 35,434 acres under immature plants; for the remaining 1,327 acres no figures are available. The total area of land held by tea-planters is estimated at 1,069,808 acres, against 1,065,976 in the preceding year. The total outturn of tea for 1893 exceeded that of 1892 by more than 12,700,000lbs.; but in 1892 the season was far from favourable, and the increase was mainly due to better weather and absence of blight. Prices, however, ruled about 1½ annas per pound lower than in the previous year, when they were unusually high. The district of Sibságar gave the largest total yield; but Darrang, Lakhimpur, and Sylhet show a much higher return per acre. On the whole, the year must be considered only an average one for the tea industry. Compared with the previous year, the result to the planter was distinctly unfavourable; but 1892 was an exceptionally profitable year, for, though the crops were short, prices ruled high and more than made up for the deficiency. In 1893 the converse was the case.

Trade.

9. As compared with the two previous years, there was a slight falling off both in the amount and value of the import trade of the province as a whole with neighbouring non-British territories; the export trade, however, gave signs of considerable expansion. Thus, the total value of

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the imports was Rs. 7,37,117, as compared with Rs. 7,92,189, while that of the exports was Rs. 3,23,533 as compared with Rs. 2,54,192, in 1892-93. A wave of depression came over the trade with Hill Tipperah and Manipur, due probably, in the former case, to the fact that the Hill Tipperah authorities prohibited the export of rice from their territory during the year, but there was a slight improvement in the trade with all the other frontier tribes. The main articles of import were horses, ponies, mules, cattle, canes, caoutchouc, timber, bamboos, raw cotton, baskets, *til*, tea-seed, wax, and salt; while the articles chiefly exported were cotton piece-goods, twist and yarn, manufactured silk, salt, dry fish, brass and copper, rice (husked and unhusked), iron, oils, tobacco, and opium. There was a marked decrease in the value of the timber imported.

In the inter-provincial trade between the seven Bengal blocks and the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys, a marked increase in the value of the imports was attended by a considerable decrease in the value of the exports in the case of both valleys. The main imports from Calcutta, with which block by far the greater part of the trade of the province is carried on, were European and Indian cotton, twist, yarn, and piece-goods, gram and pulse, gunny bags, manufactured leather, liquors, brass, iron, kerosine oil, opium, paper, *ghi*, and salt; and the increase was fairly spread over them all, except iron, gram and pulse. The principal articles of export were raw cotton and jute, stick lac, wrought brass, linseed, rape and mustard, *til*, raw silk, lime, tea-seed, tea, rubber, and ivory, and there was a falling off under most of them—more particularly in the case of coal, husked rice, lac, timber, and hides; jute, mustard, and tea, however, all showed a large increase. Sixty-four per cent. of the imports from Calcutta came to the Brahmaputra Valley, which in return supplied 63 per cent. of the exports to that place. The value of the total imports into, and exports from, the Brahmaputra Valley were Rs. 1,88,04,055 and Rs. 3,50,26,356, respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,67,96,279 and Rs. 3,75,86,409. The total value of the imports and exports of the Surma Valley were Rs. 1,46,83,216 and Rs. 2,23,58,779, respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous years being Rs. 1,46,22,478 and Rs. 2,53,90,553. There was a very large increase in the quantity of husked rice imported, which rose from 27,181 maunds to 276,541 maunds, while there was some improvement in the trade in wheat, gram, opium, liquors, and betel-nuts; all other articles, however, showed a decrease, which was especially marked in the case of kerosine oil, sugar, and metals other than brass and iron. There was a considerable advance in the exports under the heads of provisions other than *ghi* and dried fruits and nuts, oranges, potatoes, dried fish, tea, timber, bamboos, and hides; on the other hand, the exports of rice (husked and unhusked), linseed, and lime were less than in the previous year.

In both valleys, steamers carried a slightly larger proportion of the total trade than in 1892-93; but while in the Surma Valley the steamer traffic has gradually succeeded in reducing the proportion of the trade carried in boats from 45·50 per cent. in 1883-84 to 36·29 per cent. in 1893-94, it seems to have made little way in the Brahmaputra valley; thus in the three years ending 1887-88, country boats carried on an average 14·67 per cent. of the total traffic, while in the three years ending 1893-94 the reported average was 18·44 per cent

Finance.

10. The gross revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,24,13,745, and exceeded the figures for the previous year by Rs. 14,13,721. The following branches under the principal heads of revenue showed the greatest increase:—Land Revenue (Rs. 8,87,775), Excise (Rs. 1,37,891), Forests (Rs. 1,05,668), Tribute (Rs. 69,305), and Provincial Rates (Rs. 61,715). The increase under the heads "Land Revenue" and "Provincial Rates" was due to the re-assessment of land revenue in the Assam Valley districts. The large consumption of excisable articles by coolies attracted to the province by the Assam-Bengal Railway and higher prices obtained for the leases of excise shops

were the principal causes of the development under the head "Excise"; while the increase in the Forest revenue is ascribed to a larger demand for timber both for Government purposes and for private enterprise. The payment, during the year, of the arrears of the Manipur State tribute accounts for the increase under the head "Tribute." The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,01,36,372, being an increase of Rs. 29,47,160 over the figures for the previous year. The largest increase under the principal heads of revenue occurred under the head "Land Revenue" (Rs. 73,056); and this was mainly due to the grant of exchange compensation, additional appointments to the Commission, and additions to the superior subordinate service. The receipts under "Departmental Heads" show an increase in the case of Police (Rs. 32,106), Miscellaneous (Rs. 24,672),—a large number of deposits having lapsed to Government,—and Civil Works (Rs. 13,535). There was a decrease of Rs. 7,197 in the receipts from jails. The expenditure increased in the case of—General Administration, Rs. 47,209; Courts of Law, Rs. 35,498; Police, Rs. 1,65,299 (due to the reorganisation of the staff of superior officers in Bengal, the appointment of punitive police in Cachar, and the Abor expedition); Education, Rs. 26,135; Railways, Rs. 20,07,712; and Civil Works, Rs. 6,90,790. The principal reductions in expenditure occurred under the following heads:—Political, Rs. 1,00,622; Military Works, Rs. 15,318; Marine, Rs. 39,794; and Jails, Rs. 7,158. The net gain on the transactions of the year was Rs. 22,77,373. The cost of the collection of revenue proper was 12·76 per cent., as compared with 13·62 per cent. in 1892-93.

Land revenue.

11. The current land revenue demand of the province rose from Rs. 42,78,690 in 1892-93 to Rs. 53,69,190 in 1893-94. There was thus an increase of Rs. 10,90,500, or 25·49 per cent., as compared with an increase of Rs. 64,623, or 1·53 per cent., in the preceding year, and to this result every district in the province contributed. In Sylhet and Cachar, the amount was small (only Rs. 3,382), and was due to new settlements of waste lands, increased revenue on estates settled at progressive rates, and increased assets of *khás maháls*. In the Brahmaputra Valley the decennial settlement effected in 1883-84 expired on the 31st March 1893; the rates of assessment in force up to that date were those fixed in 1867, and were the same all over the valley, no distinction being made between the various qualities of land. It had been recognised for some time that the rates were unduly low, and failed to secure to Government its fair share of the produce of the land. To remedy this and at the same time to differentiate between the rates to be paid by lands varying in fertility and productiveness, the opportunity furnished by the expiry of the settlement was taken to revise the rates of assessment. Lands were divided into three classes, the unit of classification being the cadastral village, and the rates were raised as shown in the following table:

	Old rates.	New rates.		
		First class.	Second class.	Third class.
	Per *bigha*.	Per *bigha*.	Per *bigha*.	Per *bigha*.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Basti	1 0 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 2 0
Rupit	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Faringati	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 9 0

These reassessment operations, and, to a less degree, the ordinary extension of cultivation, account for the fact that the land revenue in Brahmaputra Valley districts in 1893-94 exceeded that of 1892-93 by Rs. 10,85,565. Including the arrear balance of the preceding year, the total land revenue demand of the year amounted to Rs. 54,60,029. Of this, Rs. 50,91,394, or 93·24 per cent., were realised during the year.

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and Rs. 4,833, or ·09 per cent., were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,63,802, or 6·66 per cent., on the 1st April 1894. Of this balance, Rs. 3,32,945 were outstanding in the five upper districts in the Assam Valley, and the largeness of the amount was due to late settlements caused by delay in the completion of reassessment operations. On the 1st May 1894, however, the outstanding balance from these five districts had been reduced to Rs. 77,443 only. There was an increase of Rs. 56,561, or 15·39 per cent., in the current demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue for the year, the figures being Rs. 3,67,513 in 1892-93, against Rs. 4,24,074 in 1893-94. Of the total demand, including arrears on account of miscellaneous land revenue (*viz.*, Rs. 4,39,328), Rs. 4,22,084, or 96·07 per cent., were collected; Rs. 1,406, or ·32 per cent., were remitted; and Rs. 15,838, or 3·61 per cent., remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Cadastral survey.

12. Cadastral survey operations were in progress in the Jaintia parganas of Sylhet and in a small area of the district of Cachar. The papers of the area cadastrally surveyed in the previous year in the districts of Kámrúp, Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, and during the two previous seasons in the Pratabgarh and Egarasati parganas of Sylhet, were completed and supplied to the district officers for settlement, with the result of an increase of Rs. 34,347 in revenue, or more than 12½ per cent., in the Assam Valley districts, and of Rs. 15,273, or about 69½ per cent., in the two Sylhet parganas. Field operations were continued from November 1893 to May 1894, and consisted of—(*a*) traverse survey carried out over an area of 360 square miles in Cachar, (*b*) cadastral survey of an area of 150 square miles in Cachar, and (*c*) revision survey carried out in the Jaintia parganas.

Forests.

13. The area of reserved forests was extended from 3,625 square miles at the close of 1892-93 to 3,683 square miles on the 30th June 1894, *i.e.*, at the close of the forest year, and 977 square miles were notified as proposed reserves under section 5 of the Assam Forest Regulation. It has recently been decided, however, to reconsider the question of reserving some 508 square miles notified for reservation in the North Cachar Hills, as large portions of the area notified appear to be suitable for cultivation. The area under "Unclassed State Forests" was reduced from 7,140 square miles in 1892-93 to 7,020 square miles in 1893-94. The length of boundaries of demarcated forests was extended by 5 miles. The area of forests under fire protection increased from 716,548 acres in 1892-93 to 738,120 acres, out of which an area of 700,104 acres, or 95 per cent., was successfully protected as compared with 99 per cent. in 1892-93 and 88 per cent in 1891-92. The cost of protective operations was Rs. 10-0-9 per square mile; in 1892-93 it was Rs. 13-12-2, and in 1891-92 it was Rs. 19-6-9. The gross outturn of the year in timber and fuel, including free grants, was 6,662,665 cubic feet as compared with 4,611,486 cubic feet in the corresponding period of 1892-93. The value of minor forest produce removed during the year amounted to Rs. 64,147, against Rs. 76,705 in the previous year, and the value of all produce granted free of payment amounted to Rs. 84,276 as compared with Rs. 1,12,791 in 1892-93. The number of forest cases disposed of in the courts was 101, against 180 cases in 1892-93 and 179 cases in 1891-92, convictions being obtained in 76 cases, or 75 per cent. The number of cases compounded under section 62 of the Forest Regulation was 643, against 374 in 1892-93. The financial results of the forest year show a surplus of Rs. 2,27,390, or Rs. 83,108 in excess of the surplus realised for the corresponding period of 1892-93; and if the figures of the past two financial years are compared, those of 1893-94 show a surplus of Rs. 2,20,274, or Rs. 1,01,518 in excess of the surplus of 1892-93. The percentage of surplus to gross revenue was 46, against 30 in the preceding year and 20 in 1891-92.

Excise.

14. The chief feature of importance during the year under the head of "Excise" was the holding of the Opium Commission appointed in England, and of the Hemp Drugs Commission appointed in India. The former was unable to visit Assam, but examined a number of witnesses from the province in Calcutta. The latter came to the province, and examined a number of witnesses, official and non-official. The results of their deliberations have not yet been published. The total excise revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 26,90,675, the highest amount reached since the formation of the province, and exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 82,044, or 3·15 per cent. Of this increase, Rs. 4,685 were contributed by license fees and Rs. 77,451 by duty. Under the head of "Duty" the most noticeable increases occurred in the cases of the net price of opium (Rs. 61,432) and *ganja* (Rs. 32,472). Larger issues from the treasuries account for the increase under the former head, while the rise of revenue under the latter is due chiefly to the enhancement of the rate of duty by Re. 1 a seer, and, to a less degree, to increased consumption of the drug, more particularly of *chur*, its most expensive variety. The Commissioner of Excise explained the increased issues of opium by stating that there was a very general opinion among the masses that the enquiry of the Opium Commission would result either in stopping the consumption of opium or in placing restrictions on those who wished to purchase, and that consequently many opium-takers purchased and put by as large a supply as possible. Eight hundred and sixty-five opium shops were settled for the year out of the 906 on the sanctioned list. The charges of the excise establishments for 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 19,456, as compared with Rs. 27,643 in the previous year. The difference is attributed, in a great measure, to the fact that less was spent on the payment of rewards. During the year the only rum distillery in the province was closed in consequence of the death of its proprietor.

Stamps.

15. The total stamp revenue of the province under the General Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act amounted to Rs. 8,47,175, which is by far the highest sum ever obtained under this head in Assam. The receipts under the General Stamp Act (Rs. 2,44,927), though larger than those of any previous year, were only slightly larger than those of 1892-93; but the collections under the Court Fees Act rose from Rs. 5,71,243 in 1892-93 to Rs. 6,02,248 in 1893-94, the largest collection made in any previous year having been Rs. 6,01,992 in 1887-88. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 41,578, against Rs. 33,808 in the previous year, the net revenue being Rs. 8,05,597, against Rs. 7,81,457 in 1892-93. There were 204 licensed stamp vendors in the province, or 14 more than in the preceding year, and of these no less than 111 were in the district of Sylhet alone. Eighty-one prosecutions were instituted for offences against the stamp laws as compared with 66 in the preceding year.

Income tax.

16. The total gross collections on account of income tax amounted to Rs. 2,60,631. These figures represent an increase of Rs. 34,320 over the figures for the previous year, to which the collections under all Parts of the Act contributed, more especially the collections under Part I (Rs. 27,875) and Part IV—"Other sources" (Rs. 5,633). Penalties were imposed on 48 persons under Part I and on 272 persons under Part IV, and Rs. 1,252 were collected out of a total penalty demand of Rs. 1,296. The total number of persons assessed was 5,363, and of these 1,247 preferred objections to the assessment, the corresponding figures for 1892-93 being 5,543 and 1,372, respectively. Six hundred and eighty-six petitions were rejected; in 222 cases the tax was reduced; 336 applicants were entirely exempted; and 4 cases remained pending at the close of the year. If the number of processes issued be any criterion, it would seem that less difficulty than usual was experienced both on the part of Government in collecting the tax, and on the part of the assessees

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in paying it; for the percentage of processes issued on the number of persons assessed under Part I fell from 74·05 in 1892-93 to 55·61, and under Part IV, from 57·6 to 47·89. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,120 only.

Registration.

17. The number of registrations (34,147) effected during 1893-94 was the largest ever effected in the province of Assam, and exceeded that of 1892-93 by 3,154. This increase occurred almost entirely under the head of "Registrations of immoveable property," and was most noticeable in the district of Sylhet, which alone contributed 25,138 out of the total number of registrations. But it is satisfactory to see that some progress was also made in the Assam Valley. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 47,153-4-6 and Rs. 25,981-2-0, respectively; the corresponding figures for 1892-93 were Rs. 44,294-15-2 and Rs. 24,202-8-1. The aggregate value of immoveable and moveable property transferred by documents registered in 1893-94 was Rs. 47,06,147 and Rs. 9,75,445, respectively, as compared with Rs. 42,55,623 and Rs. 13,15,197 in 1892-93. There was some improvement in the average time taken to complete registration, but the inspection of sub-registry offices was not quite so satisfactory as in the previous year.

Public Works.

18. The report for 1893-94 shows expenditure on Public Works as follows:—Imperial (Rs. 11,70,000), Provincial (Rs. 17,54,000), Local (Rs. 7,06,000). Of the Local expenditure, out of a total expenditure on Original Works and Repairs of Rs. 6,50,000, Rs. 2,83,000 were expended on works made over to the Provincial staff for execution. The only important new work in progress was that of the Nichuguard-Manipur cart-road (Imperial), which was passable to carts as far as Kohima (40 miles) early in the year. Additions amounting to 93 miles were made to the total length of the roads of the province. Of this, 37 miles represent bridle roads in the Nága and Lushai Hills, constructed mainly on administrative grounds, while the large figure of 44 miles against Lakhimpur is due principally to a single extension, which may nearly be described as a fair-weather road, costing about Rs. 300 a mile. Nearly the whole of the Rs. 6,03,000 spent on Provincial and the Rs. 3,43,000 spent on Local Original Works (Communications) were devoted to the steady improvement of old lines of road by raising and bridging them, while only Rs. 1,14,000 were spent on new buildings. The North Lushai Hills were constituted an independent Public Works charge during the year.

Railways.

19. The mileage of the Jorhát State Railway was reduced from 28·20 miles in 1892-93 to 28 miles during the year, in consequence of the encroachments of the Brahmaputra river on the *chur* land, over which a portion of the line runs. The gross earnings of this railway increased from Rs. 66,079 to Rs. 69,810 in 1893, or by Rs. 3,731, while the working expenses increased only by Rs. 1,082. The net earnings of the year increased by Rs. 2,649, the figures for 1892 and 1893 being Rs. 11,788 and Rs. 14,437, respectively. The bridge over the Bhogdoi, which was undertaken in 1892-93, was completed and opened for traffic during the year. This is an iron bridge on masonry pillars. There were no extensions to the lines of the Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, the open mileage being 8½ miles, as in the preceding year. The gross earnings of the railway was Rs. 22,841 in 1893, against Rs. 18,571 in 1892, an improvement by Rs. 4,270, and the working expenses increased from Rs. 17,703 to Rs. 19,433, or by Rs. 1,730. The net earnings showed an improvement of Rs. 2,540, having risen from Rs. 868 to Rs. 3,408. The open mileage of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway remained unchanged. The gross earnings decreased from Rs. 5,13,213 in 1892 to Rs. 5,12,098, or by Rs. 1,115, and the working expenses increased by Rs. 9,632, the net earnings showing a decrease of Rs. 10,747, from Rs. 1,63,719 in 1892 to Rs. 1,52,972 in 1893. The decrease in the net revenue is principally due, to the reduction of 10 per cent. coal earnings on account of rebate given to the

Company's colliery department, and the despatch of less coal owing to an interruption of traffic caused by the great damage done to the Dehing bridge on the Colliery Section by a sudden and heavy rising of the Dehing river.

Local Boards' administration.

20. The total income from all sources of the Local Boards was Rs. 12,54,023, and exceeded the figures of 1892-93 by Rs. 96,103. The excess was caused chiefly by larger collections of local rates consequent on the re-assessment of the land revenue in the Assam Valley districts. The local income of the Boards, *i.e.*, income exclusive of provincial grants, was chiefly made up under the following main heads:—Local rates (Rs. 6,11,213), Rents (Rs. 7,260), Ferries (Rs. 1,05,738), and Pounds (Rs. 56,262). The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,74,945, and exceeded that of 1892-93 by Rs. 1,72,799. This expenditure was distributed in the following proportions among the several heads:—Public Works (65·68 per cent.), Post (3·69 per cent.), Education (16·06 per cent.), Medical (6·32 per cent.), Miscellaneous (8·23 per cent.). The expenditure incurred by Local Boards on rural sanitation is included under the last head. Under the head of "Education" the Local Boards are chiefly concerned with the maintenance and development of primary education.

Municipalities.

21. Two new municipalities were added during 1893-94 to the number of these bodies in the province, by the conversion into second-class municipalities under Act V (B.C.) of 1876 of the district head-quarter stations of Tezpur and Nowgong. These stations had hitherto been worked with funds provided by the Local Administration under the designation of "Town Improvement Funds," but were under no municipal law. These two new municipalities were not, however, worked during the year with municipal funds, the cost of their administration up to the end of the year having been met from the old Town Funds. As regards the other municipal bodies, there was only one change of classification in consequence of the conversion of the Silchar Station into a second-class municipality. There were thus, at the close of the year, three municipalities under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, four second-class municipalities (excluding the two newly-formed municipalities referred to above) under Act V (B.C.) of 1876, two stations, and three unions. The income of these twelve municipal bodies, excluding the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 1,54,595-15-10 in 1893-94, against Rs. 1,54,031-0-1 in 1892-93. The increase of Rs. 564-15-9 was mainly due to the rise in the receipts from municipal rates and taxes, principally under the head of "Taxes on houses and lands." This was due to the Barpeta Municipality and the Shillong Station having raised their rates. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of population rose to Re. 1-2-9 from Re. 1-2-6 in 1892-93. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,46,899-6-6, against Rs. 1,52,916-3-4, the result being a decrease of Rs. 6,016-12-10, which was shared by all the municipalities, except Silchar, Habiganj, Barpeta, and Dibrugarh. It occurred chiefly under the head "Water-supply" (establishment and repairs), and was, among other causes, due to the withholding of the annual contribution of Rs. 4,000 by the Sylhet Municipality for their waterworks scheme.

Sanitary improvements.

22. Although no sanitary work of any magnitude was executed during the year, considerable attention was devoted to the improvement of the water-supply, drainage, and conservancy of towns in the province. The ratio of expenditure on sanitary works to the total income of the municipal bodies remained practically the same, being 60·07 per cent. as compared with 60·3 per cent. in the previous year, the total expenditure on sanitary works in towns during the year amounting to Rs. 1,22,944 as compared with Rs. 1,25,273 in 1892. The question of incinerating the night-soil was taken in hand in several municipalities. The incinerators tried hitherto have not, however, proved uniformly successful; and, with the exception of that at Fort Aijal, the

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difficulties in working them have not yet been entirely overcome. The subject of rural sanitation continued to engage the attention of Local Boards. Certain sums are placed annually at the disposal of the Boards, which they are required to apply to this purpose. The provision of a pure water-supply, and the improvement of the general cleanliness of villages, and especially of *hâts* or market-places where large number of people gather together, are the points to which attention is particularly directed.

Vaccination.

23. The number of vaccinations performed by all agencies in 1893-94 was 206,172, and was less than the number performed in the previous year by 18,771. For this decrease the districts of Darrang, Nowgong, Goáplára, and Kámrúp were mainly responsible. Of the total number of vaccinations, 184,426 operations were performed by licensed vaccinators, and of these 179,487 were primary vaccinations, and 4,939 revaccinations, the number and percentage of successful operations being 155,749, or 86·77 per cent., and 3,855, or 78·05 per cent., respectively. The number of operations performed on tea-gardens fell from 14,947 in 1892-93 to 10,584, 9,282 being done by tea-garden and 1,302 by Government agency. These bad results were due chiefly to the fact that the first supplies of lymph failed, and nearly a third of the vaccinating season was lost; the quality of the lymph supplied later was, however, excellent, and steps have been taken to avoid a recurrence of similar failures in future. The Civil Surgeons of the province did less inspection work than usual in connection with vaccination, partly because the early part of the season was lost; but the native inspectors inspected a greater number of cases than in the previous year. Within the area in which Compulsory Vaccination Acts are in force, 2,878 persons were vaccinated, and not a single death from small-pox occurred during the year. The total cost of the Vaccination Department was Rs. 17,999-7-1, the average cost of each successful operation being one anna and $11\frac{2}{3}$ pies.

Dispensaries.

24. The year was marked by steady progress in the popularity and usefulness of these institutions. Thus, eleven new dispensaries were opened during the year, and this raised the number of dispensaries in the province on 31st December 1893 to 92. The total number of in and out-patients treated during the year was 434,633, against 369,832 in 1892, 1 in every 12·60 of the total population receiving treatment at dispensaries, against 1 in every 14·81 in the previous year. There was a decrease of 420 in the number of in-patients (5,314 against 5,734); but natives of Assam have a prejudice against remaining in the dispensaries for in-door treatment, and most of the in-patients are foreigners and immigrants. A good test of the confidence of the people in these institutions is to be found in the readiness with which they come and submit to the performance of operations; it is, therefore, a sign of progress that minor operations showed a large increase (9,704 against 8,169), and that the number of major operations performed was also much in excess of the number performed in previous years (876 against 767 in 1892). The total income of the dispensaries was Rs. 1,94,145 as compared with Rs. 1,69,325 in 1892, Rs. 41,724 having been contributed by provincial, and Rs. 58,113 by local funds. There was a large increase in subscriptions from private persons, especially in the subscriptions from natives, which rose from Rs. 11,484 in the previous year to Rs. 18,147. The total expenditure of the dispensaries was Rs. 1,90,807, against Rs. 1,66,102 in 1892, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,338 in hand at the close of the year.

Civil justice.

25. The year was a very busy one for the Civil Courts, the number of civil suits instituted during 1893 (24,788) approaching those of 1889 (25,434) and being considerably higher than those of the intervening years. This increase was common alike to the Assam Valley districts,

Cachar, and Sylhet. The value of the suits instituted, however, was less by Rs. 13,64,419 than that of the previous year, and this was due to the fact that certain suits of unusually high value had been brought in Sylhet in 1893. There was an increase of 898 in the number of suits disposed of. There was a slightly larger number of contested cases—the exact figures being 6,544 in 1892 and 6,738 in 1893; but notwithstanding this, there was an improvement in the average duration of all classes of cases, with the exception of contested cases in the Courts of Subordinate Judges. Appeals were preferred in 1,082 cases, or 24·92 per cent. of the cases in which an appeal lay. In 736 cases (against 656 in the previous year) the decisions of the lower Courts were upheld. The percentage of decisions confirmed on appeal in Sylhet, 77·8, though lower than in the previous year, was still very creditable. The total receipts of the Civil Courts in the province amounted to Rs. 3,66,360, or Rs. 16,492 more than in the previous year. On the other hand, the expenditure was larger by Rs. 12,278. The net surplus of the receipts over expenditure rose from Rs. 1,15,706 in 1892 to Rs. 1,19,920 in 1893. *General Summary.*

Criminal justice.

26. During the three years ending with 1893 there was a steady increase in the total number of criminal offences reported. In 1893, the number of offences reported was 31,420, of which 23,690 were returned as true as compared with 22,346 in 1892. The increase was common to all the districts, except Nowgong and Cachar, and was most marked in Goálpára and Sylhet (552 and 551, respectively). Of the cases returned as true, 15,718 were offences under the Penal Code and 7,568 were offences under Special and Local Laws, the balance consisting of cases under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 15,457 and 6,600. The figures show that the offences of theft and burglary were more rife, and that the number of petty assaults diminished, while in the case of Special and Local Laws, offences under the Arms Act, the Cattle Trespass Act, the Excise Acts, and Act XIII of 1859 (Breach of contract by artificers and workmen) were responsible for the figures being larger than those of 1892. A general improvement took place in the average duration of cases in the Courts of Magistrates in both valleys. Of the total number of persons brought to trial during the year, 13,861, or 62·5 per cent., were convicted, against 13,210, or 62·3 per cent., in 1892. The receipts of the Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 1,46,713, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,19,308, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,47,333 and Rs. 2,03,900.

Police.

27. The actual strength of the Military Police rose from 2,556 in 1892 to 2,675 in 1893, owing to the formation of the North Lushai Battalion and the reorganisation of the Surma Valley Battalion. Four hundred and forty-nine recruits were enlisted as compared with 389 in 1892, but the percentage of Gurkhas among them fell from 85 to 80. Casualties increased from 292 to 335, chiefly under the heads of "Retirements on pensions and gratuities" and "Resignations." The number of deaths declined from 81 to 42, but the resignations in the Cachar-Lushai Battalion rose to 50, as compared with 6 in the Surma Valley Battalion, during the previous year—an increase due to the fact that many of the men had saved enough money while serving in the hills on free rations to enable them to retire to their homes. The percentage of judicial punishments to actual strength fell from 1·5 to 1·0, while that of departmental punishments rose from 1·9 to 2·1. During the year steady improvement was made in the drill and discipline of the various battalions, and signalling was regularly practised, except in the newly formed Silchar Battalion. The only military operation in which the Military Police were employed during the year was the Abor expedition. The force consisting of detachments of the Lakhimpur and Nága Hills Battalions, assisted by 100 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Rifles, started in January, and returned to Sadiya after a successful campaign in March. The behaviour

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of the men, in spite of the difficult nature of the country and the exceptional inclemency of the weather, left nothing to be desired. Two of them succeeded in gaining the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in the field.

The total strength of the Civil, Armed, and Municipal Police was 2,191, against 2,178 in 1892. At the close of the year there was a deficiency of 77 constables in the sanctioned strength, due undoubtedly to the low scale of pay allowed to the inferior grades of the force. Proposals were submitted to the Government of India on this subject after the close of the year. With the view of instructing the men in the use of the new carbine, trained drill instructors were provided in all the districts. The working of the Rural Police is said to have been satisfactory.

The number of cognisable cases reported rose from 11,244 to 11,748, an increase of 762 having occurred in the district of Sylhet alone, due, it is said, to the high price of food-grains. Of these cases, 11,300 were accepted as true, a percentage of 92·5 against 92·0 in 1892. The percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial rose from 61·1 to 63·0, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided also rising from 71·1 to 73·1.

Jails.

28. The number of permanent jails and lock-ups open at the close of the year 1893 was the same as in the preceding year, *viz*, 9 jails and 13 lock-ups. The total jail population rose from 1,283 at the beginning of the year to 1,413 at the close, the number of admissions being 9,210 as against 8,482 in the preceding year. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes was 1,319, as compared with 1,288 in 1892. This average, though larger than that of 1892, is smaller than the average number of prisoners in 1889 (1,472), 1890 (1,431), and 1891 (1,337). Of the total number of convicts (4,107) admitted direct to the prisons, 1,696 were foreigners, that is, natives of other provinces; of these, 1,367 were tea-garden coolies, of whom 935 were imprisoned under Act I of 1882. There were 25 escapes from the jails and lock-ups, and 7 of those who escaped remained at large at the close of the year. On the other hand, 3 prisoners who had escaped during previous years were recaptured. The ratio of average daily sick per mille was 68·1 in 1891, 55·2 in 1892, and 47·7 in 1893. The death-rate, which in 1892 was unusually high (59·0 per mille), fell to 47 per mille, and would have fallen much lower but for the abnormal mortality in the ordinarily healthy jail at Tezpur, where there were 25 deaths as against 9 during the preceding year. If the figures for this jail are excluded, the prison death-rate falls to 33 per mille. The average expenditure per prisoner fell from Rs. 114-6-7 in 1892 to Rs. 94-2-9 in 1893, and the average net cost (that is, the gross cost after deducting the earnings) from Rs. 59-9-4 to Rs. 48-2-9.

Education.

29. The number of public schools in the province at the close of the year was 2,751 with 84,881 pupils, as compared with 2,661 schools and 81,985 pupils in 1892-93, there being thus a gain of 90 schools and 2,896 pupils during the year. Including private institutions, which advanced from 322 schools with 6,387 pupils at the close of 1892-93 to 361 schools with 7,644 pupils at the close of 1893-94, the total gain was 129 institutions and 4,153 pupils. The Murari Chand Arts College at Sylhet, which is a second-grade College started in 1892-93, is the only institution in the province affiliated to the Calcutta University which prepares students for the higher University examinations; the number of students in it at the close of the year was 25, or 7 more than in the previous year. The number of high schools (19) remained the same, and the number of pupils attending them also remained almost stationary. The number of middle English schools increased by 1 and the pupils by 58; middle Vernacular schools decreased by 1 and the pupils by 44. Boys' primary schools increased by 71 and 2,503 pupils, and girls' primary schools by 15 and

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362 pupils. Training schools and classes show a gain of 2 schools, but a loss of 17 pupils, and under other special schools there was a gain of 2 schools and 38 pupils. The number of schools was greater in all districts, except in Cachar, Darrang, Nowgong, and the Gáro Hills. The loss of two schools in Cachar is attributed to outbreaks of epidemics consequent on the floods which occurred in certain parts of the district. In Darrang, some of the Kachari schools were temporarily closed at the end of the year. In Nowgong, the Local Board withdrew the grants from a number of schools, in order that the expenditure on lower primary education might be kept within the budget estimates. In the Gáro Hills, there was a loss of 7 schools with 319 pupils. The percentage of boys at school to the number of boys of a school-going age rose from 18·07 to 18·67, and that of girls from 1·52 to 1·62. The results of the Entrance Examination were not so good as in the previous year, only 84 candidates, or 57·93 per cent., having passed, against 129, or 71·27 per cent., in 1892-93. Middle English schools, however, passed 87·2 per cent. of the candidates who competed for the middle English and middle Vernacular scholarships, against 67·7 per cent. in 1892-93. The percentage of successful candidates who passed the Middle Vernacular Examination fell from 68·2 to 64·2 per cent. in 1893-94, but a larger number passed in the first and second divisions than in the preceding year. Of the candidates for the Upper Primary Examination, 61·6 per cent. were successful, against 65·2 per cent. in 1892-93, and for the Lower Primary Examinations 56 per cent., against 50 per cent. in the previous year. The results of the Lower Primary Examinations for girls showed an improvement, as 28 girls from 11 schools succeeded in passing, against 11 girls from 6 schools in 1892-93. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 5,68,620, as compared with Rs. 5,40,020 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 28,600; 36·2 of the expenditure was covered by receipts from fees and other sources, against 35·5 per cent. in 1892-93. The balance was met from Provincial, Local, and Municipal funds.

Literature and the Press.

30. The number of works registered in the province during the year again showed a further decrease, being only 14, as against 19 in 1892-93 and 31 in 1891-92. Of these, 7 were educational, 7 non-educational, 10 being original works, and 4 new editions. The "Paridarsaka" continued to be published, and a second newspaper, the "Srihattabasi," was started in Sylhet. Both are moderate in tone, but have a small circulation.

PART IIA.

PERMANENT CHAPTERS.

[*See Administration Report for 1892-93, Part IIA.*]

PART IIB.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

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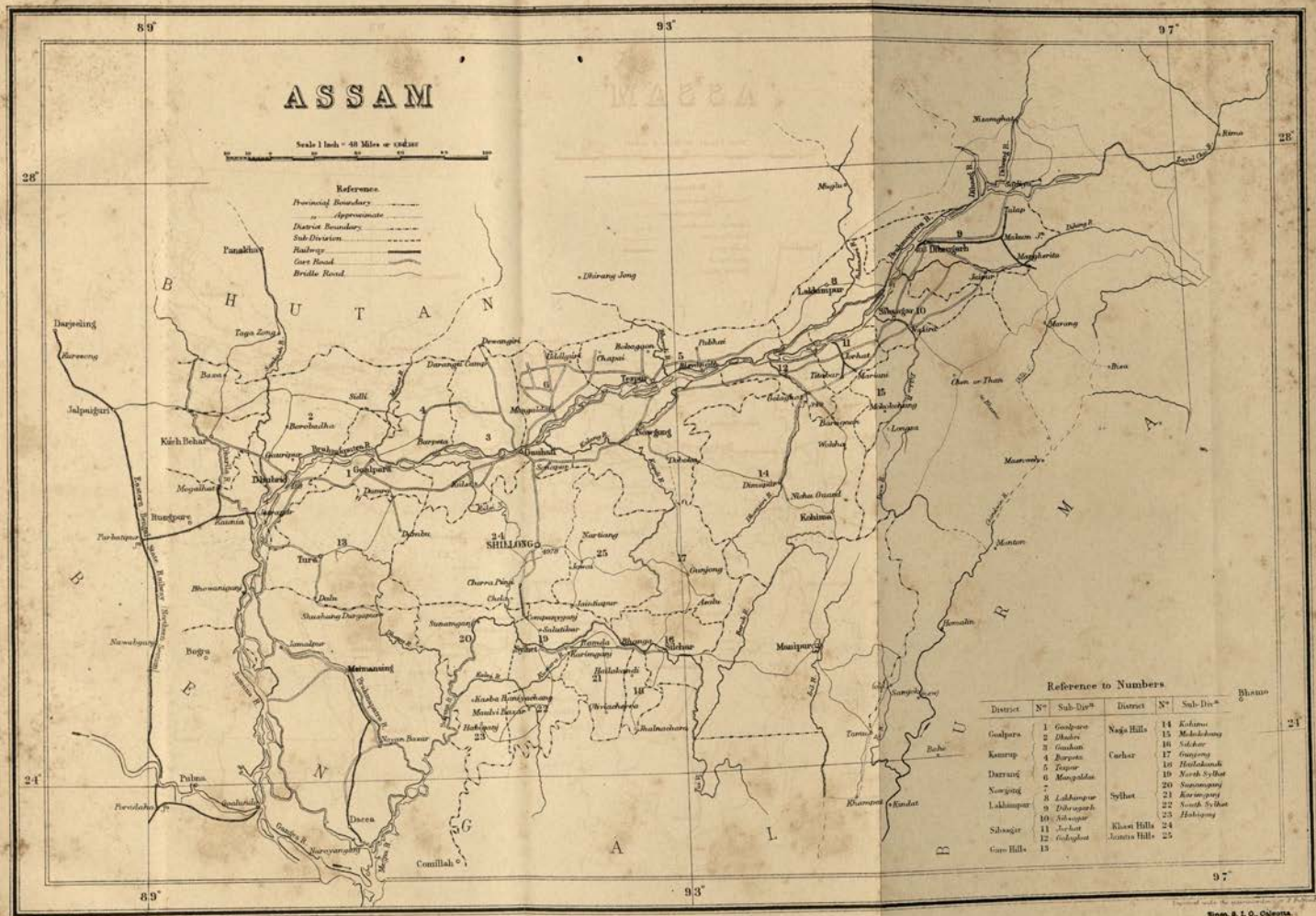

Reg. No. 97 C, Const., Assam.—Mar. 93.—3,000.
Reg. No. 667, S. I. D.—Nov. 92.—76.
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1893-94.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

[For the Permanent Section see Part IIA., Chapters I to VII of the Report for 1892-93.]

POLITICAL.

SECTION I.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

Changes in administration.

General. 1. The office of Chief Commissioner of Assam was held by Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I., throughout the year.

Administrative. 2. By Notification No. 3286R., dated the 4th May 1893 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th May 1893, page 365), the Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, clause (*c*) of Act XIV of 1874, (The Scheduled Districts Act) assumed the jurisdiction and powers and duties of the Local Government and the Board of Revenue under Act VII (B.C.) of 1878 (The Excise Act).

In Notification No. 4279J., dated the 11th May 1893 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th May 1893, page 390), the Chief Commissioner directed that certain offences defined in Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Penal Code, should be tried by Jury before the Court of Sessions in the six districts which constitute the Judgeship of the Assam Valley Districts.

By Notification No. 5895G., dated the 15th June 1893 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 17th June 1893, page 491), certain magisterial officers in the districts of Cachar, Goálpára, Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, were invested under section 36, sub-section 1(*a*), of Act XII of 1887 (The Civil Courts Act), with the powers of a munsif.

By Notification No. 7748R., dated the 29th September 1893 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 30th September 1893, page 1322), the Chief Commissioner applied the provisions of clause (*c*), section 34 of the Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, to the districts of Sylhet and Cachar.

By Notification No. 8707R., dated the 17th November 1893 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 25th November 1893, page 1606), the Chief Commissioner declared that the provisions of the rules issued under section 27 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, in Notification No. 29, dated the 3rd August 1888, were applicable to the district of Cachar to which the cadastral survey has been extended.

Boundaries. 3. In Notification No. 3695J., dated the 15th April 1893 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd April 1893, page 315), the boundaries of the Silchar Municipality were declared to be those described in Notification No. 9642J., dated the 27th October 1892, for the purposes of section 34, Act V of 1861, and certain other Acts or parts of Acts which had been extended or applied to that municipality.

In Notification No. 5184G., dated the 18th May 1893 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th May 1893, page 407), the Chief Commissioner directed that the boundaries of the subdivisional town of Hailákándi should, for the purposes of Act III (B.C.) of 1869, Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, and Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, be those specified in Notification No. 5183G., dated the 18th May 1893. The boundaries of the Sibságar Station, which were defined in Notification No. 110 (Judicial Department), dated the 21st September 1888, were revised, for the purposes of such portions of Act V (B.C.) of 1876 as apply to that Station, by Notification No. 706J., dated the 1st February 1894, (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 3rd February 1894, page 103).

Rules, &c, made during the year. 4. The following rules and orders came into force in the province during the year:

(1) Declaration under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Simlibor ferry across the Gangadhar river in the Dhubri subdivision of the Goálpára district a public ferry. (Notification No. 3298G., dated the 29th March 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 1st April 1893, page 260.)

SECTION I.

Changes in administration.

(2) Declaration under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Chapti-Brajapur ferry across the Pida river and the Rafhapur ferry across the Kata Khal in the Hailákándi subdivision of the Cachar district public ferries (Notification No. 3374G., dated the 31st March 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 1st April 1893, page 260.)

(3) General Rules for Railways under construction. (Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 120, dated the 22nd March 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 1st April 1893, page 275.)

(4) Notification under section 16(1) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, sanctioning the use of locomotive engines and rolling stock to be drawn or propelled on such portion or portions of the Assam-Bengal Railway as are under construction. (Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 121, dated the 22nd March 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 1st April 1893, page 275.)

(5) Declaration under section 40 of the Assam Forest Regulation (VII of 1891), constituting Lakhipur in the Cachar district a forest revenue station for the realisation of duty leviable on India-rubber. (Notification No. 2669R., dated the 3rd April 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th April 1893, page 287.)

(6) Declaration under section 40 of the Assam Forest Regulation (VII of 1891), constituting Shillong in the Khási and Jaintia Hills district a forest revenue station for the realisation of duty leviable on India-rubber. (Notification No. 2915R., dated the 13th April 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 15th April 1894, page 300.)

(7) Declaration under section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, making railway administrations liable to pay in aid of the funds of local authorities in respect of railways opened, buildings constructed, or lands acquired in local areas subject to such authorities. (Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 136, dated the 5th April 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 15th April 1893, page 303).

(8) Declaration under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), closing the Narainpur ferry across the Dhaleswar river in the Hailákándi subdivision of the Cachar district as a public ferry. (Notification No. 4150G., dated the 19th April 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd April 1893, page 313.)

(9) Declaration under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Telahi ferry across the river Kalang on the Dharamtul-Morigaon road a public ferry. (Notification No. 4172G., dated the 20th April 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd April 1893, page 313.)

(10) Rules for the Departmental Examination of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Sub-Deputy Collectors, Tahsildárs, Police Officers, Medical Officers, and Officers of the Educational Department. (Notification No. 4389G., dated the 28th April 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 29th April 1893, page 331.)

(11) Exemption under section No. 20 (1) of Act XIII of 1880 (the Cantonments Act) of Departmental Honorary Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Departmental non-commissioned Officers from the payment of the latrine fee prescribed by section 321 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884. (Government of India, Military Department Notification No. 346, dated the 21st April 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th May 1893, page 358.)

(12) Amendment of the Rules (relating to procedure, the mode of serving processes, and process fees) issued under sections 129, 152, and 155(*b*) of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, in Notification No. 32, dated the 30th June 1886. (Notification No. 3379R., dated the 5th May 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th May 1893, page 365.)

(13) Amendment of Appendix C to the Rules relating to registration issued under Chapter IV of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, in Notification No. 61, dated the 28th October 1886. (Notification No. 3384R., dated the 6th May 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th May 1893, page 365.)

(14) Amendment of the Rules relating to registration issued under Chapter IV of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, in Notification No. 61, dated the 28th October 1886, as amended by Notification No. 1337R., dated the 26th April 1890. (Notification No. 3385R., dated the 6th May 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th May 1893, page 366.)

(15) Bye-laws for regulating the management of privies in the Gauhátí Municipality. (Notification No. 4185J., dated the 8th May 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th May 1893, page 389.)

(16) Rule as to the fee to be charged for licenses to possess explosives granted to contractors, cultivators, and other persons. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 19th April 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th May 1893, page 394.)

(17) Rules under section 33 of Act V (B.C.) of 1880 (The Bengal Vaccination Act) for all places in Assam to which the Act has been, or may hereafter be, extended. (Notification No. 5216G., dated the 20th May 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 27th May 1893, page 417.)

(18) Declaration under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Nunaiadi ferry across the river Nuna on the Northern Trunk road in the sadr subdivision of the Kámrúp district a public ferry. (Notification No. 5328G., dated the 25th May 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 27th May 1893, page 423.)

SECTION I.

Changes in administration.

(19) Declaration under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Bedeti ferry across the Bedeti river and the Bejisuti ferry across the Bejisuti river on the Northern Trunk road and the Bishnath ferry across a branch of the Brahmaputra on the Bishnath steamer ghat road in the sadr subdivision of the Darrang district to be public ferries. (Notification No. 5428G., dated the 31st May 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 3rd June 1893, page 442.)

(20) Cancellation of rule 35 (relating to the grant of periodic leases by Deputy Commissioners) of the Settlement Rules issued under sections 12 and 29 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, in Notification No. 58, dated the 28th October 1887. (Notification No. 3864, dated the 30th May 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 3rd June 1893, page 449.)

(21) Amendment of the Rules relating to sale proceedings issued under sections 12 and 29 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, in Notification No. 58, dated the 28th October 1887. (Notification No. 3884, dated the 31st May 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 3rd June 1893, page 449.)

(22) Omission of the words "or Government surveyor of the first class" and "or Government surveyor," wherever they occur, in the Settlement Rules issued under sections 12 and 29 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, in Notification No. 58, dated the 28th October 1887. (Notification No. 3979R., dated the 1st January 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 3rd June 1893, page 450.)

(23) Direction by the Governor General in Council, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to insert the word "Telegraph" between the word "Postal" and the word "Jail" in clause 3, paragraph 1, of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent notifications. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 684, dated the 18th May 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 3rd June 1893, page 460.)

(24) Prohibition by the Governor General in Council, under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) against the bringing into British India by sea or by land of copper or bronze coin issued by the State of Baroda. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 1698A., dated the 19th April 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 3rd June 1893, page 460.)

(25) Rules for the Affiliation of Colleges. (Education Department Notification No. 10, dated the 5th June 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 10th June 1893, page 480.)

(26) Alteration in the Rules for the admission of candidates for appointments to the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services in Assam. (Notification No. 5382G., dated the 15th June 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 17th June 1893, page 490.)

(27) Direction by the Chief Commissioner, under section 6 of the Assam Local Rates Regulation of 1879, that, in the district of Gachar, local rates shall be paid on the same date and by the same instalments as have been fixed for land revenue payments, and that all revenue-free estates shall pay in one instalment on dates from the 1st to 7th March. (Notification No. 4315R., dated the 16th June 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 17th June 1893, page 492.)

(28) Direction by the Chief Commissioner, under section 6 of the Assam Local Rates Regulation of 1879, that in the district of Goálpára all estates assessed to more than Rs. 50 on account of local rate shall pay the same in two instalments, and all estates assessed to Rs. 50 and less shall pay in one instalment. (Notification No. 4316R., dated the 16th June 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 17th June 1893, page 492.)

(29) Directions as to the procedure to be adopted for the execution of capital sentences in British India passed by a British Court exercising in, or in respect to, territory beyond the limits of British India, jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory. (Government of India, Foreign Department Notification No. 1431J., dated the 27th April 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 1st July 1893, page 570.)

(30) Direction by the Governor General in Council, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, that the words "(including members of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department)" shall be inserted after the word "Police" in clause 3, paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th May 1879, as amended up to date. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 876, dated the 22nd June 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 15th July 1893, page 771.)

(31) Rules to regulate the constitution of, admission to, and studies and discipline at, the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, published with the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Circular No. 11F., dated the 28th June 1893, in the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd July 1893, page 883.

(32) Declaration by the Government of India that silver and copper coins struck for Portuguese India are not legal tender in British India. (Government of India Notification No. 2923A., dated the 8th July 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 22nd July 1894, page 894.)

(33) Amendment to the Rules relating to arrears and the mode of recovering them, issued under Chapter V of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, in Notification No. 31, dated the 25th June 1886. (Notification No. 5707R., dated the 28th July 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 29th July 1893, page 905.)

(34) Direction under section 17 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), revising Forms VI, VII, and VIII of the Forms of licenses prescribed by Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No.

SECTION I.

Changes in administration.

846, dated the 19th June 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 29th July 1893, page 926.)

(35) Substitution of a new rule for rule 11 of the Rules published in paragraph VI of the Notification of the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 847, dated the 19th June 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 29th July 1879, page 932.)

(36) Rule No. 2 (Civil) of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, dated the 30th June 1893, prescribing a form of notice under section 11 of Act VIII of 1890, the Guardian and Wards Act. (Published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 29th July 1893, page 933).

(37) Rules for the conduct of elections in the Silchar Municipality. (Notification No. 6640J., dated the 3rd August 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 5th August 1893, page 942.)

(38) Amendment of the Rules relating to registration issued under Chapter IV of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, in Notification No. 61, dated the 28th October 1886, as amended by Notification No. 1337R., dated the 26th April 1890. (Notification No. 6174R., dated the 11th August 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 12th August 1893, page 952.)

(39) Rules under the Indian Factories Act, XI of 1891. (Notification No. 8282G., dated the 21st August 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 26th August 1893, page 974.)

(40) Substitution of a new sentence for the second sentence of rule VIII of the Rules for the Examination of Junior Civil Servants in Oriental Languages, published with the Notification of the Home Department, No. 1, dated the 2nd January 1880. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 298, dated the 10th August 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 26th August 1893, page 981.)

(41) Addition to rule 2 of the Rules under the Indian Arms Act (IX of 1878), published in the Notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as added to by Home Department Notification No. 114, dated the 25th January 1883. (Notification No. 1100, dated the 10th August 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 26th August 1893, page 991.)

(42) Revised Rules under section 20, clauses I and II, of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, authorising the increase of the fees for the service of the processes in certain localities and periods of the year when travelling except by boat is impracticable. (High Court's Notification dated the 14th August 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 26th August 1893, page 992.)

(43) Rules under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882. (Notification No. 6485R., dated the 24th August 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 24th August 1893, page 1005.)

(44) Amendment of the Rules relating to arrears and the mode of recovering them, issued under Chapter V of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, in Notification No. 31, dated the 25th June 1886. (Notification No. 6876R., dated the 5th September 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 9th September 1893, page 1106.)

(45) Amendment of the Settlement Rules issued under sections 12 and 29 of the Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, in Notification No. 58, dated the 28th October 1887. (Notification No. 7739R., dated the 29th September 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 30th September 1893, page 1321.)

(46) Rules for the award of forest scholarships in Assam. (Notification No. 7781R., dated the 30th September 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 30th September 1893, page 1323.)

(47) Rules to regulate the constitution of, admission to, and studies and discipline at, the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun. (Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department Circular No. 11F., dated the 28th June 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 30th September 1893, page 1335.)

(48) Requisition, under section 318 of the Bengal Municipal Act, V (B.C.) of 1876, on the Commissioners of the Barpeta Municipality to raise funds for the cleaning and conservancy of the municipality. (Notification No. 7763, dated the 25th September 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 30th September 1893, page 1329.)

(49) Permanent reduction of the rate of fees charged for the preparation of copies by Civil and Criminal Courts in Assam from 4 annas to 3 annas per folio from 1st April 1893. (Notification No. 7773J., dated the 25th September 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 25th September 1893, page 1329.)

(50) Amendments of the Settlement Rules issued under sections 12 and 29 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, in Notification No. 58, dated the 28th October 1887. (Notification No. 7846R., dated the 5th October 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 7th October 1893, page 1349.)

(51) Amendments of the Rules issued under sections 12 and 29 of the Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, in Notification No. 58, dated the 28th October 1887. (Notification No. 7981R., dated the 13th October 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th October 1893, page 1394.)

(52) Declaration under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Mohanganj ferry across the Kusiara river and the Barni ferry across the Sunai river in the Karimganj subdivision of the Sylhet public ferries. (Notification No. 10044G., dated the 14th October 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st October 1893, page 1465.)

SECTION I. *Changes in administration.*

(53) Direction by the Governor General in Council under section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), limiting the fee chargeable on appeals from orders under clause (*c*) of section 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) to the amounts chargeable under article 11 of the Second Schedule to the Court Fees Act, 1870. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 4344S.R., dated the 6th October 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st October 1893, page 1495.)

(54) Rules for the award of Government stipends in the indigenous *tols* of Assam. (Notification No. 10440G., dated the 31st October 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th November 1893, page 1523.)

(55) Amendment of Appendix C to the Settlement Rules issued under sections 12 and 29 of the Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, in Notification No. 58, dated the 28th October 1887. (Notification No. 8330R., dated the 31st October 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th November 1893, page 1524.)

(56) Determination of the position of certain railway officials in the Warrant of Precedence, dated the 18th October 1876. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 1575, dated the 24th October 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 11th November 1893, page 1553.)

(57) Special Rules for the retirement of Officers of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department. (Government of India, Public Works Department Resolution No. 2873G., dated the 22nd November 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 25th November 1893, page 1607.)

(58) Amendment of the Rules relating to procedure, the mode of serving processes and process fees, issued under sections 129, 152, and 155(*b*) of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, in Notification No. 32, dated the 30th June 1886. (Notification No. 9114R., dated the 8th December 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 9th December 1893, page 1639.)

(59) Rules under section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the guidance of the Bench of Magistrates in the Habiganj subdivision. (Notification No. 11562G., dated the 7th December 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 9th December 1893, page 1638.)

(60) Direction under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), substituting a revised proviso for the proviso forming the conclusion of clause (9) of paragraph 1 in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 1745, dated the 22nd November 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 9th December 1893, page 1643.)

(61) Insertion of the word "Cannon" after the words "Licenses to export" in line 1 of rule 7 of the Rules published in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by Home Department Notification No. 1892, dated the 25th November 1891. (Notification No. 1802, dated the 1st December 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 9th December 1893, page 1643.)

(62) Declaration under the Indian Factories Act (XV of 1881) as amended by Act XI of 1891, that the provisions of section 5A. shall not apply to kilns connected with potteries. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 1420, dated the 23rd November 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 9th December 1893, page 1643.)

(63) Rules under sections 12 and 29 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, for effecting settlements in the Surma Valley. (Notification No. 59R., dated the 5th January 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th January 1894, page 5.)

(64) Appointment of the Director of Records to the Government of India to discharge all functions of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888). (Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 3048P., dated the 29th December 1893 (published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th January 1894, page 20.)

(65) Reduction of the interest on savings banks deposits from 3¾ to 3½ per cent. per annum. (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 5662, dated the 30th December 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th January 1894, page 21.)

(66) Substitution of a new rule for rule 6 (XIX) of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 12, dated the 4th January 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 13th January 1894, page 46.)

(67) Cancellation of rule 8 of the Rules made under section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the guidance of the Bench of Magistrates in the Habiganj subdivision of the Sylhet district. (Notification No. 561, dated the 18th January 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th January 1894, page 52.)

(68) Prescribing the rank of certain Forest Officers in the Warrant of Precedence for India. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 52, dated the 12th January 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th January 1894, page 73.)

(69) Amendment of Part II of the Rules for the qualification, admission, &c., of pleaders in Courts subordinate to the High Court. (High Court's Notification dated the 5th January 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th January 1894, page 79.)

(70) Revised list of subjects for the examination of candidates for pleadership held under the Rules of the 12th February 1884. (High Court's Notification dated the 5th January 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th January 1894, page 80.)

SECTION 2.

Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.

(71) Declaration under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), closing the Dhal ferry No. 3 across the Dhal river in the North Lakhimpur subdivision of the Lakhimpur district as a public ferry. (Notification No. 881G., dated the 24th January 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 27th January 1894, page 85.)

(72) Permanent reduction of the rate of fees charged for the preparation of copies by Revenue Courts in Assam from 4 annas to 3 annas per folio. (Notification No. 580R., dated the 9th February 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 10th Februrry 1894, page 112.)

(73) Special Regulations applicable to the Mecca pilgrimage of 1894 (year of the Hijira 1311). (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 52, dated the 14th February 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 24th February 1894, page 140.)

(74) Declaration under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Nandichar ferry across the river Jinjiram on the pathway leading from Bahadur Katta hât to Kalairchar in the Gâro Hills district a public ferry. (Notification No. 1989G., dated the 7th March 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 10th March 1894, page 162.)

(75) Substitution of a new rule for rule 6B. of the Rules under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), published with Home Department Notification No. 1601, dated the 30th August 1879. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 483, dated the 7th March 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 17th March 1894, page 184.)

(76) Rule for the service of processes and execution of decrees in the Chittagong Hill Tracts when issued by Civil Courts outside those tracts. (High Court's Notification dated the 8th March 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 17th March 1894, page 185.)

(77) Amendment in the form of return (Appendix A) prescribed by rule 19 of the Chief Commissioner's Rules under the Income Tax Act, II of 1886, dated the 26th March 1886. (Notification No. 1206R., dated the 19th March 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 24th March 1894, page 193.)

(78) Addition of a clause prohibiting the possession of Government arms or ammunition to the conditions printed on the back of Forms VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, and XI of the Forms of licenses under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), prescribed by Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent notifications. (Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 532, dated the 16th March 1894, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st March 1894, page 230.)

SECTION 2.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

MANIPUR.

5. The following report submitted by A. Porteous, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State, is reproduced *in extenso*:

Office of the Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State.

"1. The office of Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State was held throughout the year by Mr. A. Porteous, in officiating charge. Mr. F. L. Crawford, of the Berar Police, officiated as Assistant Political Agent from 1st April to 30th January 1894, when Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough, I.S.C., the permanent incumbent, returned from furlough. Up till the 15th March 1894 Mr. Crawford was retained, by permission of the Government of India, on special duty, collecting arrears of house tax from the Kukis and Kaubui Nágas in the north-western portion of the State.

Tours.

"2. The Political Agent was on tour for 101 days during the year. From 15th to 18th April 1893 he was on tour at Thobal; from 21st May to 15th June 1893 on the Swemi punitive expedition; from 8th to 10th October 1893 at Bishenpur; from 27th to 30th October 1893 at Pukao; from 18th to 30th December 1893 among the villages on the Angâmi frontier; from 21st January to 12th March 1894 on the Chin-Manipur Boundary Commission. Mr. Crawford as Assistant Political Agent was on tour for 43 days, visiting various parts of the valley and inspecting the Tammu and Cachar roads. He was also on tour on special duty in the Kaubui Nága country in February and March for a further period of 39 days. Lieutenant Goodenough was on tour for seven days after he joined his post in January.

Frontier.

"3. The vexed question of the southern frontier of the State where it borders upon the Chin Hills was, it may be hoped, finally settled during the year, a boundary line, which only now requires the approval of the Government of India, having been agreed upon by a Commission consisting of Mr. B. S. Carey, C.I.E., the Political Officer, Chin Hills, and the Officiating Political Agent in Manipur. The Commission met on the 27th January 1894 at Tinzin in the Kubo Valley, 30 miles south of Tammu, and worked westwards from that village to the Lushai border, a distance of 50 miles as the crow flies.

"The line selected follows the course of the Tinzin river to its source in the Dinpi or Yomadoung range, thence for 4 miles south-westwards the crest of that range, and then the course of the Yangdung river to its mouth on the Manipur river.

"From Yangdungmukh the line runs fairly close to parallel 24° of north latitude (with one bend to the south between longitude 93° 30′ and longitude 93° 38′) as far as Lunglen hill, following the course of rivers and hill torrents throughout.

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"The Chibu salt spring, a place of some note as the camp of the Manipur contingent throughout the Lushai expedition of 1871-72, falls just within Manipur territory according to the new boundary. Considered as a whole, the new frontier includes all villages over which Manipur has ever exercised influence, or from which she has collected tribute, and cuts off only a comparatively small tract to which she had treaty rights.

"To complete the southern boundary of the State, the demarcation of a frontier between Manipur and the North Lushai Hills from Lunglen hill to Tipáimukh still remains to be carried out. Some large villages, notably Sunkám's and Tankoiyám's, lie in the uncertain tract, so that it would be well if the frontier could be settled next cold weather. The work need not take more than a fortnight, as the country is already surveyed.

"On the eastern border of the State a demarcation on the ground by pillars of Pemberton's line along the western margin of the Kubo Valley from Kongal thána to the Tinzin river, is also required. The definition "foot of the hills" is too vague, and occasional disputes as to patches of cultivation the position of which is uncertain continue to occur. It is, moreover, a matter of importance to Manipur that her rights to such areas of teak forest as fall west of the line should be established.

"North of the Kubo Valley the operations of the Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin against the Tangkhul Nágas of Somra (the Kaswás Aswás of the Burma reports) make it necessary that the line in this neighbourhood, somewhat hazily defined in 1878, should be finally settled. The possibility of future rectification was left open by the arrangement then arrived at. Whether the Somra group of villages should be handed over to Manipur is one for the decision of the Government of India on general grounds; but there is a small tract enclosed between the existing boundary (the Thetzirr stream) and the high range east of it, to which Manipur has every claim both on the score of prescriptive rights and of expediency. In this tract lie the villages of Tusom, Lapvome (the Nunfang of the Manipuris), and Wakhong, all included in the State revenue lists. It is difficult of access from any side, excepting through Manipur territory, to which it lies open on the west.

"A question arose during the year as to whether the village of Razami belonged to Manipur or to the area of political control under the Nága Hills. A reference to the map in which Colonel Johnstone defined the boundary, subsequently accepted by Government in 1878, showed that Razami was clearly outside of Manipur.

Behaviour of hill tribes.

"4. The conduct of the tribes subject to Manipur was, with the exception of the lamentable attack by Kukis on Chingjurai (or Swemi), fairly good during the year. Excepting this affair, nothing in the nature of a raid was committed by any Manipuri village, either within or beyond Manipur territory on any other village, but in one instance a sort of set fight took place within Manipur territory between a Nága Hills village and one subject to this State.

"*Fight between Razami and Mekribámi.*—This was a somewhat serious affray, in which a man was killed on either side by gunshot wounds, the combatants being the Eastern Angámi village of Razami and the Manipur village of Liyai or Mekribámi of the same tribe. The quarrel arose out of mutual accusations of paddy-stealing, and ended in a force of Razami men meeting another force from Mekribámi in the fields of the latter village, with the result above mentioned. Several persons were also wounded on both sides. The matter was enquired into on the spot by the Political Agent, and was pending settlement with the Deputy Commissioner of the Nága Hills at the end of the year.

"*Kuki raid on Swemi.*—In this case a combination of 20 small Kuki villages, numbering some 300 houses, under a chief named Toki, attacked the Khoiran Nága village of Chingjurai, or Swemi, which lies in the north-east corner of the State, towards the end of April, and massacred, according to the statements of the survivors, 286 of the inhabitants, of whom 99 were men and 187 women and children. The cause assigned for the attack was that Swemi had failed to give satisfaction to Toki for an alleged theft of paddy, and had killed an interpreter of his when he visited Swemi to complain. Toki, who was chief of a small village near Swemi, broke it up after this quarrel had risen, and came to live on the border of the valley east of Imphál. Thence, after waiting a month or two and sending round the fiery cross among his Kuki neighbours, he suddenly made his descent on the unfortunate village. The attack was made in the early morning after the village had been surrounded, the inhabitants, owing to the distance from which the raiders came and the celerity of their movements, being caught wholly unprepared. A few Tangkhuls helped the Kukis. A punitive expedition was at once led against the guilty villages by the Political Agent. A force of 100 men was taken, but no opposition was offered. The principal of the Kuki villages concerned, Monghám, was destroyed; fines amounting to Rs. 2,850 were imposed upon and realised from the remainder; and 50 guns were surrendered and broken up. The leader of the raid, Toki, was sentenced to 15 (afterwards modified to 10) years' rigorous imprisonment, and two minor leaders to 5 years' each. An outpost of State police was stationed at Powi, one of the raiding Tangkhul villages, to prevent any further outbreak.

"*Chasad Kukis.*—In consequence of complaints against Tonghu, the headman of Chasad, by the Tangkhul villages of Mápum and Peshing, from which money had been extorted, it was found necessary in July to fine that chief Rs. 300, which sum was duly paid. To give confidence to the neighbouring Tangkhul villages, a police post was established at Khongoi in August, since which no further complaints have been received. A Chasad Kuki was brought in to Manipur in December, charged with shooting a Tangkhul dead; but the case had no political significance, the Kuki having been intoxicated and guilty of mere recklessness without deliberate intention to murder. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

"*Murder of a Nága of Koide.*—A Nága of Koide village on the northern frontier was found murdered near Khongde in March. A Khongde man accused of the murder was arrested and sent in to Manipur, but succeeded in effecting his escape shortly after, and has not yet been recaptured.

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"Four cases of culpable homicide in hill villages were reported. In three of these (at Maram, Oinam, and Liyai—all Khoiran villages) three men were killed in inter-*khel* fights following on the usual harvest drinking bouts. In the case of Oinam no punishment was imposed, the deceased man's *khel* having taken the law into their own hands, and, according to Nága custom, looted and destroyed their opponents' houses. In the two other cases fines were imposed on both sides. The fourth case was that of the chief of Kamsol, a Kuki village, to the south of the valley, who killed another Kuki in a quarrel with a blow from a club. He was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

"*Somra*.—No raids were committed by Somra within Manipur territory, but Kukilong or Konke, a Tangkhul village east of Somra, having been cut up by raiders from that village in September, the Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin, Mr. Porter, visited it in March with a strong force of Military Police, and destroyed it. Both Somra and Kukilong were formerly tributary to the Manipur Darbar, and allegations were made to Mr. Porter by the Konke people that Somra was backed in its raids by Manipuris from the State salt wells at Challao, who were armed with guns. Enquiry was made into these allegations after the close of the year by Lieutenant Goodenough, Assistant Political Agent, at Challao, but without eliciting anything in support of the charge.

Weather, crops, and prices.

"5. The following table compares the rainfall of the year, month by month, with that of 1892-93, the figures for 1889-90, the last previous year for which statistics are forthcoming, being also given:

	1889-90.	1892-93.	1893-94.
April ...	4·03	8·38	2·76
May ...	9·67	7·06	13·08
June ...	9·17	3·61	26·30
July ...	7·44	7·93	17·44
August ...	5·86	9·84	9·20
September ...	6·17	3·34	3·92
October ...	2·74	11·33	5·29
November ...	3·81	1·57	0·73
December ...	.....	0·45	0·50
January ...	1·04	1·57	.....
February ...	.....	2·87	3·33
March ...	8·84	2·80	14·38
Total ...	58·77	60·75	97·01

"The average rainfall for the years from 1884-85 to 1892-93, omitting the years 1890-91 and 1891-92, for which no figures are available, was 57·48 inches, so that fall in 1893-94 exceeded the average by nearly 40 inches. This was the result of the extraordinarily heavy rainfalls of May, June, and July, and again in March. The monsoon burst with exceptional violence on the 27th May, causing the highest flood known for at least half a century in the Manipur Valley. The banks of the Imphal river were breached in several places, and a large portion of the capital was under water for several days, causing a good deal of suffering to the inhabitants, who had to camp out on the roads or any high ground available until the water subsided. The sadr bazar and polo-ground were both flooded to the depth of several feet. A few cases of loss of life occurred.

"In the low-lying parts of the valley towards Moirang many villages were submerged, and the accumulated flood water took weeks to run off. In this neighbourhood considerable damage was done to crops. Elsewhere the floods abated soon enough to allow of the *sali* rice being transplanted before it was too late. The *aus* crop on high lands rather benefited than otherwise by the continuous rain. On the whole, the rice crop was a plentiful one, and the price of good rice has been steady, or about Rs. 2-4 a maund, since the harvest, a rate contrasting very favourably with the almost famine prices prevailing in the Surma Valley and Eastern Bengal. There was a good outturn also of the other subsidiary crops with the exception of peas, which have suffered from insect pests. In the hill tracts the harvest was good. From experiments made in the State jail with crops of wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes, it would seem that all these crops can be successfully cultivated in Manipur. The natives do grow potatoes, but of a miserably inferior sort. With imported tubers, the results in the jail have been excellent. Wheat and the other cereals above mentioned are not cultivated at all by the Manipuris; but with the large Hindustani element now in Manipur, the growing of wheat ought to be profitable, a market for the outturn being assured.

Trade and manufactures.

"6. From the statistics registered at the Cachar frontier, some idea may be obtained of the export and import trade of the State along this particular route, but of the trade by other routes, except of cattle exported, no record is kept. The Cachar statistics are far from reliable, but taking them for what they are worth, we find a total value of Rs. 22,040 for exports, and of Rs. 45,351 for imports, during the year.

"Excepting a few cattle and ponies, the only export registered is tea-seed, of which 375 maunds valued at Rs. 18,750 crossed the frontier. This is largely a mere transit trade, the greater part of the seed coming from Burma. I believe the real export to be vastly in excess of that registered. Ponies exported appear as 118, a number which I consider improbably high. On the other hand, buffaloes, for 127 of which passes were issued in Manipur, do not appear at all in the returns.

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"The following table shows the principal imports registered on this route:

	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.
Mineral oil	755	2,962
Betel-nuts	437	3,599
Dried fish	99	367
Salt	51	248
Piece-goods	420	22,522
Yarn	45	2,148
Metals	130	3,855
Miscellaneous	.....	9,650
Total	2,071	45,351

"The values given are those ruling in Cachar. For the value in Manipur Rs. 10 per maund must be added for cost of carriage.

"The Cachar road still forms the main trade route of the country, but salt is principally imported *viâ* Tammu, and the whole trade in rice exported is to Kohima. During the year I estimate that at least 5,000 maunds of rice were exported to the Nága Hills. There is as yet little return trade from Kohima, but kerosine oil is beginning to be imported by that route. Passes for ponies and cattle were issued as undernoted from the State office:

For	Ponies.	Cattle.	Buffaloes.
Cachar	20	453	127
Nága Hills	...	249	47
Tammu	46	97	...

"Manipur bullocks, being heavier and more stoutly built than the ordinary Bengali animal, are exported for pack purposes and for the plough, traders coming from as far as Tippera to procure them. As compared with the figures of 1889-90, there appears to be a great falling off in the export of buffaloes. In that year passes were issued for 787. Of local manufactures there is little to be said. The principal, besides the ordinary productions of the potter and brass-smith and the cloth and yarn made in every household, is the manufacture of salt, which is carried on mainly by the State. It is a declining industry.

Finance.

"7. In Appendix A, Parts I and II, are given statements of the revenue and expenditure of the Manipur State for the past year, the corresponding figures of the two previous years being given for comparison. There was a large increase in the revenue realised within the year, the amount being Rs. 3,04,335, as against Rs. 2,14,896 in 1892-93. This result is due to the more punctual collection of arrears, for the normal revenue does not exceed Rs. 2,70,000. The gross expenditure was Rs. 3,10,849, against Rs. 3,02,040 in 1892-93. Here also the figures are swollen by arrears paid off, the share of the tribute and indemnity fine payable to Government for the year 1891-92, which amounted to upwards of Rs. 70,000, having been distributed between the two following years. In Appendix B, Parts I and II, a comparison is made between the estimated and actual revenue and expenditure for the year. In the case of revenues, current and arrear collections are shown separately in Part I. It will be seen that the collections fell short of the actual demand by rather more than a lakh and a quarter, which amount remained in arrear at the close of the year. This is an improvement on the state of things at the close of 1892-93, when a lakh and sixty thousand rupees remained in arrear, and but for the excuse for delay offered by the damage, real or supposed, done by the floods to the crops, the improvement would have been greater. Almost the whole of 1892-93 arrear was realised within the year under review with some failure under the head of valley house tax. The current arrear of 1¼ lakhs is a good debt, and probably all realisable. Upwards of 35 per cent. has been already paid in at the time of writing. The expenditure of the year was within the estimate, and there was a small surplus at its close with practically no debts outstanding. The financial position of the State, if not further burdened by the demands of the Imperial Government, is sound.

"*System of State accounts.*—The subject of the State accounts was under discussion during the year with the Local Government; but, owing to the expected visit of the Chief Commissioner not being paid, no decision was come to as to whether or not the State accounts should be subject to the audit of the Provincial Comptroller and pass through the Agency treasury. The still fluctuating strength of State establishments, and difficulties as to accommodation of an increased treasury staff in the present Agency office buildings, which lie at a distance from the State offices, present temporary obstacles to the proposal to pass all State transactions through the treasury. The State, therefore, uses the treasury as a deposit bank merely. The Superintendent himself passes all payments, and checks and signs the daily accounts—a heavy task, but one which cannot at present be delegated.

"An entire reform was effected during the year in the system of book-keeping, which was to a great extent assimilated to that prevailing in the Government treasury, all expenditure being classified properly at the time of payment, and regular monthly returns of revenue and expenditure prepared, a copy of which is sent to the Local Government for information. The state of any branch of revenue or expenditure can now, therefore, be ascertained at once without laborious and untrustworthy compilation from a single cash book.

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"In the following paragraphs the various branches of administration will be treated in order with the details of revenue and expenditure under each.

Land revenue.

"*8.* Land revenue is assessed on cultivated land in the Manipur Valley only, and practically only on lands under cultivation with rice. The revenue is at the rate of Rs. 5 per *pari* of 2½ acres. Homestead lands, on which are grown peas, tobacco, chillies, and other garden produce, escape all direct taxation, excepting the house tax of Rs. 2 (the commuted *lalup* tax) on every house occupied by a male adult.

"The total area under cultivation at the present time, according to the revenue office books, is 28,845 *paris*, of which 1,514 *paris* are held rent-free by the Rája, or have been granted as service lands to various revenue and judicial officers or to the police. The greater part of these service lands, and about 25 per cent. of the lands held under ordinary *patta*, are cultivated by *raiyats* who pay rent (usually in kind) to the officer holding the land or to the *patta*-holder. This rent is by custom fixed at 12 *potes* of 50 seers (or 15 maunds) per *pari*, worth at present rates about Rs. 14. For the rest of the lands assessed to revenue the occupant *raiyat* himself holds the *patta*. Up to date 24,887 *pattas* have been issued, or made out, for the 27,331 *paris* of land not held on service tenure, and of these only 2,242 have not actually been delivered to the *patta*-holders. The average size of a holding appears from the above figures to amount to about 2¾ acres. The whole settlement at present in force is based on the figures obtained from the records of the village officials, dating from before the revolt of 1891, and no remeasurement has yet been attempted, nor do *pattas* contain the boundaries of each holding. They are merely occupancy permits, with the village, the amount of revenue due, and the supposed area entered. In case of disputes, which are frequent, it is accordingly most difficult to find out the position of any man's land, which, so far as the *patta* shows, may be anywhere in the village. A resettlement must, therefore, sooner or later be undertaken, and probably a regular cadastral survey would prove cheapest in the end.

"*Settlement of waste lands.*—*Pattas* for 1,120 *paris* of waste or re-occupied lands were granted during the year, and applications are still being received, although in smaller numbers.

"*Demand and realisations.*—The total current demand of the year on account of land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,36,659, of which Rs. 45,682 only was realised before March 31st. The demand is Rs. 11,659 in excess of the figures entered in the budget, which stood at Rs. 1,25,000. The discrepancy is due to the subsequent inclusion in the demand of lands for which at the time the budget was framed it was understood there were no claimants, although entered in the records, and partly to the settlement of new lands. The collection of arrears for 1892-93, amounting to Rs. 86,700, brought up the total land revenue receipts to Rs. 1,33,764. Against the current demand for 1892-93, Rs. 1,26,369 have actually been collected, to which some small amount may still be added. The absence of definite particulars as to the situation of each holding makes it almost impossible to sell a holding for arrears, and even resettlement of holdings in arrear is not an easy matter until a system of local mauzadars or tahsildars shall have been established. The old Darbar revenue officials, paid in service land, are of very little use.

"*Land revenue charges.*—The charges on account of land revenue, exclusive of the Superintendent's office establishment and the service lands of the petty revenue officials, amounted to Rs. 521 only, mainly on account of the pay of revenue peons, of whom an establishment of 12 on pay of Rs. 6 was entertained from September 1893. If a share of two-thirds of the State office establishment be assigned to land revenue, the above expenditure will be increased by some Rs. 3,500, bringing the total up to about Rs. 4,000 in all, not a large percentage on a collection of Rs. 1,33,000.

Hill house tax.

"*9.* The current demand of the year under hill house tax, including the villages formerly in dispute with the Political Officer, Chin Hills, on both banks of the Manipur river (*viz.*, 302 houses on the east of that river in the so-called Pemberton's "enclave," and 1,374 houses on the west in the Nwite country), amounted to Rs. 54,009 gross, and to Rs. 50,634 net, after deducting one anna in the rupee as commission to headmen. Of the demand, Rs. 34,147 was collected up to 31st March, leaving an arrear of Rs. 16,487 unrealised. Besides the current demand, Rs. 30,678 were collected in arrear for 1892-93, and Rs. 4,835 in arrear for 1891-92, giving a grand total of Rs. 69,661. These figures mark a great improvement on the returns for 1892-93, when a gross total of Rs. 30,721 only was realised within the year for both current demand and arrears.

"The improvement is due to the division of the hill tracts into five charges, each under a *sardár*, with seven paid *lambus* or peons under each *sardár*—a reform carried out during the year. The *lambus* were previously unpaid, and numbered some hundreds, who lived on what they could extort from the Nágas by professing to exempt them from coolie work—a boon for which high prices were paid.

"Good work was done by Mr. Crawford, when on special duty in the Kaubui tract in the north-west of the State, no less than Rs. 7,000 having been realised by him from villages which had, owing to their distance from headquarters, neither paid a rupee nor furnished a coolie since the occupation of the State in 1891.

"The frequent touring through the hills of European officers is all that is required to make the Manipur hillmen as amenable to order as those in any district under direct British administration. Very nearly the whole area of the hills was thus toured over in the course of the past year.

"Exclusive of commission to headmen, which is not entered on either side of the account in Appendix A, the expenditure under head 1 of Appendix A, Part II, debitable to hill house tax, was Rs. 3,652, which includes Rs. 1,161 as pay and allowances of Mr. Crawford while on special duty.

Valley house tax.

"*10.* This is the commuted *lalup* tax imposed on every house occupied by an adult male in the Manipur Valley at the rate of Rs. 2 per house. In the revised budget estimate for the year the demand was put at Rs. 45,000, and an enumeration carried out during the year shows that this is approximately correct, the actual demand being close on Rs. 44,000. This figure may be further reduced, as objections to assessment, now pending, are very numerous. A very large proportion of Manipuris have their houses in Imphál and a temporary house, for the cultivating season only, in the villages, and such persons claim exemption from a double tax. The total collections of the year were Rs. 36,589, of which Rs. 20,852 were arrears and Rs. 15,737 current, as against a sum of Rs. 9,754 current only in 1892-93. The results are very much better, but are still unsatisfactory, and point to an increase in collecting establishment as requisite. The special expenditure included in head 1 of Appendix A, debitable to valley house tax, was Rs. 308 only.

Fisheries.

"*11.* The exact demand under this head was Rs. 14,825 current and Rs. 3,649 arrear, of which Rs. 12,838 and Rs. 1,483, or Rs. 14,321 in all, were collected. The auction-purchasers had again a bad year, and the sales for the forthcoming year have brought only Rs. 12,858.

Zamindáris in British India.

"*12.* These consist of shares in three permanently-settled taluqs in pargana Pratabgarh, Sylhet, of 3,794 acres, of temporarily-settled land near Lakhipur in the Cachar district, and of certain property in Sylhet and Silchar towns. The Pratabgarh estates are only a source of expense, as the *raiyats*, combining in the manner in which the peculiarities of Sylhet land law permit, pay no rent to any one. The Government of India has recently ordered the sale of these shares. It is possible the co-sharers may purchase, and doubtless the *raiyats* would do so if it were fair to give them the chance. The Cachar estates are more valuable, but want more supervision than they can receive from the Superintendent of the State, 100 miles away. With reference to these estates, also, Government has expressed a wish that they should be disposed of as soon as convenient. The management in Lakhipur is most inefficient, the tahsildár appointed immediately after the expedition, in consequence of his former connection with the zamindári, being a cripple and useless. Without a personal visit to Lakhipur, which was found impracticable, the Officiating Political Agent was unable to improve the management, and the realisations of rent have been allowed to fall badly in arrears. The nominal demand for the whole of the Cachar estates is Rs. 7,386, and the Government revenue per annum is Rs. 4,188. The account for the past year stands thus :

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Government revenue	4,134
Establishment	1,200
Contingencies	150
Total	5,484

Receipts.

Current	2,623
Arrear	868
Total	3,491

"The refusal to pay rent on the part of some of the *raiyats* on the State continues, and proceedings have been instituted in the Silchar Courts to compel payment. Proceedings were delayed by the necessity of the Superintendent of the State having first to obtain mutation of names on behalf of the minor Rája in all the holdings, which are upwards of 20 in number. The immunity of the defaulters for so long has probably encouraged other *raiyats* to withhold payment, for which course last year's flood furnishes an additional excuse.

Ferries.

"*13.* The only ferry leased out is that on the Jhiri river at Jhirighat, of which half the proceeds are taken by the Manipur State and half by the District Board, Silchar. The income was Rs. 197.

Salt.

"*14.* The income under this head shows a serious falling off. The estimate for receipts of current and arrear revenue combined was Rs. 18,000. The collections amounted to Rs. 11,874, and the arrears recoverable are estimated at Rs. 2,794 only. The difference is accounted for by remissions to meet the lowered price of salt caused by the competition of the imported article, and the lessened outturn caused by the difficulty of getting labour at the salt-wells. The work is heavy, and was carried on by slave or *lalup* labour previous to 1891 in the case of wells in the valley. In the hills, at Challao, the principal salt-making station, the hillmen supply labour, the State supplying iron *karais*, and the business is farmed out to Manipuris, who pay Re. 1 per month for the use of each *karai* supplied them. Here, also, remissions were found necessary. For 1894-95 it is estimated that the whole salt revenue will not exceed Rs. 10,000. There was an expenditure of Rs. 29, as against Rs. 1,819 in 1892-93, the decrease being due to the fact that no new *karais* were required.

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Forests.

"*15.* Forest revenue, which might be an important source of income to Manipur, from her valuable forests on the Cachar border, is almost entirely debarred to her by the policy of the Assam Forest Department in refusing to allow entry to Manipur forest produce without payment of a protective duty, equal to the full charges on such produce grown in British territory. This unfair burden is the more unjust, in that all import and export duties, formerly heavy, have now been abolished by this State. The total receipts of the year were as follows:

	Rs.
Agar mahál	200
Miscellaneous	252
Total	452

"The lessees of the wax and rubber *mahâls* failed to pay the two instalments due by them of Rs. 400 and Rs. 62-8-0, respectively, for each instalment within the year, and time was allowed them, as their efforts to obtain any reasonable quantity of either product were known to have failed. They, however, succeeded towards the close of the year in making a find of rubber trees of considerable value within Pemberton's "enclave," and the arrears on both *mahâls* should now be realisable. Expenditure on this head was Rs. 235. Owing to the uncertainty prevailing as to the frontier on the south, no action could be taken regarding preservation of the pine forests near Mombi, but restrictive action in the preservation of selected tracts from *jhúming* is imperatively demanded, and could now be easily enforced. Attempts, not altogether ineffectual, to protect the Langol and Haignâng forests near Imphál from the depredations of wood-cutters, have been made; but the former was badly injured by fires lighted by Gurkhas for purposes of *shikar* in the month of March, and the latter also suffered.

Tea-seed.

"*16.* The sale of tea-seed from the State gardens produced an income of Rs. 5,019 at a cost of Rs. 463. The outturn was 91 maunds and 10 seers, for which a price of Rs. 55 per maund was paid by dealers from Silchar in Imphál. As before stated, the trade in Burma seed far exceeds that in the *bonâ fide* Manipuri article, which fetches a considerably higher price. The cause of this superiority lies probably in the diminished risk of damage by exposure to bad weather from the shorter journey, or possibly in the finer quality of the seed itself grown in the cooler climate of Manipur. The expenditure is merely the cost of carriage to Imphál, the gardens being tended free of charge by the neighbouring Nága villages.

Stamps.

"*17.* An income of Rs. 865 was derived from court-fee stamps in proceedings in the Revenue and Judicial Courts of the Superintendent of the State. The stamps are impressed by rubber seals, and the scale of fees is based on that in force in British India, process fees being, however, charged only half rates. Petitions of hillmen are exempted, but with doubtful expediency in the case of Kukis, who are most persistent litigants. In this, as in many other traits, the Kuki shows himself, with all his savagery, a far less primitive child of nature than the Nága of whatever tribe.

Kubo Valley compensation.

"*18.* This allowance granted to Manipur in 1834, at the rate of 500 sicca rupees per mensem, in consideration of the forced cession of the Kubo Valley to Burma, was, by favour of the Government of India, continued to the present Rája. The value of the allowance is Rs. 6,270 per annum. The arrears since the accession of His Highness Chura Chand having remained undrawn, the total amount realised was Rs. 13,248.

Miscellaneous revenue.

"*19.* The following are the details of receipts under this head:

	Rs.
Revenue fines	2,736
Sale of pie pieces	416
Sale of stock	3,652
Provincial contribution to Imphál dispensary	650
Refunds from Police Department	1,029
Pounds and miscellaneous	385
Total	8,868

"The revenue fines represent almost entirely hill house tax commission forfeited for late payment. The item of Rs. 416 for sale of pie pieces is in part recoupment of a charge of Rs. 1,000 for purchase of pie pieces from the mint incurred last year with the object of ousting the Manipuri *sel*.

"The *sel* is a small round coin of bell metal, of barely one-third of an inch in diameter, with the initial letter of the name of the Rája who coined it impressed upon it. Like the rupee, the *sel* has fallen upon evil days; but whereas depreciation is limited, so far in the case of the former to 50 per cent., the *sel* has fallen to one-tenth of its pristine value, and instead of 400 *sels* being equivalent to a rupee, as was the case prior to 1891, it now takes upwards of 4,000 of the *sels* in current use to equal that coin. The *sel* is in fact only worth its metal value. As may be imagined, *sels* were both cumbrous to carry and tiresome to count, and, however well suited to

the minute sales and purchases of the daily women's bázár, did not commend themselves to the sepoy, now the bázár's best customer, nor were they received in payment of State dues as of old. The result has been the hopeless depreciation of the old national coin. If, as it may be not unreasonably estimated, there was a value of half a lakh of this coin in circulation, the loss of the Manipuris has been no light one. The attempt to force the pie into circulation by selling it on commission, and by paying a percentage of coolies' wages in it, has entirely failed. The bázár women will have none of it. The circumstance is little to be regretted; for pice and silver small coins are automatically displacing the *sel*, and that rapidly. No less than Rs. 53,600 in small silver and Rs. 12,400 in copper has been absorbed since November 1891, when the civil treasury was opened after the expedition.

"Under 'Sale of stock' the principal item is a sum of Rs. 3,240 for corrugated iron culverts sold to the Public Works Department for their full value, *plus* all charges for carriage. The balance is made up by the price of State cattle sold by auction. The other items call for no remark.

"*20.* In this and the following paragraphs the various branches of administration, with details of their cost, will be noticed in order.

General administrative expenditure.

"*Raja's civil list.*—The Rája's allowance is Rs. 500 per mensem, and under this head are also included pensions to exiles at Brindaban, Házáribágh, and Sylhet, totalling up to Rs. 365 per mensem.

"The death of Pucca Singh, one of the exiled brothers of the late Mahárája Sur Chandra, which occurred in June last, has relieved the State of an additional monthly pension of Rs. 100 not included in the above sum of Rs. 365. A sum of Rs. 2,000 for the maintenance of twenty prisoners, concerned in the rising of 1891, in the Andamans, and certain charges for maintenance of temples and for housing and schooling fees for the Sylhet exiles, bring up the total expenditure to Rs. 15,024. This is a decrease of Rs. 7,417, as compared with 1892-93.

"*State establishments and contingencies.*—The details of the expenditure under this head are as follows:

	Rs.
Office establishment of the Superintendent of State	5,584
Pay of two clerks in provincial employ in Shillong and Manipur	2,112
Forms and stationery	1,537
Contingencies	338
Total	9,571

"The increase of Rs. 2,011, as compared with 1892-93, was mainly in cost of establishment.

"*Tribute and indemnity fine.*—The account of Rs. 1,37,500 expended under this head stands thus:

	Rs.
Arrears of tribute, 1892-93	50,000
Tribute for 1893-94	50,000
Indemnity fine, instalment for 1893-94	37,500
Total	1,37,500

"The year closed with no arrear due to Government on this account.

"*Miscellaneous.*—Only Rs. 404 was expended, as against Rs. 6,120 in the year previous. The decrease is due to improved classification of expenditure under the proper heads.

"*21.* A summary of the principal heads of expenditure on account of State Public Works is subjoined:

State Public Works.

	Rs.
Cachar-Manipur Bridle Road.	
Original Works	...
Repairs	7,273
Establishment	2,469
Total	9,742
Kohima Bridle Road.	
Grant to Public Works Department for repairs.	6,000
Tammu Bridle Road.	
Original Works	...
Repairs	775
Total	775

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Station Buildings, &c. (Original Works).

	Rs.
Johnstone School ...	2,871
Assistant Political Agent's Bungalow	2,048
Civil Dispensary ...	805
Clerks' quarters ...	666
Bridges ...	1,418
Total ...	7,808

Miscellaneous.

Station Establishment ...	1,792
Tile-making ...	1,549
Stores and Tools ...	3,162
Improvements, Lakhipur Bázár	672
Station Road Repairs, &c. ...	4,967
Total ...	12,142
Grand total ...	36,467

"The Cachar road was maintained in fair order throughout the year, but the floods of May and June temporarily stopped traffic, and did serious damage to the new wooden bridges on the low portion near Gudamghát. The Kohima bridle road was maintained by the Public Works Department from a grant of Rs. 6,000 provided by the State. The Tammu road was kept passable. No original work of importance was undertaken during the year, excepting the Assistant Political Agent's bungalow, which was completed, although only in part paid for. The Johnstone School was completed and paid for. The floods did serious damage to bridges in Imphál, in particular to the old *pucca* bridge near the sadr bázár. By the Public Works Department, out of funds advanced by the State in 1892-93, a substantial wooden pile bridge was built over the Imphál river on the south of *Pát* at a cost of Rs. 3,500 to the State.

Imperial Public Works.

"*22.* The Mao-Manipur section of the Kohima cart road made good progress during the year. The length in Manipur territory is 68 miles, and the estimated cost 14½ lakhs of rupees. At the close of the year 56 miles had been completed, of which 31 miles was the past year's work. The 28th Bombay Pioneers, who had been in camp at Iangthobal during the rains, were stationed at Kaithemabi, 22 miles from Manipur, from 1st October to the end of February, and completed 10 miles of road, earning Rs. 80,000 for their labour. It is believed that the road will be open for cart traffic before the rains of 1895. At the close of the year five and a half lakhs of rupees had been expended on the works.

"Once the Assam-Bengal Railway is completed to Dimapur, this cart road, which, it may be presumed, will be extended to Kendat, will be a most important through route to Burma. The line taken by it offers advantages for the construction of a through railway route between Upper India and Upper Burma, which probably exceed those afforded by any other alignment. It is shorter than any possible route *viâ* the Hukong Valley. It has not the estuaries of the Megna and of the Arakan coast to encounter, as has the proposed route from Calcutta *viâ* Chittagong and the Aeng pass. The highest point on the route, near Mao thána, only slightly exceeds 5,000 feet, and the ascents on either side are very long and gradual. The Manipur plain lies midway between Wuntho, the nearest railway station in Burma, and Dimapur, its nearest future station on the Assam side. It is not too much to hope that they will be one day linked by a line through Imphál, when a connection between Gauháti and Dhubri would practically complete narrow-gauge communication from Bombay to Rangoon. The question of a through railway route to Burma being on the *tapis*, it is at least desirable that the examination of routes should not be confined to that *viâ* Arakan. With the Nichugard-Manipur cart road to work from, a reconnaissance survey would be a matter of no great difficulty or expense.

Public health and sanitation.

"*23.* Public health was good throughout the year. There was no epidemic of either cholera or small-pox. In Imphál the cinerator on Colonel Young's model continues to do useful service, but the odour is occasionally offensive. The sadr bázár has been improved by the metalling of the central road and the construction of *pucca* side drains. Funds were obtained by the sale of sites for shops. A Norton's tube-well was ordered for the use of the bázár, but delays in carriage of some of the parts from Silchar have prevented its being yet made use of.

"*Dispensaries.*—There is only one dispensary in the State, that in Imphál. A total of 4,858 out-door and 40 in-door patients were treated in this institution in the course of the year, the daily average being 26·94 of the former and 2·82 of the latter. Four major and 149 minor operations were performed. Three of the former were cases of lithotomy, of which unfortunately one only was successful, two patients succumbing. The total expenditure under the head "Medical" for the year was, excluding vaccination charges, Rs. 2,598, made up as follows:

	Rs.
Establishment ...	1,964
Purchase of instruments ...	185
Medicines ...	83
Miscellaneous ...	366
Total ...	2,598

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"A large stock of medicines having been procured in 1892-93, there was no necessity for replenishment within the year just closed. Under establishment is included the monthly allowance of Rs. 100 to the Civil Surgeon, and Rs. 49 to dispensary subordinate establishment. The hospital assistant is paid by Government, which also contributes Rs. 650 as grant-in-aid.

"*Vaccination.*—The total number of vaccinations during the year was 10,198, against 9,483 in the previous year, of which 8,849 were successful, against 9,022. There were six vaccinators employed under an Inspector, three being temporary for the cold season only. Lymph was obtained exclusively from the Shillong vaccine depôt. The cost of the year's work was Rs. 1,098, of which Rs. 779 was for establishment and the balance for supply of lymph. The average cost per successful vaccination was 1 anna 11 pies—a satisfactory reduction on the high figure of 3 annas 5 pies for 1892-93. Upwards of 25,000 successful vaccinations have been performed during the past three seasons, chiefly in the valley, of which the population is 135,600. A very appreciable section of the population must now, therefore, be protected.

Law and Justice.

"*24.* The Courts having jurisdiction in Manipur are—

(1) The Court of the Superintendent of the State.

(2) The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in his capacity as Assistant to the Superintendent of the State.

(3) The Chirâp Court.

(4) The Courts of the Town and Rural *Panchâyats*.

"Cases in which British subjects are concerned as accused or defendants are heard by the Political Agent and Superintendent of the State in his former capacity.

"The following statement shows the details of offences reported, and manner of disposal of cases tried, in the Courts of the Superintendent of State and the Assistant Political Agent. All cases dealt with by the newly instituted force of Civil Police are here included. It was not thought expedient to refer police cases to the Chirâp Court for disposal, and all are dealt with by the Superintendent of State and his Assistant. The statement includes cases pending at close of the year. Cases found false are omitted:

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Cases actually brought to trial.	Persons			Remarks.
			Acquitted.	Convicted.	Total.	
Murder	5	2	...	4	4	
Culpable homicide	4	3	...	12	12*	* Four cases dealt with politically are excluded.
Hurt and grievous hurt ...	10	5	2	6	8	
Robbery and dacoity	13	1	2	...	2	
Theft and house-breaking ...	88	23	12	21	33	
Cattle-theft	41	33	22	27	49	
Miscellaneous	60	50	25	80	105	
Total	221	117	63	150	213	

"The two cases of murder tried have been already referred to in paragraph 4, two were pending enquiry at the close of the year, and the fifth was the case referred to in last year's report of a Kacha Nâga, himself a murderer, who was killed while under charge of a Manipuri guard by a Kuki, brother of his victim. The Kuki himself died shortly after. Of the cases of culpable homicide, none require special notice. The large number of convictions is due to the conviction of ten men for so roughly handling a thief caught in the act that he died. The non-success of the police in dealing with dacoity and house-breaking cases was very marked. In cattle-theft only are good results shown. Of the whole cases tried, 81 were disposed of by the Superintendent of State and 36 by the Assistant to the Political Agent.

"The Superintendent of State also disposed of five original civil suits, and decided 22 civil and 10 criminal appeals.

"In addition to the above, 471 miscellaneous cases, chiefly relating to the manumission of slaves and disputes of hillmen, were instituted, and 403 decided during the year.

"In the Court of the Chirâp, on the criminal side, 58 cases, in which 192 persons were concerned, were entertained during the year, of which 32 were decided after trial. In the decided cases 48 persons were convicted and 52 acquitted, as against 84 and 77 in the previous year. On the civil side, 554 cases were instituted, of which 40 were dismissed, and in 111 decree was given.

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"Returns of the proceedings of *Panchâyat* Courts are not available.

"In the Political Agent's Court, 54 criminal cases were instituted and 29 actually tried, 17 persons being acquitted and 17 convicted. Most of the cases were of a petty nature. On the civil side, 90 suits were filed, and, including those pending from the previous year, 91 suits were disposed of.

"It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the judicial duties of the Political Agent and Superintendent of the State are by no means light, considering his other duties.

"The receipts of the State under head "Law and Justice" were Rs. 4,804, of which Rs. 2,850 were the fine in the Swemi case. The balance was principally composed of fines on hill villages.

"25. The annexed table shows the strength of the State Police force at commencement and close of the year, respectively :

Police.

	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Sepoys.
Sanctioned strength ...	1	14	49	337
Strength, 31st March 1893 ...	1	14	48	320
" " " 1894 ...	1	13	48	249

"The cause of the decrease in strength is desertion, and, pending a reorganization of the force, which is at present under discussion, it is not thought worth while to fill up the vacancies. The experience of the working of the force, as now constituted, wholly of Manipuris, gained during the past year, shows that if the Manipuri is to be taught discipline, there must be a percentage of properly trained sepoys drafted into the force, and the native officers, or at least half of them, must be trained soldiers. Sepoys have deserted wholesale (75 during the year) notwithstanding severe punishment. Carbines have been disposed of at outposts and headquarters, and native officers have never reported their loss. Prisoners have been allowed to escape by connivance or negligence of their guards in repeated instances, and, in short, as now organized, the State Police force is a sham and a costly one. In a great measure the fault is due to the officer originally selected to fill the post of Subadar-Major, a pensioned Subadar of the Assam Military Police, a Manipuri of Cachar. This officer has proved wholly untrustworthy, and has been dismissed. He is now under trial for taking bribes. So far as appearances go, the men look smart enough, but they cannot be trusted to carry out orders, and the native officers are less reliable than the men. Only service under and alongside of men who understand what duty and discipline mean—conceptions wholly foreign to the ideas of the Manipuris—can avail to teach them these primary essentials of military efficiency.

"The year's expenditure on the whole force has amounted to Rs. 81,612, as compared with Rs. 39,057 in 1892-93. The details of expenditure for the two years are compared below :

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Pay and travelling allowance of Commandant	5,277	8,182
Pay of force	8,074	11,969
Rations	9,198	6,131
Ration allowance	.....	8,206
Arms and accoutrements	.....	27,387
Clothing	6,302	8,983
Buildings	3,617	5,058
Clerical establishment	6,589	475
Medical charges		691
Miscellaneous		4,126
Civil Police		404
Total	39,057	81,612

"No change has been made in the pay of the force as described in last year's report, but, to avoid charges for carriage of rations to outposts, an allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per mensem in lieu of rations was made to each sepoy while on outpost duty during the year. The increase in the pay of the force and of the Commandant is due to the shorter period during which the force was entertained in 1892-93. The expenditure under "Clothing" and "Buildings," each of which heads shows an apparent increase, was almost wholly incurred in 1892-93. There was practically no expenditure under either head during the year, and in future these charges are likely to be small, as compared with the intial outlay. Another very heavy charge, which will not be a recurring one, is that for arms and accoutrements supplied from the Arsenal at Fort William. This amounted to Rs. 27,387 for 400 carbines and sets of accoutrements and 222,000 rounds of ammunition. The price charged by the Ordnance Department for the second-hand inefficient smooth-bore weapons supplied was Rs. 30 per carbine—an absurdly exorbitant rate.

"Small posts were kept up on the Cachar, Nága Hills, and Tammu roads during the year, and two larger outposts at Nungbi (afterwards moved to Khongoi), and Powi in the Tangkhul country. In all, on the 31st March, 3 native officers and 114 men were on duty at the various outposts. Mr. Crawford acted as Commandant until 30th January, when Lieutenant Goodenough took over charge.

Civil Police.

"From January 1894 a start was made with a Civil Police force, a Sub-Inspector, whose services were lent by the Provincial Government, being placed in charge, and a few sepoys of the State Military Police put under his orders. He has done good service in detecting cases of cattle theft. A distinct force of Civil Police, 30 strong, under a Sub-Inspector and two head constables, is now being organized for work in Imphál and the Manipur Valley.

Jails.

"*26.* The total number of admissions into the State jail during the year was 120 convicts and 154 under-trial prisoners. The daily average in confinement was 74·7 convicts and 8·8 under-trial prisoners. The actual number of prisoners confined on the 31st March was 76 convicts and 13 under-trial prisoners, as compared with 76 convicts and 4 under-trials on the same date in 1893. The health of the prisoners was good. No death occurred. The daily average of sick was 4·25, or 5·08 per cent. Owing to the laxity of the police guards and, during the first half-year, the lack of distinctive clothing, escapes were frequent. In all, 15 occurred during the year, but ten absconders were recaptured, leaving only five prisoners at large at the end of the year. The prisoners were employed on work on the station roads, improvement of the Rája's compound, preparation of the Civil Police compound, and in gardening and agricultural operations.

"The receipts in cash of the department were Rs. 1,182, as compared with Rs. 435 in 1892-93. The following table compares the expenditure of the two past years:

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	963	177
Rations	3,850	2,944
Establishment	1,048	1,387
Clothing	.....	853
Miscellaneous	712	913
Total	6,573	6,274

"Although the number of prisoners had increased, there was a marked decrease in the cost of rations due to the low price of rice. Distinctive jail clothing was supplied for the first time, hence the increase under that head.

Education.

"*27.* At the close of the year there were three schools working in the State—the Johnstone Middle English School and two *páthsálas*, one at Sengmai in the valley and one at Mao Thána. A school at Thobal was opened, but closed again for lack of support. Bengali is the language taught. It may not be out of place here to note that the old Manipuri character is still in use in parts of the valley, and that the Bengali character has not yet entirely ousted it. Receipts written wholly in it are not infrequently filed in the State Office. It appears to be a form of Nagri, and it would be interesting to know to what branch of the modifications of that character it belongs. The new building for the Johnstone School was occupied early in the year. The number of boys on the rolls on 31st March 1894 was 117, against 113 in the preceding year, and the average attendance was 66, against 57. The progress of the school is not satisfactory, and a change in head masters will probably be required. There are only eight boys reading in classes above the lower primary stage, although, including the provincial grant of Rs. 30, the school establishment costs Rs. 81 monthly. The total expenditure of the State on education for the year was Rs. 813.

Postal and Telegraphs.

"*28.* No change was made in postal arrangements during the year. The State still bears the whole cost of the Tammu and Kohima lines, which cost Rs. 85 and Rs. 345 per month, respectively. Its whole outlay on postal service was Rs. 5,223. The cost of the Manipur office and the Cachar line, amounting to Rs. 11,543, was borne by the Postal Department. The income was Rs. 7,778 by sale of stamps (of which Rs. 678 was for service stamps), and Rs. 2,770 by money order commission, or Rs. 10,548 in all. The Cachar line thus nearly pays its way. The weight of parcels to Manipur is still limited to 200 tolas, or 5lbs., owing to the difficulties of carriage. This limitation of weight is a very serious inconvenience to residents in Manipur, and when the cart-road is opened, heavy parcels should be sent *viâ* that route. Telegraph stamps to the value of Rs. 6,198 were sold, as compared with Rs. 5,117 in 1892-93.

Military.

"*29.* Manipur was garrisoned by the 43rd Gurkha Rifles and a wing of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles throughout the year. The 28th Bombay Pioneers was also stationed within Manipur territory, either at Langthobal cantonment or on the cart-road, till the beginning of March, when the regiment returned *viâ* Kohima to India. Military guards still hold the outposts at Kaopum and Kálanága on the Cachar road, the latter being garrisoned from Silchar.

The minor Rája.

"*30.* His Highness Rája Chura Chand enjoyed good health throughout the year, with the exception of an attack of bronchitis in June. He is making progress, although slowly, in reading Bengali, and has begun English.

Office establishment.

"*31.* Babu Bama Charan Mukharji, Superintendent in the State Office, has again done excellent service, specially in the management of State revenue work."

SECTION 2.

Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.

"*Appendix A to General Administration Report, Manipur Agency, for* 1893-94.

PART I.—RECEIPTS OF THE STATE.

Heads of Revenue.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Land revenue	62,024	1,24,382	1,33,764	
2. Hill house tax	30,325	30,721*	69,661*	* Shows net revenue, omitting commission.
3. Valley house tax	.....	9,754	36,589	
4. Fisheries	5,567	14,522	14,321	
5. Zamindaris	5,891	5,950	3,491	
6. Ferries	240	366	197	
7. Salt	10,245	13,265	11,874	
8. Forests	.....	4,037	452	
9. Tea-seed	1,472	3,377	5,019	
10. Law and Justice	1,551	893	4,804	
11. Jails	.....	435	1,198	
12. Stamps	.....	.....	865	
13. Kubo Valley compensation	.....	.....	13,248	
14. Miscellaneous	4,166	7,194	8,852	
Total	1,21,481	2,14,896	3,04,335	
Add—Opening balance, 1st April 1893 ...	.....	.....	10,281	
Total	.....	.....	3,14,616	

PART II.—EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE.

Heads of Expenditure.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Land revenue and house tax ...	.....	1,234	4,842	
2. Zamindáris in British India ...	4,840	14,199	5,484	
3. Salt	640	1,819	29	
4. Forests	.....	452	235	
5. Tea-seed	.....	328	463	
6. Rája's Civil List	5,100	22,441	15,024	
7. State establishment and contingencies ...	2,029	7,560	9,571	
8. State works	1,435	78,890	36,467	
9. Police	958	39,057	81,612	
10. Jails	1,163	6,573	6,275	
11. Medical	321	9,747	3,696	
12. Education	.....	617	813	
13. Postal	852	4,479	5,223	
14. Expedition and tour charges	3,927	693	3,211	
15. Indemnity and tribute	.....	1,07,831	1,37,500	
16. Miscellaneous	2,789	6,120	404	
Total	24,055	3,02,040	3,10,849	
Add—Closing balance, 31st March 1894—				
In State chest	Rs. 2,953			
In Treasury	814	... ...	3,767	
Total	...	... ...	3,14,616	

"*Appendix B to the General Administration Report, Manipur Agency, for* 1893-94.

PART I.—TABLE COMPARING ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL RECEIPTS.

	Heads of Revenue.	Receipts, 1892-93.			Revised Budget Estimate, 1893-94.			Receipts, 1893-94.			Remarks.
		Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Land revenue	86,095	38,287	1,24,382	86,700	1,25,000	2,11,700	88,082	45,682	1,33,764	
2	Hill house tax	16,721	14,000	30,721	36,000	50,000	86,000	35,514	34,147	69,661	
3	Valley house tax	.....	9,754	9,754	35,200	45,000	80,200	20,852	15,737	36,589	
4	Fisheries	2,690	11,832	14,522	2,500	15,000	17,500	1,483	12,838	14,321	
5	Zamindáris	1,124	4,826	5,950	500	5,500	6,000	868	2,623	3,491	
6	Ferries	.....	366	366	.....	300	300	.....	197	197	
7	Salt	.....	13,265	13,265	1,000	17,000	18,000	2,846	9,028	11,874	
8	Forests	.....	4,037	4,037	.....	1,500	1,500	.....	452	452	
9	Tea-seed	.....	3,377	3,377	.....	3,500	3,500	.....	5,019	5,019	
10	Law and Justice	.....	893	893	.....	2,000	2,000	.....	4,804	4,804	
11	Jails	.....	435	435	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,182	1,182	
12	Stamps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	865	865	
13	Kubo Valley compensation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,113	3,135	13,248	
14	Miscellaneous	.....	7,194	7,194	.....	4,000	4,000	.....	8,868	8,868	
	Total	1,06,630	1,08,266	2,14,896	1,61,900	2,69,800	4,31,700	1,59,758	1,44,577	3,04,335	

SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

"*Appendix B to General Administration Report, Manipur Agency, for* 1893-94.

PART II.—TABLE COMPARING ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate of Expenditure, 1893-94.	Actual Expenditure of 1893-94.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Land revenue and house tax	1,234	10,000	4,842	
2. Zamindáris in British India	14,199	5,500	5,484	
3. Salt	1,819	1,000	29	
4. Forests	452	600	235	
5. Tea-seed	328	400	463	
6. Rája's Civil List	22,441	10,000	15,024	
7. State establishment and contingencies ...	7,560	8,000	9,571	
8. State works	78,890	48,600	36,467	
9. Police	39,057	80,000	81,612	
10. Jails	6,573	5,000	6,275	
11. Medical	9,747	3,000	3,696	
12. Education	617	1,000	813	
13. Postal	4,479	5,000	5,223	
14. Expedition and tour charges	693	2,000	3,211	
15. Indemnity and tribute	1,07,831	1,37,500	1,37,500	
16. Miscellaneous	6,120	3,000	404	
Total	3,02,040	3,20,600	3,10,849	

BHUTIAS.

Bhutan proper.

6. Mr. McCabe, the Deputy Commissioner of Kámrúp, visited the outposts at Darranga and Subankhatta on the 23rd and 25th February 1894, respectively. He reached Darranga on the 23rd February, and on the following day held the Bhutia darbar, at which a large number of Bhutias assembled. The Deb Rája sent the Deputy Commissioner the following letter:

With many compliments.—I am well and hope you are in good health. I received your letter sent through Thelai Rája. In order to settle the question of depredations committed by three or four Bhutias at Dewangiri some three years ago, I send Wangjim Rája. Please listen to what he and Thelai say. I am very glad to learn that the remission made by the Government is complete. It has been a long-standing practice for my Bhutias to go to your country for trade, and they are treated by your people as friends. I hope the friendly relations existing between them from the past will now be maintained. If my Bhutias commit any offence in your territory, you may enquire into the matter, take evidence, and then send to me for punishment. In the same manner I shall hand over your men to you if they commit any offence in my territory. To keep peace between you and me and to avoid further disturbance amongst our raiyats, I have placed Thelai Rája at Diachauki. He will meet you every year, and represent all matters to you. I assure you that there will be no such occurrence again like the one which previously happened. I expect that friendly relations between you and me will be maintained for ever.

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Wangjim and Thelai Rájas represented the Deb Rája. Thelai said that when he reported to the Deb Rája that the British Government had imposed a fine on account of the Subankhatta depredations, the Deb Rája ordered him to be drowned, but afterwards gave him one more chance to get the fine remitted. Each Bhutia village has its mauzadár, and Thelai as tahsildár rules supreme over the frontier from Udalguri to Subankhatta. The Deputy Commissioner fully explained to the Bhutias the orders of the Government of India on the result of the enquiry into the Subankhatta depredations. These orders were to the effect that the Government of India, recognizing the fact that our mutual relations with the Bhutias had been of a friendly character for so many years, and being fully aware of the difficulties which the Bhutan Government have to encounter in keeping their subjects scattered over distant areas in order, allowed the claim of this Administration to compensation amounting to Rs. 3,000 for the injured villages to be dropped. Mr. McCabe made the Bhutias clearly to understand that the orders must be accepted by the Bhutan Government as a matter of grace. The Deb Rája, however, as will be seen from the letter quoted above, construed the Government of India's orders as a final and complete remission of the fine imposed on account of the depredations in 1890-91, and submitted an application for a refund of the money deducted from the Bhutan subsidy for 1892 on account of the cost of maintaining the Kakolabari outpost. The Government of India have since, in consultation with the Government of Bengal, declined to entertain the application for the refund of the money. With reference to the Deb Rája's request that he should be allowed to punish Bhutias who committed offences in British territory, the Deputy Commissioner pointed out that this could not be permitted. Any Bhutia who committed an offence in Assam would be punished by Assam law, and the Bhutias had a perfect right to punish British subjects committing offences in Bhutan. The Rájas in reply said that this was not fair, as, if they punished a British subject, objection would be raised, and an avenging force sent into the hills.

The police arrested three Bhutias who brought down *ganja*. As these men had been confined for several days, the Deputy Commissioner released them, and the Rájas promised to circulate notices throughout the hills, prohibiting the import of *ganja* to the plains. They state that *ganja* is largely consumed by the villages near the frontier. With regard to the collection of fees levied by the Bhutias on bamboos cut in Bhutan, the Deputy Commissioner promised to have them realised through the tahsildár.

During the cold weather of 1893-94 the following guards were posted:

(1) A detachment of one havildar and 10 sepoys of the 13th Native Infantry and one head constable and two constables of the Civil Police at Darranga.

(2) A detachment of one subadar, two havildars, and thirty sepoys of the 13th Native Infantry, and one head constable and two constables from the Civil Police at Subankhatta.

(3) A detachment of one havildar and fourteen sepoys of the 13th Native Infantry at Kakolabari pass.

The guards arrived at Gauháti by the middle of December 1893, and reached their destination in due time. The Bhutias behaved admirably during the year, and not a single charge of extortion was made against them. The Deb Rája evidently exercised his authority, and directed his officers to see that barter was carried on by mutual consent.

Cause of falling off in the number of visitors to the plains in the Darrang district.

7. There has been a steady decrease for some years in the number of Bhutias who come to the plains. This was the case, too, during 1893-94, although more Bhutias than usual came down to the sadr subdivision of Tezpur with their produce. They did not commence coming down until the end of January,—the Bhutias to Kherkheria and Bengbari, and the Khampa traders to Udalguri. As usual, they spread a good deal over the subdivision, visiting all the more important places and *hâts*, and carrying their wares about with them for sale on ponies and mules. The annual *posa* was distributed by the subdivisional officer, Mangaldai, on the 8th February 1894. The darbar was attended by two Gelengs and Sat Rájas from Amratal and their followers. They expressed their good-will towards the British Government.

Trade.

8. The trade statistics collected at Darranga in Kámrúp district show that 1,963 Bhutias passed through Darranga against 2,345 in 1892-93. The articles imported were chiefly blankets, ponies, goats, lac, wax, rubber, and musk, to the value of Rs. 65,881, while articles taken away were *eri* thread, *eri* cloth, European cotton goods, cotton thread, brass, and iron utensils to the value of Rs. 33,351. The statistics collected at Subankhatta in the Kámrúp district show that 900 Bhutias visited the fair at Subankhatta, against 2,000 in 1892-93. The articles imported at Subankhatta fair were of a similar nature to those above mentioned, and of a value of Rs. 3,605, while the value of the articles exported was Rs. 1,729. The total value of the imports and the exports from and to Bhutan was Rs. 69,486 and Rs. 35,080, respectively. The fairs passed off without any unusual occurrence. The decrease in the number of Bhutias visiting the Kámrúp district was due to the fact that an uneasy feeling existed regarding the action that might be taken towards realising the fine imposed on account of the depredations at Subankhatta in 1890-91. The falling off in the number of Bhutia visitors to Subankhatta is a ground of congratulation, as most of these visitors are merely sturdy mendicants.

The Sat Rájas of Chárduar and Thebengia Bhutias.

9. The Charduar Bhutia Sat Rájas came to Tezpur on the 17th February 1894, and were presented with their *posa* allowance of Rs. 2,526-7 in cash. They reported that the snowfall was light when they left their country some two months before, but had been heavier later on, though altogether it had been much less than during the previous year. The chiefs were very friendly, and had no grievances to complain of. The Thebengia Bhutias visited Tezpur on the 3rd March 1894, and received payment of their *posa* amounting to Rs. 145-13-6. They reported comparatively heavy snowfall and a sufficient rainfall.

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AKAS.

Kapáschors and Hazárikhoas.

10. Of the ten Kapáschor Aka chiefs, nine came to Tezpur on the 6th March 1894, headed by Chandi, and received their *posa* allowance of Rs. 536. Consequent on the death of Sadhão, his son Dibran was permitted to draw the *posa* allowance due to the deceased. They seemed friendly, and expressed no grievances. The Hazárikhoa Aka chiefs came into Tezpur on the 6th March 1894, and received their *posa* allowance of Rs. 164, presenting Government with five blankets.

DAFLAS.

11. The Daflas living on the Darrang frontier who draw *posa* live both in the hills and in the plains. A complaint was made by a Dafla chief residing in the vicinity of the Gohpur police station that he and some of his men, while visiting the hills, had been detained and made captives by certain Abors or hill Daflas in the jurisdiction of the North Lakhimpur subdivision, but that he himself had contrived to escape. The case was being enquired into by the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, at the end of the year.

The subdivisional officer of North Lakhimpur reported on the Daflas living on the North Lakhimpur frontier as follows:

(1) Our relations with the Daflas of the Dikrang valley have not been altogether satisfactory. In November 1893 four plains Daflas, who had gone to the hills without leave, were captured and detained by the hill chief, Muji, on the ground that they had caused his illness by witchcraft. In February 1894, another party of seven plains Daflas from Barpathar were captured and detained in the hills by the same chief. In this case it appears that several of Muji's people were drowned while returning from the plains in 1892, and, being suspicious that they may have met with foul play, he has seized these people. The two influential chiefs in the Dikrang valley, Muji and Chiring, do not receive *posa*, and have not fixed political relations with us (nor are they anxious to have any). So, when they have any disputes with the plains Daflas, they adopt the practice of seizing such of them as go up to the hills without leave. In March I went up to the elephant stockade on the Borpani, with a view to see Muji and arrange for the release of those prisoners; but he would not come to meet me.

Again in February 1894, a village in the hills, not far from the Inner Line, was raided by a party of hill Daflas from the Buroipani, or the Pomapani, on the Tezpur frontier. It has been ascertained that this party came along the Trunk road from the Tezpur district to Borpathar, from which place they went up to the hills to commit the raid. There are some grounds for believing that the raid was instigated by the Borpathar Daflas, perhaps in retaliation for the capture of their people by Muji.

(2) Our relations with the Daflas of the Ranganadi valley have been satisfactory. Such petty disputes as they had with the plains people have been amicably settled.

(3) Some of the Daflas settled in the plains persisted in going up to the hills without leave, but otherwise they have behaved well enough during the year. Some of them have sent their children to school.

(4) The following sums have been paid to Daflas as *posa*:

	Rs.	a.	p.
For last year	178	10	9
Salt	4	6	4
For current year	316	4	9
Salt	114	0	0
Total	613	5	10

MIRIS.

12. The Saraks did not take their *posa* in 1892-93. In 1893-94 they brought down their old chief, Padu, who had to be carried on men's backs all the way, and drew two years' *posa*:

	Rs.	a.	p.
For last year	249	7	9
„ current year	249	7	9
Total	498	15	6

The Tarbotia and Panibotia Miris came down as usual, and drew the following *posa*:

	Rs.	a.	p.
For last year	39	2	10
„ current year	820	15	5
Salt	66	0	0
Total	926	2	3

The Ghasi Miri chief, Takong, who got into trouble the previous year, ran away to the hills, and had not come in at the close of the year. The settlement on the Chauldhowa continued with diminished numbers. There was some fighting among Ghasis in the hills; and at one time the raiyats of Bordoloni had a scare that they were going to be raided, and hid in the jungle. Some hillmen, long settled in the plains, removed the previous year to a place only a short distance across the Inner Line. They were ordered to come back or go up to the hills, and, as they neglected to obey, two of them were imprisoned. Five of the plains Ghasi Miris, who were kidnapped in a

raid in 1892-93 in the hills, were recovered during the year under report. The Ghasis at Dumjan several times reported that they were in fear of being raided by the hill Ghasis. No credence was given to these reports. A patrol visited Dumjan twice a week during part of the cold weather, going from Kathalguri to Bordoloni. Some Ghasi Miris, who had removed a short distance beyond the Inner Line, returned to Dumjan.

ABORS.

Doba Abors.

13. A few members of this tribe came into Dibrugarh, as usual, to draw their *posa*.

Passi Meyong Abors.

14. With regard to these tribes Mr. Needham reported that they were not actively hostile during the expedition against the Bor Abors, but that they sympathised with them, and helped them with salt and other articles both before and after the expedition. One Ulung, *gam* of Gina, who was left at Bordak in charge of the surplus stores of the expedition as a sort of check on the Bor Abors, allowed our people there to be attacked by the Bor Abors without giving them any warning.

Bor Abors and the expedition against them.

15. For some years past the Bor Abors have given trouble and misconducted themselves, and their attitude towards us has been far from friendly. Confident in their own strength, remembering always the failure of previous expeditions, and regarding our hitherto lenient treatment of them and the annual grant to them of their *posa* as evidence of our weakness, their attitude has been one of annually increasing insolence, which was certain to result sooner or later in some open act of hostility. On the 27th November 1893, three Military Police sepoys, who were patrolling between our outposts of Bomjur and Kherimpani, were murdered in British territory and their rifles taken away. Information of this act of hostility was received by the Chief Commissioner on the 2nd December 1893. It was doubtful for some time whether the Chulikatta Mishmis of the Abors were the offenders; suspicion, however, pointed to the Abor villages of Bomjur, Dambuk, and Silluk as being probably concerned. The motive for the crime was unknown, and is doubtful even now. At first it was believed that the whole of the Abor and Mishmi country had risen against us, and Mr. F. J. Needham, Assistant Political Officer, Sadiya, recommended a forward movement at once in order to punish the recent outrage by the immediate occupation of Bomjur village and Nizamghat in force, and an attack on the three villages of Bomjur, Dambuk, and Silluk. Accordingly, the sanction of the Government of India was asked for to operate against these tribes. His Excellency the Viceroy agreed that the Abors should be punished, and directed that the operations against the Abors should, as far as possible, be carried out by Military Police.

On the 24th December 1893 the Deputy Commissioner telegraphed that on the previous day a large party of Abors had attacked a patrol of seven sepoys 3 miles south of Kherimpani, killing one and wounding another. There was no doubt whatever that Abors were concerned in this attack, and it showed that they had become emboldened by what they probably considered our inaction and hesitation to fight them.

The Abors are doubtless a brave tribe and physically strong, but their fighting power is contemptible. Their strength lies not in their numbers or weapons, but solely in the dense jungle which covers their country, and in the difficult nature of the ground which has to be traversed, more especially in the country west of Bordak. They have only a few guns. Their most formidable weapon is the *dao*, which they can never use except at close quarters. Their bows and arrows are comparatively harmless. Having regard, however, to the failure of previous expeditions and to the want of knowledge of the fighting strength of the Abors, it was decided that the expeditionary force against the Abors should consist of not less than 500 men, including 100 Military, and that it should be accompanied by two guns. The command of the force was given to Captain R. M. Maxwell, Commandant of the Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion. It was also arranged that the Military should take over all the outposts on the Lakhimpur frontier from the Police.

Mr. Needham was appointed Political Officer and was given full discretion to punish every guilty village and also every village found fighting against us, if he and the officer in command of the force felt themselves strong enough to do so. Although the expedition had been finally sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, and the composition of the force settled in consultation with the General Officer Commanding, on the 27th December, it was found impossible for it to start earlier than the 14th January 1894, owing to the difficulty of procuring transport.

The story of the expedition divides itself conveniently into two parts, *viz.*, (1) the period from the 15th January to the 18th February 1894, when the force occupied in rapid succession the villages of Bomjur, Dambuk, Mima Sipu, and Silluk, destroying the last three villages and visiting Membu; (2) the period from the 18th February, when the force left Membu for Damroh, up to its return to Sadiya on the 14th March 1894.

Bomjur was occupied without resistance on the 15th January, and it became clear that the Abors had finally resolved to make their stand against us at Dambuk. This village and Membu are the largest and most important villages east of Bordak. Leaving 100 men of the total force of 500 under Lieutenant Ward at Bomjur, which was made the base of future operations, the rest of the force marched on the 20th January on Dambuk (distance 12 miles). The Abors opposed the force almost from the outset, and about 2-30 p.m. a strong stockade was found erected across the road, and occupied in strength by the enemy. The Abors had apparently implicit confidence in the strength of the stockade, which was subsequently found to be 1,800 yards long, a truly formidable structure, which it must have taken the Abors months to construct. After half an hour's fighting, the stockade was taken, and from that time it may be said that the confidence of the Abors in their power to oppose us was

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gone. Our casualties in capturing this stockade were one sepoy of the 44th Gurkha Rifles, one sepoy of the Lakhimpur Military Police battalion, and one follower killed; 19 sepoys, 7 gun khalasis, and 1 follower wounded. The Abors suffered severely, many dead bodies being left behind, the wounded being carried off. The force bivouacked there for the night, and the following day, the 21st, marched to the village of Dambuk, which they found had been hurriedly abandoned by the Abors, who, in their flight, left nearly all their property and cattle behind. Here a halt was made from the 22nd to the 25th, and parties sent out to scour the country, and a visit was paid by the Political Officer to some Mishmi villages in the vicinity. It was found impracticable to march to Silluk, the next village to be attacked, except by returning to Bomjur, so a return march was accordingly made, and Bomjur reached on the 26th. On the 27th the Sessiri river was reached, and on the 28th, after a strong stockade had been captured, with a loss of only one sepoy wounded, the force took the village of Mima Sipu. Silluk was occupied after the capture of a second stockade beyond Mima Sipu. During the attack on the first stockade, a party of Abors succeeded in rushing the baggage coolies, and killing and wounding eight men, but they were driven off by the baggage guard, leaving ten of their number killed on the spot. After the fight at Silluk all further opposition to our force ceased, and Mr. Needham had to consider the next steps to be taken to secure the object of the expedition. Neither the murderers of our sepoys at Kherimpani nor the stolen rifles had been given up, and it was necessary to show the Abors that we insisted on this being done. The force remained at Silluk accordingly from the 29th January to the 8th February, the whole time being occupied by Mr. Needham in negotiation with the Abors, and in making enquiries as to what villages had actually fought against us at Dambuk and Silluk. After some delay the *gams* of Silluk and Dambuk came in. They admitted that the second attack on our patrol at Kherimpani was made by Abors from Dambuk, but maintained that the first attack was made by the Mishmis from a village beyond Nizamghat, known as Aiyu Mimi's village. Mr. Needham was convinced that, assuming Aiyu Mimi's village committed the first murder, the Abors had instigated the commission of the offence. The *gams* were informed accordingly, and given two days to consider whether they would arrest Aiyu Mimi and bring in the stolen rifles. It was, however, clear that they would do nothing. Subsequently, Mr. Needham had them arrested and sent them into Sadiya, hoping by this means to put pressure on Silluk and Dambuk to bring in Aiyu Mimi and the rifles. As regards the actual murderers, there appear to be some grounds for believing the statement of the *gams* that they have all been killed.

There were, however, two other important villages in the part of the Abor country which was then being traversed by the expedition, *viz.*, Membu and Padu. Membu is only 8 miles west of Silluk, and easily accessible from there, though the road is steep and difficult in places; and from Membu to Padu is an easy march of 6 or 7 miles only, south of Membu along a good path. These two villages had all along been regarded by Mr. Needham as friendly to us. Before, however, the expedition left Sadiya, he had heard that they were assisting Dambuk and Silluk in erecting their stockades. He accordingly sent them a friendly warning before leaving Sadiya, saying that he had no quarrel with them, and had no intention of punishing them, unless they joined other villages against us, or molested the force in any way after it entered the hills. The reply, however, received to this message showed Mr. Needham very clearly that he could not rely on the friendliness either of Membu or Padu. It was to the effect that both these villages were inclined to be friendly, but they added that, if Silluk and Dambuk were attacked, they would certainly help them against us. Mr. Needham's long acquaintance with the Abors, and their insolent tone of addressing him, probably induced him to believe that these two villages would not act up to their threats. After the fight at Silluk, Mr. Needham had good reason to believe that Membu had actually sent men to fight both at Silluk and Dambuk. Another point that was cleared up beyond all doubt at this time was that Damroh, the headquarters and stronghold of the Padam Abors occupying the country between the Dihong and the Dibong, and the paramount power which controls and guides all the villages on that side, had also sent a large number of men to fight against us. After a halt for some days waiting for instructions, the force occupied Membu on the 10th February without opposition, and on the 18th it proceeded to the village of Padu. Unlike the other villages, these two villages were not at that time destroyed, for, though Membu was fortified, no opposition was offered, and the *gams* of both villages submitted.

This brings us to the second phase of the campaign. The complicity of the Damroh group of villages having been made quite clear and the advisability of inflicting punishment on them acknowledged, the Chief Commissioner sanctioned an advance on that stronghold Padu professed friendliness, and readily supplied porters to carry rations on to Bordak, the next stage. The force marched to Bordak or Sillighát on the 20th, at which place a day's halt was made to mature plans for the advance next day towards Damroh. Owing to difficulties in carriage, and relying on the promises of friendly Abors, who said they would bring the rations on afterwards, it was decided to leave the bulk of the rations at Bordak in charge of Ulung Passi, *gam* of Gina, and Marshang, the *gam* of Padu, together with a small detachment composed of the sick and weakly men of the Military and Military Police and a few followers. The force left for Silli on the 22nd February 1894, where it was hospitably received, and the *gams* promised to send off porters that night to bring up rations from Bordak. A march was then made to Dukku, a distance of 10 miles, where the force halted for a day, as the required quantity of rations had not been brought up by the Abor coolies. On the 25th the force left Dukku for their first camp on the Yamne river (distance about 7 miles). From Dukku there are two routes to Damroh, *viz.*, one, which is very difficult, through the Passi villages of Sibuk, Siku, and Beng, and the other *viâ* the Yamne river. The guides having strongly advised the adoption of the latter route, that route was taken. The force had no difficulty in getting down to the river (6 miles), but soon afterwards, on pitching their camp, one mile up the river from the point where they struck it, they found their advance was opposed. Lieutenant East, with 50 men of the 44th Gurkha Rifles, came across a strong party of Abor scouts who fired on him while he was endeavouring to find a path, wounding him in the hand with an arrow, and then bolted. The sepoys succeeded, however, in killing three Abors.

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On the 26th February the force made a further advance up the Yamne, but Mr. Needham found that, owing to the difficulty experienced in finding the path to Damroh (for he could not entirely trust his guides), he could not advance more than two miles. On the 27th Mr. Needham, after consulting Captain Maxwell, determined to make an attempt to reach Damroh, leaving 100 men behind to guard the camp on the Yamne, and taking the remainder of the force with the Sergeant and one gun. Large numbers of Abors offered a desultory opposition, and several of them were killed and wounded. The Abors retreated whenever they caught sight of our men, making no attempt to fight. It was not, however, till noon that Mr. Needham succeeded in striking what was evidently the Damroh path. The force pushed on perseveringly till 2 p.m., but did not succeed in covering much ground, as it took time to flank the positions taken up by the Abors and to drive the enemy before them. At 2 o'clock Damroh was still not in sight, and Mr. Needham very wisely did not try to press on any further; he accordingly, with much reluctance, returned to the camp by the Yamne river. Later in the day a *gam* came in from Dukku, and represented that the Damroh people had sent him to sue for peace and ask terms. The Dukku *gam* was told to go back to Damroh and say that Mr. Needham would receive a deputation the next day. No deputation, however, turned up on the 28th; that day was therefore wasted, as no further attempt was made to reach Damroh. On the same day a Padu Abor boy informed Mr. Needham that the Abors in his rear had risen against him, and would oppose his return to Bordak, being under the impression that he would by this time have fallen short of ammunition. Then, for the first time, Mr. Needham had grave misgivings as to the safety of the men he had left at Bordak. It was now decided to return as quickly as possible to Bordak. The first day's march was to Dukku on the 1st March, thence on to Silli on the 2nd, where the force halted on the 3rd to pound out some paddy obtained in the village, and on the night of the 4th Bordak was reached. Both Dukku and Silli opposed the return march; but the villages were easily captured and completely destroyed.

On reaching Bordak the fears entertained regarding the safety of the party left there proved to be only too well founded. The whole place had been gutted and the rations removed or destroyed. Twenty-seven dead bodies were found, including 5 sepoys of the 44th Gurkha Rifles, 1 havildár and 6 sepoys of the Military Police, 7 followers and servants, 7 Khási coolies, and 1 Miri boatman. A follower of the 44th, who had escaped the massacre by swimming the river, was rescued from the opposite bank. He was the chief witness of the massacre, and from his story it appeared that on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th they had been expecting the Padu and Membu coolies to arrive in camp, who, Mr. Needham had told them, were coming for our rations. On the 24th evening Ringbang, a Miri whom Mr. Needham had sent early that morning from Dukku to hasten our rations, arrived, and early next morning some Miris from the camp had gone to Padu to hurry up the coolies. Some 200 or 300 coolies then arrived at about midday, saying that they had come for rations for Damroh, whereupon the sepoys, who were without arms, and the coolies in camp went to the godown; and as they were in the act of carrying the rations from the godown outside, they were all cut down in a minute, the sentry being the first to be killed. When the sepoys were killed, the Abors went about the camp, killing all the followers and destroying the rations and stores left behind. He himself made a dash for the river, and got an ugly cut across the arm, but succeeded in swimming it and hiding in safety at the place where he had remained concealed for the previous eight days. His story was corroborated by a Khási coolie, who happened luckily to be cutting wood in the jungle when the massacre took place. The total loss in killed at Bordak was 16 sepoys, including 1 havildar and 1 Subadar, and 19 followers. The dead were all decently buried on the 5th. There is no doubt that the failure to reach Damroh was due to two causes: *first*, the shortness of rations caused by the disaster at Bordak, and, *secondly*, the necessity of returning as soon as possible to Bordak, so as to bring speedy help to the men left behind there, in view of the information which Mr. Needham had received of the Abors having risen in his rear. It had never ceased to rain from the day that the force left Bordak until its return, with the exception of one day, the 23rd February, which was tolerably fine. Owing to the inclement weather and the destruction of stores at Bordak, both officers and men suffered considerable hardships, but the force was never at any time in danger or even in distress.

During the period between the 6th and the 10th March, the return journey was continued, and the villages of Kumku, Padu, and Membu destroyed in succession. Padu and Kumku offered no opposition. The powerful village of Membu made but a feeble resistance, although strongly stockaded and in an admirable position to resist attack. On the 11th March the force halted at Membughat, and on the 12th marched down the left bank of Dihong towards Sadiya, which was reached on the 14th March.

During the period from the 22nd February, the date when the force left Bordak for Damroh, up to the date on which news of the relieving column was received, it was entirely cut off from communication with Sadiya, and no news was received from the front. But on the 28th February, the Chief Commissioner received a telegram from Major E. H. Molesworth from Sadiya, saying he had received a report that an Abor slave lad came in to Bomjur village on the 25th, and said that as soon as the expeditionary force were well on their way to Damroh, the Membu and Padu Abors erected a stockade, so as to cut off the force in rear in case it was repulsed. The lad also stated that if the Bor Abors fought, Membu, Dambuk, and Silluk would fight, too. On the 1st March another telegram was received from Major E. H. Molesworth, to the effect that Ulung Passi Abor, *gam* of Gina, who was in charge of Bordak godown, came into Sadiya, and reported that on the 27th February the whole of the guard, followers, and servants left at Bordak had been cut up by the Dukku Abors, and the boats destroyed. This was the first news received in Assam of the massacre at Bordak. Subsequently, on the 3rd of March, Major Molesworth reported that he had received confirmation of the massacre from a sepoy of the 44th Gurkha Rifles, who had escaped and come into Sadiya badly wounded. On receipt of this telegram, it was clear that

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the massacre at Bordak must have been due to treachery. The news, however, did not cause any serious anxiety for the safety of the main force, while it fully explained the absence of any news from the front.

During the period between the 1st and the 3rd March arrangements were made for the despatch of a column from Sadiya with rations and ammunition in case these should be required. The relieving force of 160 rifles under command of Captain Fairbrother finally left Sadiya on the 4th March, and advanced up the Dihong with rations and ammunition, but missed the expeditionary force, which was then returning through Kumku, Padu, and Membu. Major Molesworth, who in the first instance went to Bomjur with 130 men to feel his way towards Membu, finding it quite impracticable to communicate with Mr. Needham that way, owing to the state of the rivers and the want of transport, returned to Sadiya, and went up the Dihong with 60 men after Captain Fairbrother, and met the expeditionary force at Membughat on the 10th. Mr. Needham received the news of the relieving column on the 8th March, when he was encamped on the Siku below Membu, and sent a reply at once to Major Molesworth, to the effect that neither ammunition nor reinforcements were required, but that rations would be welcomed if left at Membughat. The expeditionary force, however, joined the relieving force at Membughat, where they halted on the 11th March, and marched together down the left bank of the Dihong on the way back to Sadiya.

The expedition, on the whole, was eminently successful. The Abors have been taught a severe lesson. The villages concerned in the murder of our patrols and all other villages that opposed us in any way were destroyed. It has been shown to the Abors that their mountainous country can be traversed by us, that we can visit any of their villages, and that their strongest stockades cannot stop us; and if it be necessary to send a force on a subsequent occasion to Damroh, the way has been made plain by this expedition and the operations undertaken. Our only misfortune was the massacre at Bordak, and this was owing to treachery.

MISHMIS.

Chulikátás and Bebejiyas.

16. These tribes sympathised with the Bor Abors during the expedition described above, and at their instigation some Chulikátas from Aiyu Mimi's village murdered three of our sepoys near Bomjur on the 27th November 1893, and took away their rifles. Two out of the three rifles taken from the murdered sepoys were subsequently recovered.

Digaros.

17. A larger number of this tribe than usual came down to the plains during the year to cut rubber. They collected over 300 maunds of rubber.

KHAMTIS AND SINGPHOS.

Khamtis.

18. Mr. J. Errol Gray, who started on an expedition to the Borkhamti country in November 1892, returned in May 1893, after having stayed for some time in the Borkhamti valley, and made explorations in the neighbourhood. He was unable to reach the Irrawaddy or proceed further owing to the hostility of the Khaku tribes and their refusal to admit strangers into their country. Some people, who came from the Borkhamti country with Mr. Gray, are still in North Lakhimpur. The climate does not suit them, but otherwise they like this country. The Khamti Gohain resigned his *khiráj khát* in the previous year, and the mauzadár found much difficulty in realising revenue from the Khamtis.

Singphos.

19. These tribes behaved well throughout the year.

NÁGAS.

Nágas on the Lakhimpur frontier.

20. It was reported that the Rangpang or trans-Patkoi Nágas had attacked Saban, Chomdang, and Wasek, Nága villages beyond the Inner Line. The inhabitants of six houses of these Nága villages escaped to Longfang, a Nága village, which is a day's journey from Margherita. The Rangpang Nágas are said to have threatened this village. Neither the Saban nor other Nágas came in to complain. Five Namsangiya Nága slaves came down to Jaipur in July 1893 owing to ill-treatment received at the hands of the chief. The chief, Rangbang, who is the same man who was convicted in 1888 of kidnapping and afterwards killing Nágas who had absconded to British territory, came down in search of the slaves, and stated that if he found them, he would take them back. He was warned of the consequences of any such act. The slaves were ordered to remove to Margherita, but have since been allowed to live in Bamunikoria village, north of the Dehing river, near Tengakhat. A Nága named Manrai, living on the Deling near Jaipur, complained that a woman named Nimin had eloped to the Namsang Nága chief, Rangbang, in the hills. As the woman went of her own accord, the Deputy Commissioner declined to interfere.

Two coolies of the Railway Company at Ledo and Tikak returned from the hills, and stated that they had been detained by the Nágas as slaves, and that there were other coolies and cattle in Nága villages. The matter is under enquiry.

During the year under report large numbers of Nágas were employed on work connected with tea gardens and mines in the district. One company had more than 2,000 Nágas working at one time, and an average of over 300 daily for several months. Numerous thefts of cattle, iron, etc., have been reported to have been committed by the Nágas, six of whom were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment and five to whipping with 10 to 25 stripes each.

21. The Nágas of Changnoi, Lungchang, Mólung, Jaktung, Kongan, and Khulungia *changs* paid visits of courtesy, and brought in, as presents, goats, fowls, *daos*, spears, and other petty Nága articles. The case of the Jaktung Nágas, reported to have been pending in paragraph 27 of the report for 1892-93, was disposed of during the year. Four Nágas of Failung *chang* were tried by the Sessions Judge under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to transportation for life. Subsequently the chiefs and the Nágas of Failung and some other *changs* petitioned the Chief Commissioner for pardon to be granted to the said four Nágas under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code. The Chief Commissioner granted the pardon conditionally on the Jaktung *chang* being reconciled to the Failung *chang*, and directed that the Failung chief be informed accordingly.

Nágas on the Sibságar frontier.

No serious incident worthy of notice occurred during the year. The Nágas visiting the plains behaved very well, and their relations with the district were peaceful.

During the year two cases of theft by Nágas on the Sibságar frontier occurred—one in the sadr subdivision, in which one Nága was punished with two months' rigorous imprisonment under section 379 for stealing two iron bolts; and the other in the Jorhát subdivision, in which another Nága received 25 stripes under the same section for stealing four pots of *gur* (molasses) from a shopkeeper. In Golághát, one Nága was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment under section 457, Indian Penal Code, for entering into the house of a Musalman at night to steal fowls.

NÁGA HILLS DISTRICT.

Political relations in the district.

22. Our political relations in this district are with —

(1) The trans-Dikhu tribes.
(2) The Semas.
(3) The Eastern Angámis, &c.
(4) The Manipur State.

The trans-Dikhu tribes.

23. These tribes still remain independent. No attempt is made in any way to interfere with their intertribal quarrels, except to offer advice, as far as possible, and to arbitrate if both sides are willing; but it is needless to say that arbitration is not often resorted to. No tours were made amongst these tribes this year, and our relations with the whole tribe were friendly. Many cases of head-taking amongst themselves were reported during the year, but, of course, nothing could be done in any of the cases.

There were two cases reported of slaves having been sold for sacrificial purposes by men of trans-Dikhu villages to men of our villages in the Mokokchang subdivision. In one the men of Santong (Ao subdivision) are said to have purchased a slave from the village of Yangpi and to have killed the slave close to the Dikhu river. In the other case, some men of Tamlu, Kansing, and Anaki (Mokokchang subdivision) are said to have purchased a slave from Yazim, and to have sacrificed him at the Dikhu. The Deputy Commissioner and the subdivisional officer enquired into these cases, but there was very little evidence, as the trans-Dikhu men did not like to come in, and they could not be forced to do so.

The Semas.

24. The boundaries of the Sema political control area remained the same as in previous years. During the year the Deputy Commissioner made two tours through this area,—one in December 1893 and one in March 1894. The whole of the Semas are now completely under control, and there would not be the slightest difficulty in raising revenue from them to-morrow. An excellent bridle-path has been completed for some 70 miles through this area. There were no serious cases of any kind during the year in this area. Most of the neighbouring villages outside British control are extremely friendly, and, during his last tour, the Deputy Commissioner passed through some of them, and received a hearty welcome. In the Tita valley head-taking still goes on, and will continue to do so until we take over that side into the political area. Small-pox was very bad during the year, and hundreds died from it.

The Eastern Angámis.

25. With the exception of the village of Chajubama, which was taken into the revenue-paying area during the year, the boundaries remained the same as last year. The Deputy Commissioner made two tours in this area—one in August 1893 and one in January and February 1894. All the villages within this area supplied rice at Kohima for the Military Police when the Lhota supply ran out during the rains. They also supplied labour for work on the cart road between Kohima and Khuzama. In September 1893, there was a quarrel between the village of Razami and the Manipur Nága village of Mekribami. Mekribami accused the Razami men of having stolen some of their *dhán* from the fields; and, instead of enquiring into the matter, they determined to steal some *dhán* from Razami, which they did. The Razami people said that they were going to Mekribami to settle the matter, when the Mekribami men turned out and attacked them on the road. There was a fight, with the result that both sides had a man killed and some four or five wounded. The matter was under enquiry by the Political Agent in Manipur at the end of the year. When visiting Razami, the Deputy Commissioner, Nága Hills, fined the village Rs. 200 for not reporting the quarrel at Kohima at once; but no enquiry was made into the cause of the fight, as the Political Agent had already taken up the case. The only other serious case in the area was one in which a Lozema trader was supposed to have been murdered by men of Satazumi. When touring through this area, Captain Woods found over fifty unlicensed guns. The owners stated in most cases that they had purchased these guns from Manipur territory, and further enquiry was to be made into the matter. On the Henima side Kukis daily wander into the district with guns, and the Deputy Commissioner has reason to suspect that Khonoma and other villages keep their unlicensed guns in the Manipur side in Kacha Nága villages. A number of guns were seized amongst the Kacha Nágas, the men saying that

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they purchased them from across the border. The question as to what restrictions should be imposed on the possession of arms on the Manipur border is under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner in communication with the Political Agent of the State.

Small-pox was prevalent in this area. During his last tour, Captain Woods vaccinated about 1,000 people, mostly Eastern Angámis. He visited the naked villages of Melomi and Soliemi, and also the village of Temimi during his tour in February. The people of all these villages were very friendly. Two fresh heads were seen outside the village of Melomi, but the village being out of British territory, no action could be taken. The Somra group of villages are greatly feared on that side and yearly take a number of heads.

Manipuri Nágas.

26. Beyond the quarrel between Razami and Mekribami, our relations with the Nágas of the Manipur State have been undisturbed.

Conduct of Nágas.

27. The general conduct of the Nágas was good during the year. There was an increase in the number of robberies on the road between Kohima and Nichuguard, but it is doubtful whether this can be entirely attributed to the Nágas, as the construction of the cart road has caused a great influx of foreigners of all sorts into the Nága Hills, and it may be presumed that many of these robberies were committed by them.

A riot occurred between two *khels* of the Angámi village of Phesama; one man was killed and many others were wounded, but not seriously; spears and *daos* were not used during the riot, only sticks and stones. There were no other serious cases amongst the Angámis. In the Ao subdivision seven Ao Nágas of the village of Changki were convicted under section 304, Indian Penal Code, for the culpable homicide of an Ao Nága belonging to the village of Shitzu. There were no other serious cases in the subdivision.

Arms Act.

28. The following statement shows the arms statistics for the year:

Angámi Nágas.		Lhota Nágas.		Kachá Nágas.		Kukis.		Mikirs, Kacharis, and plainsmen.		Total.		Remarks.
New licenses.	Renewed licenses.	New licenses.	Renewed licenses.	New licenses.	Renewed licenses.	New licenses.	Renewed licenses.	New licenses.	Renewed licenses.	New licenses.	Renewed licenses.	
82	897	3	47	10	55	20	105	53	365	118	969	41 remained unrenewed at the end of the year.

In the previous year there were 1,014 licenses issued, and out of this number 41 remained unrenewed at the end of the year. Nearly all these unrenewed licenses were held by Kukis and a few by men in the political control areas. There is always great difficulty in getting Kukis to renew their licenses, as they are so much on the move; one year they remain in the Nága Hills district and the next they move into Manipur. During the year 118 new licenses were issued, mostly to Kacharis, Mikirs, sepoys, and Bengalis, &c. With the exception of about 20 out of these 118, the licenses were given for guns which had already been in existence in the Nága Hills district and had been seized and confiscated.

Amongst the Angámis the guns were mostly given as rewards for men giving information which led to seizure of unlicensed guns and the punishment of the owners. There was a large increase in cases under the Arms Act, 64 against 21 in the previous year. There are still a number of unlicensed guns in the district, but the Deputy Commissioner hopes to be able to get them all in by degrees.

Impressed labour.

29. The following statement shows the number of coolies impressed at headquarters on account of the different departments of Government during the past five years:

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Civil Department	686	1,566	1,070	764	1,016
Police „	1,235	2,179	2,054	3,713	2,150
Military „	626	701	4,191	9,201	5,535
Telegraph and Postal Departments	20	.....	2,149	224	45
Commissariat	678	379	8,651	.....	.....
Public Works Department ...	184	4,541	2,392	20,574	77,697
Total	3,429	9,386	20,507	34,476	86,443

The great increase in impressed coolies during the year was due to the fact that some four or five hundred coolies were supplied daily during the cold weather to work on the Nichuguard-Manipur cart road. The figures in the above statement do not represent the actual number of coolies employed in the district. Coolies impressed at Wokha, Henima, and Mokokchang are not included in these figures. In addition to the above figures, some 8,000 coolies were supplied to bring rice into Kohima,

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

30. There was no change in the number of Seims, Sardárs, Wáhdádárs, Lyngdohs, or Dollois.

Khásis and Syntengs.

In the Khási Hills, the most important occurrence of the year was the deposition of the Seim of Nongstoin, U Mudon Singh, for gross misconduct in deliberately hushing up three serious cases of murder or manslaughter. In one, a man was tied up for three days by a connection of the Seim and two others, and, whilst tied up, was brutally beaten and kicked to such an extent that he died of his internal injuries immediately upon being unbound and removed to his own house. The second case was of a similar nature. In a quarrel between two men, one caused the death of the other by inflicting such severe injuries that death was the immediate result. In the third case, the accused caused the death of a girl by cutting her arm off in a fit of rage whilst under the influence of liquor.

All these cases were duly reported to the Seim, U Mudon Singh, who personally enquired into them, and, after ascertaining the truth of the allegations, hushed them up, holding out threats against any one who disobeyed his orders and furnished any information to the Government. These and other instances of oppressive conduct on the part of U Mudon Singh created a general feeling of discontent among the people of the Nongstoin State against his rule and administration, and eventually one of the aggrieved parties made his way to Shillong by a circuitous route, and laid information in the Deputy Commissioner's court as to what had occurred in connection with the particular case in which he had been interested. The trial and conviction of the guilty parties concerned in this case gave courage to those who were interested in the other cases to come forward and disclose the facts connected with those, and thus eventually all the cases came to light, and were duly brought to trial. The Deputy Commissioner took action immediately, with the result that all the three cases referred to above were found to be true, and were clearly proved, and the accused persons in all of them, after a full trial, were convicted. The convictions were upheld on appeal.

This misconduct, and the oppression and injustice carried on by U Mudon Singh, Seim of Nongstoin, resulted in the Chief Commissioner's decision to depose him from the Seimship. The Deputy Commissioner accordingly proceeded to Nongstoin, and held a public darbar after due notice, at which one U Rabon was duly elected as Seim of Nongstoin in the place of U Mudon Singh, deposed. The election was confirmed by the Chief Commissioner.

The dissatisfaction of a section of the people of Myllim against their Seim, Haim Manick, as reported in paragraph 36 of the report for 1892-93, has not yet disappeared, but the Deputy Commissioner does not think, on the whole, that the malcontents have been able to show sufficient grounds for the removal of the Seim from his post, although he is a very feeble ruler, and much in the hands of his more active and capable relations, who practically are the real managers in the Seim's administration.

Affairs in Shella continued unsatisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner made a special report against the conduct of the three senior Wáhdádárs in connection with the survey of the orange groves at Shella, which was suddenly stopped in consequence of their obstruction when only about three-fifths of the work had been completed. These men completely gained over the people, and, notwithstanding all arguments and explanations, the people declared in open darbar before the Deputy Commissioner that they would not assist in furthering the survey in any way. The matter was fully reported to the Chief Commissioner in a special report upon the subject. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that, in many cases that go before the Wáhdádárs for trial and disposal, they allow their private and personal interests and leanings to bias their decisions, and, consequently, there are frequently altogether opposite decrees and decisions given by the several Wáhdádárs, when, properly speaking, there are no good grounds for dissentient opinions.

U Bari, Sardár of Maolong, died in May 1893. A regular election was held by the Deputy Commissioner, and U Binrai was duly appointed to the vacant Sardárship.

U Lum, Sardár of Nongkroh, a British village, also died, and was succeeded by U Don Singh, who was duly elected by a majority of votes.

The Sardárs of Maomluh and Laitkroh, both British villages, resigned their appointments in consequence of old age and inability to carry on their duties, and were succeeded by U Samer Roy and U Jit Singh, respectively.

U Shai War, the probationary Dolloi of Jowai, deliberately abstained from assisting the Jowai subdivisional police in investigations bearing on a theft case, and was found generally unfit for the post. He was, therefore, dismissed, and one U Yang Syngkon was appointed to succeed him in a public election held, after due notice, by the subdivisional officer.

U Sam, Sardár of Langsot, died, and was succeeded by his son U Baiong, who was duly elected.

31. There were 402 gun licenses in force at the beginning of 1893. One gun was sold to a licensed vendor, seven were seized and destroyed for non-renewal of licenses in time, 13 owners have left the district, and 3 could not be traced. The remaining 378 licenses were duly renewed. Including the 59 new licenses granted during the year under report, there were, thus, 437 gun licenses in force in the Khási and Jaintia Hills district on the 3rd of December 1893. During the year 208lbs. of gunpowder were sold by the two licensed vendors, and 14lbs. of gunpowder were imported by the lessee of the Jaintia Hills elephant *mahál* and the Seim of Rambrai under special permits. The matter of unlicensed guns in the territories of the Seims, Sardárs, and others, referred to in paragraph 36 of the report for 1892-93, has since been disposed of, and the Khási chiefs have been warned to abstain themselves, and to compel their subjects to abstain, from introducing arms and ammunition into their territories without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. They have been further ordered to report annually all changes in the ownership of the existing unlicensed guns caused by death, transfer, &c.

Arms Act.

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GÁRO HILLS DISTRICT.

Gáros.

32. There is nothing of importance to be noticed in connection with the Gáros, who behaved well during the year.

Arms Act.

33. Of the 523 gun licenses in force in 1892, 24 licenses were cancelled on account of guns which were found useless or dangerous and 35 new licenses were granted; thus, the total number of guns in the district during 1893 was 534. During the year 300lbs. of gunpowder were retailed by the licensed vendor at Tura.

NORTH LUSHAI HILLS.

District administration.

34. With the exception of a period of three months (22nd July 1893 to 22nd October 1893), during which he was absent on privilege leave, Mr. A. W. Davis, I.C.S., held charge of the office of Political Officer throughout the year. During this period of three months, Captain G. H. Loch, I.S.C., Commandant, North Lushai Hills Military Police, officiated as Political Officer.

Weather and crops.

35. The most notable features about the weather were the heavy floods in the Dhaleswari at the end of May 1893, during which the old stockade at Sairang was swept away, and which filled the river with snags, and the violent storms of wind and rain at the beginning of March 1894, which caused considerable damage amongst the *kacha* buildings at Aijal, and entirely wrecked the outposts at Shership and Kolosib, which are situated in extremely exposed positions. The paddy crop was excellent in quantity throughout the district, but doubts were entertained if the quantity obtained would keep the Lushais in rice until the next harvest, though, of course, they would be far better off than they were the previous year, when quite half the villages in the district got no harvest at all, and the inhabitants were reduced to living on bark and wild yams, and such small quantities of rice as they were able to buy or borrow from their more fortunate neighbours.

Post and Telegraph.

36. The postal arrangements remained the same as in the previous year, with the exception that towards the end of the year the Changsil post and telegraph office was moved to Sairang—a step rendered necessary by the complete abandonment of Changsil as an outpost and a depôt for stores. A new telegraph line along the Rengti road from Duarband to Sairang was begun during the year under report. As, however, the line had not reached Kolosib by the 31st March, it is improbable that it will be completed until the cold weather of 1894-95.

Public Works.

37. Public works in the North Lushai Hills are of two kinds,—(1) public works undertaken by civil officers, and (2) public works undertaken by the Public Works Department. The total expenditure on public works undertaken by civil officers during the year amounted to Rs. 25,564. The principal works were—

(1) the construction of a bridle road, 13 miles in length, from Aijal to Sairang;

(2) building a rest-house, godown, and barracks at Sairang;

(3) Political Officer's and Civil Surgeon's quarters at Aijal;

(4) buildings for the Military Police and their establishments and the construction of a rifle-range.

The public works undertaken by the Public Works Department were as follows:—

(1) Twenty-five miles of the Shership road from Shership to the Baktol Hill was cut to a width of 3 feet over easy ground and 5 feet over bad ground. The portion of the road from Aijal to Baktol Hill was re-aligned and nicked out to a width of one foot.

(2) The Rengti road was completed to a width of 6 feet throughout, and all bamboo bridges were replaced by bridges with a footway of corrugated iron. Four rest-houses were built.

(3) A bungalow for the Executive Engineer and quarters for his establishments were erected at Aijal.

House tax.

38. The following table shows the house tax collections at one rupee a house during the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94:

Year.	Number of villages.	Number of houses.	Demand.			Collections.			Balances.			Commission paid.	Net receipts.
			Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	45	7,012	607	7,012	7,619	607	6,122	6,729	...	890	890	426	6,303
1893-94 ...	57	8,070	890	8,070	8,960	596	6,922	7,518	...*	1,148	1,148	632	6,886

* Rs. 294 remitted on account of arrears for 1892-93.

There was thus an increase during the year under report of 12 villages and 1,058 houses as compared with 1892-93. The new villages contain 916 houses, and consist partly of villages formed for the first time during the year under report and partly of villages, all small, which were discovered during 1893-94. The missing houses, amounting to nearly 800, referred to in paragraph 41 of the report for 1892-93, have now all been accounted for. Of the arrear demand on account of 1892-93, amounting to Rs. 890, Rs. 596 were realised and Rs. 294 were remitted on account of the destitute condition of the villages from which the sum was due. The outstanding balance due on account of 1893-94 (Rs. 1,148) was larger than was expected. It is nearly all due from the four villages of Lalbuta, Neputitangi, Thangliena, and Daokuma. The house tax was in all cases paid in at Aijal by the chiefs of villages or by their *mantris*, as the Political Officer makes it a point to refuse to accept house tax revenue when on tour.

Events of the year.

39. As far as our relations with the Lushais were concerned, the year was absolutely uneventful, and the peace of the district was not disturbed by internal dissensions or by raids of savages from across the frontier. Lenkhunga's people reported that they once came across an armed party of Mhars (Kukis from Manipur), near the old Sonai Bázár, who fled at their approach, but there was no renewal of the head-taking raids of the previous year. Owing to work on the Manipur-Chin Hills Boundary Commission, the Political Agent in Manipur was unable to visit Khongyong and punish the raiders.

As far as Government and foreign residents in the Lushai Hills were concerned, the most notable event of the year was the abandonment of Changsil and the establishment of Sairang as our depôt for stores, and as the centre of trade with the Lushais. This move, which was rendered possible by the opening up of the river Dhaleswari for boat traffic between Changsil and Sairang, has already resulted in a saving to Government of many thousands of rupees, as the price of food supplied at Sairang is rather less than it was during the previous year at Changsil, while the cost of transporting one maund of stores from Sairang to Aijal was Rs. 2 as against Rs. 5 from Changsil to Aijal. This means a saving of not less than Rs. 30,000 to Government during the year under report, as compared with 1892-93.

Lushai labour.

40. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining coolies in reasonable numbers for work on roads and buildings and for the transport of the baggage of officers and their escorts when on tour. All the labour obtained was impressed labour, as, except on a very small scale, no attempt has yet been made to induce the Lushais to work voluntarily by offering them wages in excess of the Government 4-anna rate.

The following table shows, with approximate accuracy, the numbers of Lushai coolies employed for one day each and the nature of the work performed by them :

Nature of employment.	Number of coolies.
Roads	30,150
Buildings	8,000
Rationing Shership	4,334
Carrying stores from Sairang to Aijal	500
Carrying baggage of escorts and officers	2,750
Total	45,734

as against a total of 40,505 in 1892-93.

Disarmament.

41. Fifty guns were taken from the Lushais of this district during the year. Of these 48 represent guns realised on account of fines imposed, while the remaining two were taken from two men of Lalrhima's village, who were surprised near the Sonai by a party of police returning to Aijal from escort duty. With our present want of information as to the number of guns possessed by Lushais, the work of disarmament naturally proceeds but slowly.

Trade.

42. The trade of the district is in the hands of the Bengali traders at Sairang and Aijal. That it was brisk during the year under report may be judged from the remittances made by the post offices at Aijal and Sairang to the Aijal sub-treasury. These amounted during the year under report to the large sum of Rs. 1,55,163-12-2, and kept the sub-treasury so well supplied with money that there was no need of importing money from the Cachar district.

The money which accumulates in the post offices in this district is nearly all received through the traders from Lushais in payment for salt, brass pots, and coloured yarns, and, even if one-third of the total amount received into the treasury during the year is deducted on account of remittances made by sepoys and others, there still remains a balance of over a lakh of rupees to account for. This lakh may be fairly put down to the Lushai trade, for it must be remembered that the Sairang bázár is resorted to not only by the inhabitants of the district, but also by men from villages in the South Lushai Hills and the Chin Hills, its popularity being due to the comparative cheapness of its salt and to the excellence of the brass pots imported from the Cachar district. The trade of this bázár was somewhat crippled towards the end of the year by its being closed since the beginning of February 1894, in order to induce the Lushais generally to bring pressure to bear on Jataiya's people to pay up a fine of fifty guns imposed for disobedience of orders.

Behaviour of the people and general condition.

43. (1) *The Western Lushais, i.e., the villages ruled by the sons of Sukpilal.*—The Western Lushais gave no trouble. Most of their villages reaped a good harvest, and are now in a prosperous condition. With the exception of the villages of Lenkhunga and Thangula, all the villages of this section of the tribe were visited during the year.

SECTION 2.

Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.

(2) *The Eastern Lushais*, i.e., *the villages ruled by the sons of Lalpung and Vonolel.*—The Eastern Lushais are now recovering from the effects of the punishment they received during 1892. With the exception of Lalbura's village, all their villages were reformed during the year, and are now rapidly increasing in numbers. The behaviour of this group of villages throughout the year was excellent. With the exception of Tankama's village, the Political Officer visited all their principal villages during February 1894, with an escort of 30 men, and was everywhere well received. Lalbura himself is now residing without any following at the village of his nephew Kairhanga, in the Tuichang valley. He is reported to be living as a "*Nhamshom*," *i.e.*, an ordinary villager, and not as a "*Lal*" (chief). The Political Officer has offered to let him have his village again if he will pay up a fine of fifty guns and five *mithan*.

(3) *The Howlongs*, i.e., *the villages ruled by the sons of Benkoia and Sanvunga.*—The Howlongs have now quietly settled down under our rule, and may be numbered among the best-behaved villages in the district. Most of their villages got a good harvest during the year under report, and the Political Officer was able to get from them and from the Kairuma group without difficulty the 700 odd maunds of rice required for the Shership outpost. The Howlongs also did good work on the Shership road and in the conveyance of stores from Aijal to Shership.

(4) *The Kairuma group* (*Vuta's descendants*).—The behaviour of these chiefs and of the people of Kairuma's and Jataiya's villages is reported to be puzzling. During his tour to the south in January and February 1894, the Political Officer visited four villages of this group, *i.e.*, Raltienga, Kairuma, Nepuitangi, and Jataiya. At all four he was in a way well received, that is to say, supplies and coolies were forthcoming with the utmost alacrity, but, with the exception of Raltienga, none of the chiefs came forward to meet him; indeed, Mr. Davis never saw Kairuma, Nepuitangi, or Jataiya at all, though he stayed in Kairuma's village for a week and Jataiya's for a fortnight. The inhabitants, too, of Kairuma's and Jataiya's villages were all out in the jungle, but the men, who were about the village all day, were most friendly in their behaviour, and were most prompt in collecting rice for the consumption of the men of the escort and for transport to Shership. The same must be said of Lalbuta, who sent coolies to Peler and supplies to his old site at Kangzang, but was detained from coming to see Mr. Davis in person by the illness of his daughter.

The flight of Jataiya might be accounted for by the fact that the Political Officer had demanded a fine of fifty guns from him as a punishment for disobedience of orders, and he may have thought that, pending the delivery of the guns, he might very likely have been placed in confinement. But for the flight of Kairuma the Political Officer can assign no reason except nervousness and a bad conscience, as there was nothing against him. Since the Political Officer's visit, Kairuma's and Jataiya's people have transported to Shership the rice they had collected for that post; but, though both of them have sent their house tax into Aijal, neither village has yet complied with a demand for coolies for work at Aijal and on the Shership road made some time ago.

Transport and supplies.

44. The only transport kept up during the year was the permanent transport corps, which consists of 150 Khási coolies. This corps was, owing to the difficulty experienced in recruiting men, very rarely up to its full strength. No bullocks were either purchased or hired after May 1893, as the re-stocking has been done by a single contractor, who has without any difficulty managed to convey all the supplies required for the Military Police and Government establishments in the North Lushai Hills from Silchar to Aijal by boats as far as Sairang, and thence by his own bullocks along the new Sairang road to Aijal. This land transport has been accomplished by 200 bullocks as against the 500 to 600 required when stores had to be brought all the way from Changsil. The rate per maund from Sairang to Aijal charged by private owners of bullocks still remains very high, and amounts to Rs. 2 per maund for a journey of 13 miles along a good road. This rate can only be reduced by competition; and as shops increase at Aijal, the necessary competition should be forthcoming.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

SECTION 1.

SURVEYS.

The cadastral survey.

45. At the commencement of the year, cadastral survey was in progress in the Jaintia parganas in the district of Sylhet. It was also extended to the district of Cachar, where a small area of 150 square miles was surveyed. The papers of the area cadastrally surveyed in the previous year in the districts of Kámrúp, Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur were completed, and supplied to the district officers for settlement, the result being an increase of Rs. 34,347, or over 12½ per cent., on the whole area surveyed. The papers of the Pratabgarh and Egarasati parganas in Sylhet, which were surveyed in the course of the two previous seasons, were also completed, and supplied to the Deputy Commissioner for settlement. The result was an increase of Rs. 15,273, or about 69½ per cent. Simultaneously with the completion of these papers the preliminary tabulation of results for the area in Jaintia was carried out, and the extracts from the *jamábandi* (rent-roll) which concerned them were distributed to the raiyats, so as to enable them to file objections to the results of the survey.

Field operations were resumed in November 1893, and were not brought to a close until May 1894. They consisted, as usual, of three different kinds of work—

(*a*) Traverse Survey. | (*b*) Cadastral Survey.
(*c*) Revision Survey.

(*a*) *Traverse Survey.*—Traverse survey was carried on in the district of Cachar, where an area of 360 square miles was done. No advance traverse work had been done there in the previous year, because the immediate extension of survey operations to Cachar had not then been decided on.

(*b*) *Cadastral Survey.*—The cadastral survey of a small area of 150 square miles in Cachar was finished by the close of the season. The main reasons for the smallness of the area surveyed were partly that, as explained above, no traverse work had been done in advance, so that detail survey could not be started until comparatively late in the season, and partly that the existing settlement does not expire until the 1st April 1898, so that there was no necessity in the year under review to do more than would suffice to keep the survey staff together, and to enable the officers employed to gain experience of the work in the Cachar district.

(*c*) *Revision Survey.*—Revision survey was carried on in the Jaintia parganas of Sylhet, which had been cadastrally surveyed in the previous season. The work here proved to be exceptionally tedious and complicated owing to (1) numerous transfers of shares by sale, gift, or otherwise, having taken place since the last settlement, and to the old records not having been corrected up to date in accordance with these changes; (2) the existence of numerous joint *pattas*; (3) the inordinate desire of the raiyats to include as much waste land as possible in their *pattas*; and (4) the ignorance of the raiyats of the boundaries of their own holdings. There was thus an unusually large number of objection petitions, which had all to be enquired into locally, and revision was in consequence not closed till the end of May 1894.

The extent of the operations carried out is given in the following statement :

Division, *i.e.*, Assam Valley or Surma Valley.	Name of tract in which work carried on.	Work done	
		From 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.	From 1st April 1893 to close of season in May 1894.
		(*a*) *Traverse Survey.*	
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Surma Valley	Cachar	250·00	360·46
		(*b*) *Cadastral Survey.*	
	„	116·94	150·46
		(*c*) *Revision Survey.*	
	Sylhet (Jaintia) ...	432·91	483·91

SECTION 2.

SETTLEMENTS.

SECTION 2. *Settlements.*

46. In this section all settlements are dealt with, except settlements of waste land grants, which are discussed in Section 3 of this Chapter, and ordinary settlements of the Assam Valley, which are dealt with in Section I—Land Revenue, Chapter V of this Report.

Scope of the section.

47. The most important feature of the revenue administration of the year was the resettlement of the five upper districts of the Brahmaputra Valley. When these districts came under the control of the East India Company in 1826, the old native system of administration was continued, but personal service was done away with, and each *paik*, or freeman, was assessed in a lump sum of Rs. 3 for his homestead, garden, and rice land. Six years later, when it had been decided to hold the country, arrangements were made to introduce an assessment of the land* in the place of the old poll tax. Each district was divided into local areas known as *mahâls*, which were resettled annually until 1835, when the system of granting leases for a term of years was introduced, and the revenue collectors were allowed to reap whatever benefit they could from extending cultivation, on condition that they held themselves responsible for ordinary losses due to a decrease in the area cultivated. By 1854, however, annual settlements had again been reverted to, and the land was then, as now, divided into three main classes, *basti* (homestead and garden land), *rupit* (land growing transplanted rice), and *faringati* (high land). The assessment in Kámrúp was then fixed at 6 annas per *bigha* for *rupit* cultivation, and 4 annas for all other classes of lands. The rates in other districts were somewhat lower. These rates remained practically unchanged until 1867, when the assessment was raised in all these districts to Re. 1 per *bigha* for *basti* land, 10 annas for *rupit*, and 8 annas for *faringati*. The question of granting leases for terms of years was at the same time fully discussed, and the issue of 10-year leases was sanctioned. The extent to which effect should be given to these orders was, however, left to the Commissioner of Assam, and, as a matter of fact, very few decennial leases were issued until 1883, when the original rules framed by the Bengal Government were recast, and a general system of 10-year leases was introduced wherever the occupation of land was thought to be sufficiently permanent. Long-term leases issued after 1883, although nominally decennial, were so arranged that all expired together on 31st March 1893. The revenue rates sanctioned in 1867 remained unaltered until 1893-94, when advantage was taken of the expiry of the decennial leases to revise the assessment, and, while securing to Government its fair share of the increased value of the soil, to introduce a more equitable system of classification. The villages in each district were classified as first class, second class, and third class, and different rates are payable on *basti*, *rupit*, and *faringati* lands according to the class of village in which they are situated :

Resettlement of the districts of Assam Proper.

	Basti.			*Rupit.*			*Faringati.*		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
First-class villages ...	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	12	0
Second „ „ ...	1	4	0	0	14	0	0	10	0
Third „ „ ...	1	2	0	0	12	0	0	9	0

The considerations taken into account in classifying villages as first, second, and third class were the demand for land, as shown by the density of population and the proportion of settled to total area, &c., the productiveness of the soil, and the facilities for disposing of the crop, &c. In the case, however, of lands taken up for special cultivation, which had hitherto been assessed at the old *faringati* rate of 8 annas a *bigha*, the subdivision was taken as the unit of classification, and all such lands in the Lakhimpur and Sibságar districts and the sadr subdivision of Darrang, which are the best tea districts in the Brahmaputra Valley, and bring in the largest profits to the owners, were treated as first class and assessed at first class *faringati* rates ; similar lands in Nowgong were assessed at second, and those in Mangaldai and Kámrúp at third-class *faringati* rates.

As regards the progress made in the re-assessment operations during the year, all tea-lands were assessed at the revised rates. The rates for ordinary cultivation throughout the five districts were raised to those shown above as third class,† but the final classification into villages of the first, second, and third class was only carried out in the tracts cadastrally surveyed prior to 1890-91, for which alone figures were at that time available. Although the area thus classified amounted to only 3,791 square miles, while the total area of the Brahmaputra Valley is 20,869 square miles, it is expected that, with the exception of the Lakhimpur district and the sadr subdivision of Darrang, the tract thus dealt with embraced by far the greater part of the villages which will ultimately be included in the two higher classes. The classification of villages in the 781 square miles surveyed in 1890-91 and the 756·46 square miles surveyed by the professional party in 1891-92, together with that of the villages surveyed up to the close of the year 1893-94 by local agency (about 460 square miles) was in progress at the end of the year. When the villages in these areas have been classified, the re-assessment operations will have practically come to an end. The increase of revenue due to these operations up to the close of 1893-94 is estimated at Rs. 10,26,000, or 33 per cent.

* Except in the case of hill tribes, who cultivate by *jhuming*, and do not use the plough. Such persons are still assessed to house tax or poll tax, and not to land revenue.

† Except in a few insignificant areas, where it was decided, for special reasons, to allow the old rates to remain unaltered.

Enhancement of rates in the Eastern Duárs.

48. Up to the year under review, the rates for land in the Eastern Duárs, except in the Latka mauza, were 4 annas per *bigha* for high land cultivation and 8 annas for other classes of land. In the Latka mauza the rates were Re. 1 per *bigha* for homestead and garden lands, 10 annas for lands growing transplanted rice, and 8 annas for high land. These rates were revised during the year as follows :

	Homestead and garden land.	Land growing transplanted rice.	High land.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Latka	1 2	0 12	0 9
Guma	1 0	0 10	0 8
Other parts of Duárs	0 8	0 8	0 4

Settlement of town lands.

49. The settlement of town lands, which are dealt with under special rules, has been taken in hand and completed for Gauháti, Dibrugarh, and the three towns in the Sibságar district, *viz.*, Golághát, Jorhát, and Sibságar. The question of the settlement of town lands had been under consideration for some time, and proposals for the settlement of the Gauháti town were originally made in the year 1891. The operations were, however, found to have been based on a defective survey, and the work had to be done over again. As a preliminary measure, the town was cadastrally surveyed by the professional party in 1892-93, and the town of Dibrugarh was surveyed in the course of the same season. The cadastral survey of the three towns in the Sibságar district had been effected previously concurrently with the general survey of the district.

For the purposes of settlement, town lands are divided into three main classes of sites, *viz.*, trade, residential, and agricultural, and differential rates are fixed for each class according to the value of the land. The result of operations in the five towns of which the settlement was effected during the year is noted below :

Name of town.	Total area.	Assessed area.	Old revenue.	New revenue.	Increase.	Remarks
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gauháti	1,256	415	4,686	5,873	1,187	Includes the old cantonments and land taken up by the Assam-Bengal Railway.
Golághát	503	353	1,110	2,847	1,737	
Jorhát	409	248	819	1,887	1,068	
Sibságar	1,970	1,268	3,959	7,815	3,856	
Dibrugarh	1,135	518	3,645	8,987	5,342	Includes the cantonments.

Settlements in Sylhet.

50. The new Settlement Rules for the Surma Valley, which were issued in January 1894, did not practically come into operation until after the close of the year. The statement below shows the results of settlement operations other than the special settlement operations carried out in Jaintia and Pratábgarh, under the supervision of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, and the settlement of waste lands for special cultivation :

		Ilam.		Other petty estates settled under the *Ilam* Rules.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Applications pending when the year began ...		6	5	11	14
Ditto made during the year ...		7	8	37	73
Number of estates settled		8	11*	27	44†
Area in acres		1,889	415	543	178
Revenue assessed	Rs.	470	268	167	401
Number of estates made *khas*		...	...	7	4
Applications pending when the year closed ...		5	2	14	39

No farming lease was issued during the year, the issue of such leases having been discontinued. Forty-six estates, comprising an area of 2,245 acres, were surveyed, and the measurement of 47 estates, with an area of 11,141 acres, was tested. The current settlement of *ilám* estates exclusive of those in Pratabgarh) expires on different dates between the 1st April 1893 and 1896 A.D., and of

* { Settled with former holders 6
{ Ditto outsiders 5
11

† { Settled with former holders 33
{ Ditto outsiders 11
44

SECTION 3. *Waste Lands.*

other petty estates in 1907. The term of the *ilám* leases expiring in March 1893 and 1894 was extended until March 1895.

Settlements in Cachar.

51. In Cachar, there were 1,091 applications for the settlement of waste lands under the ordinary cultivation rules, against 613 of the previous year. Adding to this the 246 cases pending at the close of the previous year, the total number for disposal was 1,337, of which 1,122 were disposed of, and 215, involving an area of 5,693 acres, remained pending. The area settled during the year was 4,974 acres with a maximum revenue of Rs. 2,758, against 2,720 acres and Rs. 1,693, respectively, in 1892-93. The large number of applications was, in a large measure, due to the fact that the available waste is now so limited that many persons applied for the same lands. There were also some applications for lands inside the boundaries of forest reserves, which were not available for settlement. One *jángalburi* lease under the Rules of 1875 and three under the Rules of 1864, comprising in all an area of 800 acres, with a revenue demand of Rs. 697, were relinquished.

SECTION 3.

WASTE LANDS.

Scope of the section.

52. This section deals only with waste lands taken up for special cultivation, either under the Settlement Rules now in force under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, or under rules previously in force for the settlement of such lands.

Disposal of applications under section I of the Settlement Rules.

53. The number of applications under the Special Waste Land Rules was 155, against 130 in the previous year. The statement below compares the work done in connection with these applications during the past two years :

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
Rejected, withdrawn, and struck off ...	17	3,922	34	20,425
Settled	13	2,601	26	4,466
Pending	100	27,223	95	42,584
Total	130	33,746	155	67,475

Leases under the 30 years' Lease Rules.

54. The statement below gives particulars as to the waste land grants settled in accordance with the 30 years' Lease Rules during the past two years. It also shows the total number and area of grants settled under these rules as they stood at the end of the year :

District.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Altogether to the end of 1893-94, excluding leases resumed and cancelled.	
	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
Cachar	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	69
Sylhet	5	1,298	7	1,043	121	73,698
Goálpára	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	360
Kámrúp	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	5,087
Darrang	4	1,264	12	2,000	151	41,438
Nowgong	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	32,117
Sibságar	5	180	4	849	177	54,696
Lakhimpur	2	1,023	4	877	100	39,831
Khási and Jaintia Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100
Total	16	3,765	27	4,769	668	247,396

Auction price realised by the sale of leases.

55. Leases under section I of the Settlement Rules are disposed of at auction, but only persons who have applied for the land before the intention of Government to lease it is advertised in the Gazette are allowed to bid. Except in one case in Sylhet, in which 93 acres of land were sold for Rs. 5,430, there was no competition at the auctions, and the lands sold merely fetched the upset price of Re. 1 per acre.

Resignation and resumption.

56. During the year two grants were resigned with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, namely, 1 in Kámrúp, covering 216 acres, and the other in Darrang, covering 127 acres. There were no resumptions of grants during the year.

Leases brought under assessment.

57. The total number of leases settled up to the close of the year under the Special Waste Land Rules was 668 as shown above. Of these, 633 have come under assessment, as detailed in the statement below :

District.	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Revenue. Rs.
Cachar	1	69	35
Sylhet	121	73,698	34,293
Goálpára	1	360	180
Kámrúp	24	5,087	2,484
Darrang	133	37,524	17,458
Nowgong	91	32,117	16,005
Sibságar	165	53,189	24,200
Lakhimpur	95	36,824	17,393
Khási and Jaintia Hills	2	100	44
Total	633	238,968	1,12,092

The revenue increased by Rs. 1,989, some grants having come under assessment on the expiry of the revenue-free terms and others having been assessed at progressive rates. There was an increase in all districts, except Kámrúp and Nowgong, where the decrease amounted to Rs. 157 and Rs. 743, respectively. The decrease in Kámrúp was due to the resignation of a grant, and that in Nowgong to the disappearance of two grants and adjustment of areas in connection with the cadastral survey of that district.

Price of timber.

58. The following statement shows the demand, collections, remissions, and balances on account of the price of timber on waste lands settled during the year :

District.	Demands.		Collections.		Remissions.	Balances.	
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Sylhet	6,240	.....	6,240	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darrang	6,312	.....	5,829	.....	.....	483	.....
Sibságar	998	.....	998	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakhimpur	27,017	337	22,164	337	.....	4,853	.....
Total	40,567	337	35,231	337	.....	5,336	.....

Waste land taken up under Section II of the Settlement Rules.

59. The following statement shows land taken up under the ordinary Settlement Rules by tea-planters :

District.	1892-93.				1893-94.				Existing at the end of 1893-94.			
	Number of new leases.		Area in acres.	Revenue.	Number of new leases.		Area in acres.	Revenue.	Total number of leases.		Area in acres.	Revenue.
	Decennial.	Annual.			Decennial.	Annual.			Decennial.	Annual.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs.				Rs.				Rs.
Goálpára ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	192	319	...	1	192	319
Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	...	...	44	2,160	3,680	...	44	2,160	3,680
Darrang ...	...	4	67	95	73	16	4,406	7,770	73	128	11,430	23,450
Nowgong ...	1	1	124	183	...	...	3,183	6,260	25	25	3,183	6,260
Sibságar ...	49	35	767	1,180	8	29	1,141	2,289	451	154	52,075	1,13,569
Lakhimpur ...	1	2	133	200	2	2	1,199	2,474	74	155	19,992	46,076
Total ...	51	42	1,091	1,658	83	92	12,281	22,792	623	507	89,032	1,93,354

The periodic leases existing at the close of 1892-93 in tracts not cadastrally surveyed prior to 1890-91 were in some districts converted to the annual category, on the expiry of the term of settlement. For these holdings decennial leases will again be issued as soon as they have been resurveyed.

Waste land taken up under the ordinary reclamation leases in Cachar.

60. In Cachar, 13 estates, comprising an area of 1,480 acres, were granted during the year under the ordinary reclamation rules. Of these, 12 estates, with an area of 1,464 acres, were settled under the *Jangalburi* Rules of 1875. The total number of estates held under the Reclamation Rules in this district at the end of the year was 577, with an area of 107,882 acres.

SECTION 3. *Waste Lands.*

Waste land taken up under the modified *Ilám* Rules in Sylhet.

61. No settlement was made during the year under the modified *Ilám* Rules. The rules are now obsolete, and the total number of leases was the same as in the previous year, namely, 61, covering an area of 26,317 acres, the revenue payable being Rs. 15,802.

Grants under the Rules of 1838.

62. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of grants under the Rules of 1838:

District.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Number.	Area in acres.	Revenue. Rs.	Number.	Area in acres.	Revenue. Rs.
Kámrúp	2	39	73	2	29	70
Sibságar	16	5,494	7,159	16	5,594	8,481
Total	18	5,533	7,232	18	5,623	8,551

The reduction of 10 acres in Kámrúp is due partly to the acquisition of land for the Assam-Bengal Railway, and partly to the cadastral survey. The increase in revenue in the Sibságar district has resulted from the enhancement in the rates of revenue. These estates have been assessed over three-fourths of their area at the rates payable for *rupit* land in the villages in which they are situated.

Grants under Rules of 1854.

63. The statement below gives details as to the grants held under the Rules of 1854:

District.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Revenue. Rs.
Cachar	23	25,930	7,293
Sylhet	4	6,997	1,968
Kámrúp	4	986	277
Darrang	1	293	83
Nowgong	2	463	130
Sibságar	2	721	202
Total	36	35,390	9,953

The area in the Kámrúp district decreased by 5 acres and the revenue by Rs. 2 consequent upon the adoption of the cadastral figures. The decrease in area and revenue in the Sibságar district is also due to the cadastral survey.

Commutation of Old Rule grants to fee-simple.

64. The table below shows the Old Rule grants commuted to fee-simple, and the amount of purchase-money realised on account of such grants in each district:

District.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Government revenue at the time of commutation. Rs.	Price of commutation paid, including part payments for grants sold for arrears. Rs.
Cachar	67	136,207	6,660	4,66,681
Sylhet	1	2,340	.....	7,924
Kámrúp	23	12,867	80	43,430
Darrang	15	6,758	347	27,500
Nowgong	13	6,114	294	24,263
Sibságar	111	93,625	2,467	3,41,568
Lakhimpur	41	30,216	1,229	1,23,610
Total	271	288,127	11,077	10,34,976

There was a reduction of 51 acres in Kámrúp, 4 acres in Nowgong, and 24 acres in Lakhimpur. The decrease in Kámrúp is due to the acquisition of land for the Assam-Bengal Railway and to the results of the cadastral survey, while that in Nowgong and Lakhimpur is solely attributable to the survey.

Fee-simple grants.

65. The following statement gives the particulars of fee-simple grants and the amount of purchase-money realised up to the close of 1892-93 on account of such grants in each district:

District.	Number of grants sold.	Area in acres.	Price realised up to the close of 1892-93. Rs.
Cachar	23	9,587	60,150
Kámrúp	17	4,456	19,712
Darrang	85	45,313	1,53,024
Nowgong	42	15,468	74,215
Sibságar	51	31,390	3,27,292
Lakhimpur	101	86,603	3,62,502
Total	319	1,92,817	9,96,895

As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 83 acres in Lakhimpur in consequence of alterations made by the cadastral survey.

66. The following statement gives particulars as to the waste land grants taken up for the cultivation of tea during the past five years and the grants existing at the end of the year under report under the different tenures :

Waste land taken up for tea-planting during the past five years and altogether up to the end of 1893-94.

Nature of tenure.	Number and area of grants taken up in										Total, 1st April 1894.	
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.			
	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Thirty years' Lease Rules	24	5,452	9	1,949	21	8,835	16	3,765	27	4,769	668	247,396
II. Leases under the ordinary Settlement Rules of Assam Proper	25	1,139	96	4,942	48	2,743	93	1,091	175	12,281	1,130	89,032
III. Ordinary reclamation leases taken for tea-planting in Cachar and Sylhet ..	3	1,426	5	1,255	8	1,131	4	250	13	1,480	582	115,444
IV. Leases under the modified *Ilám* Rules, Sylhet	..	....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	..	.....	61	26,317
V. Grants under Old Rules of 1838 ..	..	....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	..	.....	18	5,523
VI. Ditto ditto of 1854 ..	..	....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	..	.....	36	35,390
VII. Grants redeemed	..	....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	..	.....	271	38,127
VIII. Fee-simple grants	..	....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	..	.....	319	192,817
Total	52	8,017	110	8,146	77	12,709	113	5,106	215	18,530	3,085	1,000,046

SECTION 4.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

67. Under this section are included petty estates in the districts of Sylhet and Goálpára, which have not been regularly settled for a term of years, and the revenue of which is collected direct from the tenant. The table below shows the number of such estates and the demand, collections, remissions, and balances on their account for the year 1893-94 :

Government estates.

District.	Number of estates.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.			Balances.		
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sylhet ..	137	638	35	673	575	27	602	....	....	....	63	8	71
Goálpára ..	1	6	....	6	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	138	644	35	679	581	27	608	....	....	....	63	8	71

As in the preceding year, variations occur only in the district of Sylhet, which shows an increase of 16 in the number of estates and of Rs. 25 in the current demand. This increase is due to transfer of certain estates. The amount outstanding on the 31st March 1893 was Rs. 34, and a sum of Re. 1 was added to it by the assessment of certain *khas* land with retrospective effect. The balance of Rs. 71 is in course of recovery.

SECTION 5.

WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

[*Nil.*]

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

SECTION 1.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

[BLANK.]

SECTION 2.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

SECTION 3. *Police.*

Acts extended or notified to be in force.

68. The following legislative enactment was extended to parts of the province in which it had not previously been in force:

The provisions of Chapters 1, 2, and 5 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876 (The Bengal Municipal Act) were extended to the towns of Nowgong and Tezpur. (Notification No. 9019J., dated the 6th December 1893, *Assam Gazette* of the 9th December 1893, page 1640, and Notification No. 9343J., dated the 20th December 1893, *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd December 1893, page 1669.)

The following Acts of the Governor General in Council came into force in Assam during the year:

Act VIII of 1893 (The Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893.)
" IX of 1893 (an Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, as amended by subsequent Acts).
" I of 1894 (The Land Acquisition Act).
" III of 1894 (an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and the Indian Penal Code).
" VI of 1894 (an Act to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, with respect to Policies of Sea and Fire Insurance and Sale Certificates).
" VII of 1894 (an Act to amend the Prisoners' Act, 1871).
" VIII of 1894 (The Indian Tariff Act).
" X of 1894 (an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882).

SECTION 3.

POLICE.

Total police force.

69. The following statement shows the total strength of the police force of the province as it stood on the last day of the years 1892 and 1893:

	Sanctioned force of all ranks.		Actual force of all ranks.		Cost.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
					Rs.	Rs.
Military Police	2,535	2,941	2,556	2,675	7,01,522	7,16,259
Civil " (including Armed Civil and Municipal)	2,178	2,191	2,118	2,105	4,25,113	4,48,029
Union Police	15	15	15	15	1,268	1,389
Rural "	6,812	6,984	6,812	6,984	2,93,960	2,99,592

Military Police.

70. The proposal to divide the old Surma Valley Battalion of 862 men into two battalions,—one 844 strong, for the North Lushai Hills, and the other 371 strong, for Cachar, both battalions to be under the command of a Commandant, with two Assistant Commandants,—was finally sanctioned, and effect was given to it during the year 1893. The Darrang Detachment was amalgamated with the Lakhimpur Battalion, and 3 havildárs and 36 sipahis were transferred from the Gáro Hills Battalion to the Lakhimpur Battalion. The actual strength of the several battalions on the 31st of December 1893 was short of the sanctioned strength by 1 Assistant Commandant, 1 subádar, 5 havildárs, and 260 sipahis, there being an excess of one man in the grades of jemadárs. The post of the Assistant Commandant of the Cachar Battalion was not filled up during 1893. Almost all the vacancies were in the new North Lushai Hills

Battalion, as it was not possible to obtain the full number of men before the close of the year. The only military operation in which the Military Police were employed during the year was the Abor expedition. On the 27th November 1893 the Abors, who for some years past have caused trouble on the frontier, treacherously cut up a patrol of three sipahis between Boinjur and Kherimpani, and afterwards attacked a patrol of seven men, killing one man and wounding another. It was decided accordingly to send a punitive force of Military Police against the tribe. The expedition was sanctioned on the 27th December 1893. The force, which was composed of detachments of the Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion, Nága Hills Military Police Battalion, and the 44th Gurkha Rifles, started in January 1894 under the command of Captain R. M. Maxwell, late Commandant of the Lakhimpur Battalion, and returned to Sadiya in March 1894, having attained the object for which the expedition was despatched. The discipline of the several battalions continued satisfactory, and improvements were made in the matter of drill, for which the Nága Hills Battalion still maintains its high reputation. Signalling was regularly practised during the year, except in the newly formed Silchar Battalion, where there was no signalling apparatus available owing to the transfer of all instruments to the North Lushai Hills Battalion. There was no change in the system of supplying rations to the several battalions, except in the North Lushai Hills, where the new scale of pay, having come into force from the 1st November 1893, the men of that battalion were paying at the rate of Rs. 3-8 each per month for rations issued by Government. Owing to the very high price of food-supplies which prevailed in Cachar consequent upon the heavy floods which visited the district during the last rainy season, extra pay for sipahis of the Cachar Battalion at the rate of Re. 1-8 a month was sanctioned from 1st July 1893 to the 1st of June 1894. The proposal to grant to the several Military Police Battalions compensation for dearness of provisions according to the practice in the Native Army was under consideration at the close of the year. During the year several guards were supplied from the Nága Hills and Gáro Hills Battalions to working parties of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

SECTION 3. *Police.*

During the year 1893, 449 men were enlisted for the several Military Police Battalions, against 389 in 1892. The increase was due to the increase in the strength of the North Lushai Hills Battalion. Of the 449 men enlisted, 362, or 80 per cent., were Gurkhas, against 332, or 85 per cent., in the preceding year. Casualties amounted to 335 in 1893, against 292 in the preceding year, or an increase of 43 over 1892. The increase occurred chiefly in retirements on pension and gratuity and in resignations. "Desertions" and "Deaths" decreased very considerably as compared with 1892, but the decrease under the former head was due to the men who failed to rejoin on expiry of leave in 1893 having been shown separately in the figures for 1893. There was also a decrease of 5 in the number of dismissals. There were 39 deaths in the Surma Valley Battalion in 1892, while only 10 deaths occurred in the Cachar and North Lushai Hills Battalions during 1893. This large decrease of 29, and the decrease of 12 in the Nága Hills, brought down the total number of deaths in the several battalions from 81 to 42. The Cachar and North Lushai Hills Battalions were responsible for the increase in the number of resignations, the number in 1893 having been 14 in Cachar and 36 in the North Lushai Hills, or a total of 50, against only 6 in the preceding year in the Surma Valley Battalion. The increase was attributed to the fact that many of the men had made large savings in consequence of the supply of free rations for a lengthened period while in the hills, and this enabled them to proceed to their homes, at any rate for a time. The proportion of judicial punishments to actual strength decreased from 1·5 to 1·0 per cent., and the proportion of departmental punishments rose from 1·9 to 2·1 per cent.

Civil, Armed Civil, and Municipal Police.

71. The table below shows details of the sanctioned strength of the Civil, Armed Civil, and Municipal Police forces for the past two years:

	Strength.	
	1892.	1893.
Civil Police	1,641	1,655
Armed Civil Police	383	383
Municipal, including Station Police	154	153
Total	2,178	2,191

Taking all the districts together, the proportion of the whole Civil Police force to area was 1 to every 20 square miles, and the proportion to population 1 to every 2,486 inhabitants. If the police employed on purely police duty (excluding guards, recruits, and absentees from all causes) are alone taken into consideration, the proportion comes to 1 to every 33 square miles and 1 to every 4,158 inhabitants. A comparison of the actual with the sanctioned strength of the force in 1893 shows that the Civil and Armed Civil Police of the several districts in the province were on the 31st December 1893 short of the sanctioned strength by 3 Sub-Inspectors, 5 head constables, and 77 constables. Most of the vacancies in the grades of Sub-Inspectors and head constables were filled up after the close of the year. The cause of the large number of vacancies in the grades of constables was attributed to the difficulty in obtaining recruits owing to the low scale of pay in the police, while higher wages are obtainable for other employment. The Inspector General of Police, after the close of the year, submitted fresh proposals for the abolition of the lowest grade of constables on Rs. 6 a month and for the general improvement of the Assam Police forces, and the Chief Commissioner addressed the Government of India on the subject.

Drill and discipline.

72. With a view to have the men of the Civil and Armed Civil Police instructed in the proper use of the new breech-loading smooth-bore carbines supplied in 1892, the Inspector General of Police instructed the District Superintendents of Police to send two men from each district to learn the new drill with

SECTION 3. *Police.*

the Military Police. This was done during the year, and now there are trained drill instructors in all districts, and the Civil and Armed Civil Police forces are being regularly instructed. There was a decrease under all heads of casualties, except retirements on pension and gratuity and dismissals, as compared with the previous year. In Sibságar several men were dismissed in connection with a series of theft cases, which occurred inside the Jorhát police station, and in some of the districts, dismissals, following judicial punishments with imprisonment, raised the casualties under this head to the unusually high number of 81. The total number of deaths decreased by 4 as compared with 1892; the total number of officers and men punished departmentally during 1893 was 442, against 453 in the preceding year, and the percentage of persons punished to the actual strength was 21·1, against 21·5. There was an increase in the number and percentage of judicial punishments, the figures for 1892 and 1893 being 56 and 2·6 and 63 and 3·0 respectively. The number of men who were awarded good-conduct stripes during 1893 was 206, against 150 during the previous year. A sum of Rs. 12,244-4-11 was paid as rewards to the police during 1893, against Rs. 10,243-4-8 in the preceding year. Of the total amount, Rs. 10,514-4-11 were awarded for the successful detection of cases under the Excise, Opium, Arms, Gambling, and Registration of Births and Deaths Acts; the balance of Rs. 1,730 was paid for the apprehension of absconded offenders and good work in connection with the investigation of cases.

Rural Police.

73. The total number of chaukidárs in 1893 was 6,984, against 6,812 in 1892, and the cost in consequence rose from Rs. 2,93,960 to Rs. 2,99,592. Favourable reports were received of the working of this system in the three districts in which it was in force.

Processes served by police.

74. The following statement shows the number of processes served by the Civil Police during the past three years:

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Warrants	3,422	3,852	3,731
Summonses	16,152	16,783	17,652
Other orders	13,986	14,873	16,222
Total	33,560	35,508	37,605

The total number of warrants shows a decrease in almost all the districts, but there was an increase in "Summonses" and "other orders." A marked decrease in warrants occurred in Cachar owing to the police of that district being relieved of the duties of serving warrants under Acts I of 1882 and XIII of 1859, in which they used to be employed in previous years. Summonses increased largely in the Sylhet district, namely, from 9,145 in 1892 to 10,383 in 1893. It is attributed to the actual increase of cognisable crime and work in general in that district. The increase in the number of summonses served by the police in the Cachar district was said to be due to the large number of summonses issued to witnesses in cases tried by the Court of Sessions. The number of processes under the head of "Other Orders" in Sylhet showed a large increase, attributed to the increase of cognisable crime and other work in that district, the figures having been 8,370, against 5,978 in the previous year.

Fines.

75. The following table shows the total amount of fines imposed during the year, the outstanding balance of the previous year, and the amount realised, remitted, and left outstanding at the close of the year:

Year.	Imposed during, and outstanding at the commencement of, the year.	Realised.	Remitted.	Outstanding at the close of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892	1,31,001	1,00,773	7,973	22,255
1893	1,35,697	1,01,577	7,999	26,121

The table below shows the progress made in the realisation of fines during the past seven years.

Year.	Imposed.	Realised.	Remitted.	Outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887	83,442	76,456	8,135	25,443
1888	69,926	66,022	7,697	21,650
1889	72,836	67,708	7,839	18,920
1890	73,005	66,226	5,193	20,496
1891	94,655	86,034	7,493	24,841
1892	1,05,839	1,00,773	7,943	22,255
1893	1,13,442	1,01,577	7,999	26,121

There was a large increase in the total amount of fines imposed during the year in the several districts of the province, the total amounts for 1892 and 1893 having been Rs. 1,05,839 and Rs. 1,13,442 respectively. In all the districts, except Nowgong and the Nága Hills, realisations were good, as compared with 1892. In Goálpára the result was exceptionally good, so far as new fines are concerned. Of the heavy balance (Rs. 26,121) outstanding at the close of the year, a considerable amount consisted of fines imposed at the close of 1893 and recovered during 1894.

76. As compared with the previous year, the total expenditure increased by Rs. 49,616, the total cost of the department, excluding the amount spent on buildings by the Public Works Department, for 1892 and 1893 having been Rs. 11,72,967 and Rs. 12,22,583, respectively. The increase occurred under all heads. An expenditure of Rs. 13,692 under the head of "Pay of constables and sipáhis" was incurred on the appointment of punitive police in Cachar and the reorganisation of the North Lushai Hills and Cachar Military Police battalions.

Cost of the department.

77. Altogether 33 persons escaped from police custody during 1893, against 34 in the preceding year. Of the 33 persons, 6 escaped from jails, 7 from police stations and courts, and 20 while on transit; 28 of the persons who escaped in 1893, or 69·7 per cent., were recaptured during the year. The number of recaptures and their percentage in 1892 were 26 and 76·5 per cent. respectively.

Escapes.

78. The following table shows the classification of cases reported in the several districts of the province during the past five years. The figures for 1889 and 1890 show cases in the eight plains districts only, while for the subsequent years the figures of the Hill districts have been included.

Classification of reported cognisable cases.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
I. Offences against the State, &c.	700	624	706	659	717
II. Serious offences against the person	762	799	825	783	788
III. Ditto ditto persons and property ...	1,721	1,580	1,707	1,615	1,801
IV. Minor offences against the person	641	593	696	575	615
V. Ditto ditto property	5,549	5,410	5,446	5,227	5,550
VI. Other offences not specified above	1,417	1,440	1,920	2,161	2,131
Special Laws	131	135	204	224	196
Total	10,921	10,581	11,504	11,244	11,748

79. The number of cases reported in the several districts of the province during 1892 and 1893 is shown separately in the statement below:

Cognisable cases reported district by district.

	Cases reported. 1892.	Cases reported. 1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cachar	1,359	1,073	.....	286
Sylhet	3,413	4,175	762	.....
Goálpára	778	727	.....	51
Kámrúp	927	1,116	189	.....
Darrang	851	868	17	.....
Nowgong	860	724	.....	136
Sibságar	1,804	1,626	.....	178
Lakhimpur	885	984	99	.....
Nága Hills	124	205	81	.....
Khási ,, ...	144	145	1	.....
Gáro ,, ...	99	105	6	.....
Total	11,244	11,748	1,155	651
Net Increase	.....	.....	504	

In all districts, except Cachar, Goálpára, Nowgong, and Sibságar, reported cases show an increase, the largest occurring in the Sylhet district, and the smallest in the Khási Hills. The general cause of this increase of crime was probably the rise in the price of food-grains, ordinary theft cases having risen from 3,211 in 1892 to 3,533 in the year under review, or an increase of 322, which goes far to account for the net increase of 504 reported cases in the province. Of the increase of 322, 261 occurred in Sylhet alone. The price of rice was very high in this district. In Kámrúp there was a comparatively large increase of serious offences against person and property. The increase in the Nága Hills was attributed, in a great measure, to the influx of foreigners into the hills, to the stoppage, to a great extent, of work on the cart-road between Nichuguard and Kohima, and to the unprotected state of that road between Kohima and Nichuguard. The falling off in the number of reported cases in Cachar was said to be due partly to the establishment of punitive police, but more probably to the floods that inundated the country for some months, and were followed by an epidemic of cholera, which was pretty general throughout the district. The decrease in Nowgong was attributed to the great sickness and mortality from *kála-ázár*, and the severe outbreak of cholera in October, November, and December in and around the station of Nowgong. In Sibságar the decrease was mainly due to the organised opposition of the people to the re-assessment of land revenue, and to their refusing, amongst other things, to report crime.

SECTION 3. *Police.*

Cases not enquired into by the police.

80. Details of cases, reported to the police and refused enquiry, in the several districts of the province during 1892 and 1893 are shown in the statement below :

	Number of cases reported to the police.		Number of cases not enquired into.		Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported to the police.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Cachar	1,240	1,094	35	32	2·8	2·9
Sylhet	2,879	2,883	91	116	3·2	4·0
Goálpára	718	725	15	20	2·1	2·8
Kámrúp	504	604	24	49	4·8	8·1
Darrang	931	888	21	47	2·3	5·3
Nowgong	677	563	46	38	7·4	6·7
Sibságar	1,502	1,236	45	52	3·0	4·2
Lakhimpur	820	984	29	13	3·5	1·3
Nága Hills	127	193	2	4	1·6	2·1
Khási ,, ...	144	148	10	5	6·9	3·4
Gáro ,, ...	36	52	...	1	.....	1·9
Total	9,578	9,370	318	377	3·4	4·0

True and false cases and their proportion to cases reported.

81. The following statement shows the number of true and false cases and their ratio per cent. to the total number of cases reported during 1892 and 1893 :

District.	Number of cases reported, including cases pending from previous year.		Cases accepted as true.		Cases declared by Magistrates to be false and never to have occurred.		Percentage of true cases to cases reported.		Percentage of false cases to cases reported.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Cachar	1,400	1,108	1,278	1,004	122	104	91·3	90·6	9·7	9·4
Sylhet	3,610	4,383	3,328	4,082	282	301	92·2	93·1	7·8	6·9
Goálpára	807	796	734	680	73	116	91·0	85·4	9·0	14·6
Kámrúp	982	1,145	921	1,073	61	72	93·8	93·7	6·2	6·3
Darrang	902	896	809	830	93	66	89·7	92·6	10·3	7·4
Nowgong	898	750	823	697	75	53	91·6	92·9	8·4	7·1
Sibságar	1,850	1,666	1,713	1,550	137	116	92·6	93·0	7·4	7·0
Lakhimpur	912	997	840	936	72	61	92·1	93·9	7·9	6·1
Nága Hills	133	216	124	207	9	9	93·2	95·8	6·8	4·2
Khási ,, ...	144	150	133	135	11	15	92·4	90·0	7·6	10·0
Gáro ,, ...	105	108	97	106	8	2	92·4	98·1	7·6	1·9
Total	11,743	12,215	10,800	11,300	943	915	92·0	92·5	8·0	7·5

Thus, although the number of reported cases increased as compared with 1892, both false cases and their percentage to reported cases decreased, *viz.*, from 943 to 915 and from 8·0 to 7·5, respectively. The decrease occurred in Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, and the Gáro Hills.

Proportion of true crime to population.

82. The number of cases, and proportion of true crime to population, in the several districts of the province for 1893 are shown in the table below. The districts are arranged according to their order of criminality, beginning with the district in which crime is least :

	Population.	True crime.	Proportion of true crime to population.
Khási Hills	197,904	135	1 to 1,466
Gáro ,, ...	121,570	106	1 ,, 1,147
Goálpára	452,304	680	1 ,, 665
Nága Hills.	122,867	207	1 ,, 593
Kámrúp	634,249	1,073	1 ,, 591
Sylhet	2,154,593	4,082	1 ,, 528
Nowgong	344,141	697	1 ,, 494
Cachar	386,483	1,004	1 ,, 385
Darrang	307,761	830	1 ,, 371
Sibságar	457,274	1,550	1 ,, 295
Lakhimpur	254,053	936	1 ,, 271
Total	5,433,199	11,300	1 to 481

The proportion of total true crime to population increased as compared with 1892, when the figures were 1 to 503. The Khási Hills and the Gáro Hills maintained their good record. Kámrúp, Sylhet, Darrang, and Lakhimpur each went down one place as compared with the order of 1892, while Cachar and Sibságar gained one place each; Nowgong occupied the seventh place as in the preceding year, and Goálpára rose from the sixth to the third place.

Results of trial of persons arrested and of cases decided district by district.

83. The following statement shows for the past two years the proportion of convictions to persons arrested and to persons brought to trial, and also of cases ending in conviction to cases decided :

	Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by police *suo motu*.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by police by order of magistrate.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Cachar	55·2	55·2	55·6	57·3	65·0	67·1	57·9	61·9	60·4	38·8
Sylhet	57·3	58·4	58·5	60·0	66·0	69·5	68·2	67·0	59·2	42·5
Goálpára	54·5	66·0	55·0	66·9	75·0	71·6	61·3	61·9	28·4	25·0
Kámrúp	64·3	69·5	64·8	70·8	80·1	79·5	81·9	80·6	28·3	35·2
Darrang	64·1	67·7	65·7	69·6	75·7	79·7	66·9	72·2	42·8	66·6
Nowgong	54·3	48·7	54·0	49·2	67·8	63·1	65·3	58·7	58·8	40·7
Sibsagar	70·8	64·1	69·3	74·4	74·9	81·5	70·8	74·1	66·8	56·7
Lakhimpur	62·9	67·5	64·4	67·1	66·6	69·2	65·5	69·6	27·2	29·4
Nága Hills	68·3	80·4	69·4	80·4	84·5	84·2	78·7	84·5	...*	66·6
Khási „	89·7	64·4	94·3	69·5	92·9	84·2	89·7	64·4	71·4	85·3
Gáro „	86·1	77·9	87·0	77·9	68·0	89·1	78·0	53·3	86·1	90·3
Total	60·2	61·5	61·1	63·0	71·1	73·1	...	...	...	...

The provincial percentage in all cases continued to improve, and the results generally were good, except in Nowgong. Kámrúp and Sibságar both maintained a high percentage.

Classification of true crime.

84. The following statement classifies the true cases during the past two years :

	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I. Offences against the State ...	676	716	40	...
„ II. Serious offences against the person ...	754	751	...	3
„ III. Ditto ditto property ...	1,510	1,669	159	...
„ IV. Minor offences against the person ...	540	559	19	...
„ V. Ditto ditto property ...	4,889	5,253	364	...
„ VI Other offences not specified above ...	2,205	2,155	...	51
Special Laws	225	197	...	28
Total	10,800	11,300	582	82
Net Increase	.....	.....	500	

The increase over 1892 in Classes I, III, IV, and V was due to the increase in cognisable crime, the increase in classes III and V being marked.

Cases investigated by the police *suo motu*.

85. Though the total number of cases investigated by the police *suo motu* increased from 7,301 in 1892 to 7,406 in 1893, yet the provincial percentage of such cases to the total number of cases reported showed a falling off, *viz.*, from 63·8 to 62·0, or by 1·3. The Assam percentage still continued low as compared with other provinces; it approached the percentage of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the figure was 66·2. There were fluctuations in all districts, the number having fallen in Sylhet, Goálpára, Nowgong, and Sibságar, and improved elsewhere.

Prosecutions for false cases.

86. Taking the province as a whole, there was some improvement in prosecutions for false cases. Notwithstanding a decrease in the number of cases declared false, the number of cases in which prosecutions were undertaken remained the same as in 1892, *viz.*, 128; the number of persons tried rose from 128 to 134, and of those convicted from 72 to 86, bringing down the number of acquittals from 54 to 43. The result in the Khási Hills was specially satisfactory. The number of cases and persons prosecuted rose from 7 to 20, and the convictions from 4 to 9, increasing the district percentage from 1·5 to 27·8. A sum of Rs. 603 was awarded in the districts of Kámrúp, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, and Nowgong as compensation to accused persons on the dismissal of cases proved to be false or vexatious.

* Information not available, records not being kept.

SECTION 3. *Police.*

Percentage of stolen property recovered.

87. The provincial percentage of property recovered to property stolen rose from 32·1 in 1892 to 32·9, which is higher than in any of the preceding four years. The credit for the improvement in 1893 was shared by the districts of Cachar, Goálpára, Kámrúp, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur. Sylhet was the worst district in this respect, the percentage of property recovered to property stolen having fallen to 16·1. Kámrúp did well, having risen from 34 per cent. to 52 per cent.,—an increase which was largely due to the recovery of Rs. 9,000 out of Rs. 10,400 stolen at Barpeta.

Non-cognisable cases.

88. The total number of non-cognisable cases during 1893 was 18,265, against 17,343 in the preceding year: of these 18,265 cases, 17,660 were instituted by complaint, and 605 were taken up by Magistrates of their own motion. The number of cases instituted during the past two years is shown class by class in the statement below:

	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I	751	754	3	.....
„ II	5	11	6	.....
„ III	100	121	21	.....
„ IV	7,578	7,261	.....	317
„ V	2,047	1,970	.....	77
„ VI	1,747	2,258	511	.....
Special Laws	5,115	5,890	775	.....
Total	17,343	18,265	1,316	394
Net Increase	.....	.....	922	

Compared with the figures for 1892, non-cognisable crime increased by 922 cases. The increase occurred chiefly in Class VI and under "Special laws." Of the increase of 775 cases under "Special laws," no less than 562 occurred in the Goálpára district alone, the number of such cases in that district having increased from 33 in 1892 to 595 in 1893. This was due to 535 cases having been instituted under municipal bye-laws, chiefly in respect of cattle found straying on the roads in Goálpára. In Darrang, there was an increase of 71 cases under "Special Laws," caused by cases under the Emigration Act; in Sibságar the increase of 81 cases was due to cases under the municipal bye-laws, Act XIII of 1859, and especially under Act IV of 1873. Special measures were adopted in this district to improve the registration of births and deaths, resulting in 98 prosecutions during 1893, against only 16 in 1892. In Cachar there was an increase of 206 cases under "Special Laws" as compared with the previous year, said to be due to the fact that cases under section 34 of Act V of 1861 were properly shown under this head, instead of in the return of cognisable crime, as was done in the previous year. Class VI showed an increase of 511 cases over the previous year; to this net increase nearly every district contributed, the largest district increase occurring in Kámrúp (98) and Cachar (96). In Classes IV. and V, on the other hand, there was a decrease in cases, Sylhet alone accounting for 357 cases in Class IV.

Results of cases instituted.

89. The following statement shows the results of non-cognisable cases instituted during 1892 and 1893:

District.	Total number of cases instituted during the year, including cases taken up by Magistrates of their own motion.		Number of cases in which process issued.		Number of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry.		Number of persons who actually appeared before the Courts, including those pending from last year.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.		Percentage of cases in which process issued to cases instituted.		Percentage of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry to cases instituted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons who actually appeared.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Cachar	1,659	2,041	583	745	128	368	701	1,165	422	660	222	403	35·1	36·6	7·7	18·0	60·2	56·7
Sylhet	5,771	5,630	2,422	2,730	662	466	3,230	3,251	1,848	1,679	1,231	1,246	42·0	48·5	11·4	8·3	55·5	51·6
Goálpára	383	990	244	969	68	607	368	880	186	695	146	190	63·7	29·2	17·8	69·0	50·5	74·4
Kámrúp	1,681	1,645	980	842	254	144	976	1,022	562	513	290	490	58·3	51·6	13·9	8·8	57·5	50·2
Darrang	1,406	1,378	633	659	138	105	692	614	470	406	166	166	45·9	47·8	9·8	7·6	67·9	66·1
Nowgong	1,622	1,625	1,075	895	32	110	1,561	1,344	961	685	544	556	66·3	55·3	2·0	6·8	61·6	51·0
Sibságar	3,059	3,128	1,823	1,394	650	747	2,068	2,083	1,428	1,559	562	475	59·2	44·6	21·2	23·9	69·1	74·8
Lakhimpur	1,[illegible]	1,690	573	659	365	410	1,424	1,438	962	992	251	308	35·8	39·0	22·8	24·3	67·6	69·0
Nága Hills	36	36	36	31	5	3	71	38	53	32	13	2	100·0	86·1	13·9	6·3	74·7	84·2
Khási	104	147	56	59	41	88	155	293	116	168	37	23	53·8	84·0	39·4	9·9	70·3	82·0
Járo	20	25	17	18	3	5	26	60	20	42	1	7	85·0	72·0	15·0	20·0	76·9	7·08
Total	17,343	18,265	7,942	8,302	2,326	3,053	11,384	12,098	7,[illegible]	7,391	3,468	3,966	45·8	45·5	13·4	14·7	61·7	61·1

The total number of persons who actually appeared before the Courts in 1893 was 12,098, of whom 614 were discharged after appearance, 3,966 acquitted (3,947 by Magistrates and 19 by the High or Sessions Courts), and 7,391 convicted.

90. The following statement shows the details of non-cognisable cases investigated by the police during 1893:

Police agency in non-cognisable cases.

District.	Number of Indian Penal Code cases enquired into by the police *suo motu* on the assumption that they were cognisable, but on enquiry were found to be non-cognisable.	Number of Indian Penal Code cases enquired into by the police and sent up as cognisable, but transferred by order of a Magistrate to the non-cognisable class.	Number of non-cognisable cases sent up by Magistrate to police for enquiry.	Number of municipal cases enquired into or sent up by the police.	Number of non-cognisable cases enquired into or sent up by the police under Act V of 1861.	Number of non-cognisable cases enquired into or sent up by the police under any other special laws.	Total of all non-cognisable cases enquired into by the police.	Number of cases under section 176 of Act I of 1882 enquired into by the police *suo motu*, or in which the police were employed to transmit deposers to the Magistrate.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cachar	40	53	36	.....	184	55	368	41
Sylhet	240	59	76	34	1	56	466	.....
Goálpára	27	12	2	535	1	30	607	18
Kámrúp	86	7	2	95	.....	4	144	5
Darrang	45	22	33	.....	3	2	105	.....
Nowgong	35	8	67	.....	.....	.....	110	4
Sibságar	51	45	27	421	3	200	747	89
Lakhimpur	60	28	20	288	4	10	410	27
Nága Hills	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Khási „	.....	3	6	41	.....	38	88	.....
Gáro „	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Total	538	239	271	1,414	196	395	3,053	184

Offences committed in the Mikir Hills tract in Nowgong.

91. The number of offences committed during the year in the Mikir Hills tract by persons brought to trial under the Rules for the Administration of Criminal Justice in that tract, was 27, against 33 in the previous year. Of these 27 cases, 2 were struck off as false and the balance returned as true; 12 cases were tried and decided during the year against 19 decided in 1892-93. The total number of persons under trial during the year was 17, against 29 in the preceding year; of these, 1 was acquitted or discharged and 16 were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 6 and 23 respectively. Of the 16 persons convicted, 6 were rigorously imprisoned, 9 were fined, and 1 was flogged, against 11, 8, and 4, respectively, in the preceding year. The total amount of the fines imposed during the year was Rs. 257, against Rs. 840 in 1892-93. The whole amount of the fines was realised.

SECTION 4.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

General statistics.

92. The table below shows the most important statistics of the year in respect of the plains districts of the province, as compared with those of the two preceding years (1891 and 1892):

—	1891.	1892.	1893.
Number of offences reported	28,931	29,983	31,420
Proportion to population	1 in 172	1 in 166	1 in 158
Number accepted as true	21,038	22,346	23,690
Percentage of cases rejected	27·2	25·4	24·6
Number of cases brought to trial	13,060	14,027	15,075
„ persons under trial	21,318	22,055	23,160

SECTION 4. *Criminal Justice.*

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Number of persons convicted ...	12,128	13,210	13,861
Proportion to population ...	1 in 409	1 in 376	1 in 359
Number of persons acquitted or discharged ...	8,202	7,988	8,297
Percentage of convictions ...	59·6	62·3	62·5
Number of cases decided by District Magistrates ...	907	829	654
Average number per District Magistrate ...	113	104	82
Number of witnesses examined by District Magistrates.	2,773, or 346 each.	2,455, or 307 each.	1,643, or 205 ea
Number of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates (56 in 1891, 52 in 1892, and 63 in 1893)... ...	11,109, „ 198 „	12,190, „ 234 „	13,301, „ 211 „
Witnesses examined by Stipendiary Magistrates ...	40,264, „ 719 „	43,247, „ 831 „	42,588, „ 676 „
Number of cases decided by Honorary Magistrates (23 in 1891, 19 in 1892, and 18 in 1893)... ...	979, „ 42 „	1,035, „ 54 „	1,045, „ 58 „
Witnesses examined by Honorary Magistrates ...	3,766, „ 163 „	4,362, „ 229 „	3,326, „ 185 „
Total number of witnesses appearing before the Courts of Sessions Judges and Magistrates ...	63,778	65,308	64,750
Total number of witnesses examined by Sessions Judges and Magistrates ...	47,597	50,632	48,870
Number detained more than one day ...	14,257	11,089	10,456
Percentage thus detained ...	22	17*	16
Amount of fines imposed (Rs.) ...	84,152	97,214	99,340
„ „ realised (Rs.) ...	78,451	93,932	87,983
Percentage of realisation ...	93·2	96·6	88·6
Number of persons imprisoned ...	3,600	3,762	3,851
„ „ fined ...	8,422	9,241	9,874
„ „ flogged ...	364	360	417
„ „ who appealed to District Magistrates or Courts of Session ...	1,503	1,520	1,646
„ „ in whose case decision appealed against was upheld ...	895	976	1,053
Percentage of confirmation ...	59·5	64·2	63·25

93. As compared with 1892, the number of offences reported shows an increase of 1,437, or 4·8 per cent. This increase occurred in the districts of Goálpára (552), Sylhet (551), Lakhimpur (210), Sibságar (130), Kámrúp (59), and Darrang (7); while there was a decrease of 36 each in the remaining districts of Nowgong and Cachar. The increase in Goálpára was almost entirely due to a large number of prosecutions under bye-laws recently published under the Municipal Act. The increase in Sylhet occurred, as in the previous year, chiefly in respect of offences against property and offences under special laws, the increase under the former head being ascribed to the high prices of food and the consequent pressure felt by the labouring classes. The increase in Lakhimpur occurred principally in respect of assaults and thefts and of offences under the Labour and Municipal Acts. The increase in Sibságar took place solely in offences under Special Laws, offences under the Penal Code showing a decrease. The decrease in the number of offences reported during the year in Nowgong occurred in offences under the Penal Code, the only noticeable fluctuations being an increase of 133 in offences affecting the human body and a decrease of 133 in the number of offences affecting property. The decrease in Cachar was under Special Laws.

Offences reported.

94. The subjoined table compares the ratio of reported crime in each district per 10,000 of the population during the past three years:

Ratio of reported crime to population.

District.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Cachar ...	86	90	89
Sylhet ...	44	44	47
Goálpára ...	25	25	37
Kámrúp ...	43	45	46
Darrang ...	86	83	83
Nowgong ...	69	73	72
Sibságar ...	105	114	117
Lakhimpur ...	109	107	11

* Revised figure.

Offences accepted as true and cases rejected or struck off as false.

95. The number of cases accepted as true was 23,690, or 75·6 per cent. of the offences reported in 1893, as compared with 22,346, or 74·5 per cent. of the number reported in 1892, while 7,730 cases, or 24·6 per cent., were rejected or struck off as false, against 7,637, or 25·4 in the previous year. The most noticeable increase in the number of cases accepted as true occurred in the following districts:—Goálpára, 85·1, against 84·03 per cent.; Cachar, 82·0, against 75·2 per cent.; Darrang, 72·9, against 65·7 per cent.; Kámrúp, 72·5, against 70·5 per cent.; and Lakhimpur, 72·4, against 64·8 per cent. The proportion of cases rejected and struck off as false, as in the three preceding years, was highest in Lakhimpur (30·25) and lowest in Goálpára (14·8). The total number of offences under the Penal Code returned as true rose from 15,457 in 1892 to 15,718 in 1893. The increase occurred chiefly in respect of offences against property (588). It was greatest in Sylhet (186), Kámrúp (179), Cachar (151), and Lakhimpur (143). Nowgong alone shows a decrease under this head. Offences affecting the human body exhibit a falling off, which occurred in the districts of Sylhet (352), Nowgong (172), and Kámrúp (55). The Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet reports that this decrease is most noticeable under the heads of criminal force and assault, and suggests that the agricultural population had less money to spend last year on the luxury of litigation. The number of offences against Special and Local Laws returned as true also increased from 6,000 in 1892 to 7,568 in the year of report.

Offences under the Penal Code.

96. There was an increase of 347 in the total number of offences reported under the Penal Code during the year, the figures for 1892 and 1893 being 22,415 and 22,762 respectively. Of the 14,810 persons concerned in the 15,718 cases returned as true under the Penal Code, 7,739 were convicted as compared with 7,646 out of 14,573 persons concerned in 15,457 cases during the preceding year. The annexed statement shows, for the past two years, the number of cases accepted as true and the number of persons convicted under some of the chief heads of crime:

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Offences affecting public tranquillity	625	589	1,364	1,484
False evidence	48	61	18	34
Offences affecting public safety	60	53	35	24
Murder	43	39	4	20
Culpable homicide	31	30	8	14
Serious hurt	114	91	91	102
Simple hurt and assault	5,406	4,968	2,209	1,985
Causing miscarriage	1	4	.....	.....
Rape	15	19	3	3
Theft	3,195	3,556	1,280	1,371
Dacoity	6	18	1	16
Robbery and extortion	54*	67	17*	21
House-trespass and burglary	1,070	1,210	173	207
Mischief (serious)	310	300	70	63
Offences relating to marriage	238	319	28	24

Of the 20 persons shown as having been convicted of murder during the year, 17 were transported for life and 3 suffered capital punishment. The largest numbers of murders were reported in the following districts:

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Darrang	3	5	...	3
Lakhimpur	6	5	...	3
Sibságar	5	6	...	8
Sylhet	18	14	2	3

Cases of culpable homicide were reported from all the districts in the province, the largest number occurring, as in previous years, in Sylhet. Of 57 persons charged with this offence, 14 were convicted, 27 were acquitted, 2 died, and 24 remained under trial at the close of the year. Cases of dacoity were reported from all the districts of the province except Nowgong and Sibságar. Of the 41 persons charged with this offence, 16 were convicted, 23 were acquitted, and 2 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the total number of persons brought to trial for house-trespass, 207 were convicted, 102 were acquitted, and 25 remained under trial at the close of the year.

* Revised figures.

SECTION 4. *Criminal Justice.*

Offences under special and local laws.

97. Of the total number of offences (8,083) reported under this head, 7,568, or 93·6 per cent., were returned as true as compared with 6,600, or 92·7 per cent., in the preceding year. In the comparative statement below details are given of the offences returned as true during the past five years :

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Arms Act	258	268	295	411	312
Cattle Trespass Act	892	836	925	1,154	1,089
Breach of contract	326	375	400	638	812
Inland Emigration	930	1,049	1,101	1,137	1,252
Excise	308	234	249	576	522
Ferries	165	112	114	113	99
Forests	152	105	128	111	65
Gambling	16	13	13	17	16
Municipalities	648	498	933	900	1,453
Opium	119	122	128	112	99
Police Act (V of 1861)	580	690	718	829	1,158
Police, Rural (Regulation I of 1883)	103	74	66	207	158
Stamps	120	80	57	65	89
Registration of Births and Deaths	64	62	39	104	234
Other Acts	105	167	219	216	210
Total	4,786	4,685	5,385	6,600	7,568

The decrease in the number of cases under the Arms Act occurred chiefly in Sylhet (56) and Cachar (31). The increase in the number of infringements of the Artificers' and Workmen's Act occurred in all the districts except Cachar, which shows a decrease No such cases were returned from Goálpára. The increase was most marked in Sylhet (125), and is attributed to the demand for labour caused by the Assam-Bengal Railway works, and to the opening out of many new tea-gardens both in the South Sylhet and Habiganj subdivisions. The increase in the number of cases under the Emigration Act occurred principally in Darrang (87). Cachar and Sibságar show a decrease under this head. All the districts except Sibságar show a decrease in the number of offences under the Cattle Trespass Act. The decrease in the number of prosecutions under the Excise Act occurred only in the districts of Sibságar (139), Darrang (36), and Nowgong (2); while the remaining districts show an increase, the greatest being in Sylhet (83). The Deputy Commissioner of Sibságar reports that the decrease in his district is "supposed to be due partly to the stringency exercised in previous years and partly to a relaxation of prosecutions in cases of a petty nature where it was found that hardship was involved." The increase in Sylhet is reported to be "attributable to the greater activity shown by the police in detecting excise offences." Prosecutions under the Municipal Act increased in every district except Kámrúp and Cachar, which show a decrease of 80 and 3, respectively as in previous years, and Nowgong and Darrang, where no such cases were reported. The increase in Goálpára (473), which was abnormal, is ascribed to the unusual activity of the Goálpára Municipality in pursuing, with the full rigour of the law, all owners of cattle found trespassing within the Municipality. Cases under the Police Act increased in the districts of Sibságar (107), Darrang (76), Kámrúp (50), Sylhet (39), and Cachar (38); while in Goálpára, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur there was a decrease of 37, 30, and 18, respectively.

The number of persons required to give security under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code during the past five years was as under :

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Security to keep the peace	301	290	230	259	251
„ for good behaviour	29	73	40	60	84

Duration of cases decided by Magistrates.

98. The average duration of cases decided by Magistrates of each class in each of the last two years is shown below :

	Average number of days each case lasted.					
	Assam Valley districts.		Sylhet.		Cachar.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Honorary Magistrates	9·16	8	8·68	9·11	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates	8·1	6·2	10·7	10·5	15·6	14·2
District Magistrates	8·09	8·2	6·27	2·2	10·1	8·3

Except in the case of Honorary Magistrates in Sylhet, there was an improvement during the year in the case of all classes of magistrates in both valleys.

Witnesses examined.

99. The total number of witnesses examined in the courts of magistrates of all grades was 48,092, as compared with 50,135 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred in the districts of Nowgong (1,006), Sibságar (922), Kámrúp (519), Darrang (497), and Cachar (88); while the remaining districts of Sylhet, Goálpára, and Lakhimpur show an increase of 743, 403, and 63, respectively.

Detention of witnesses.

100. Of the total number of 63,293 witnesses in attendance in the Courts of Magistrates, 84·3 per cent. were discharged on the first day, 13·5 per cent. on the second, and 1·8 on the third day, as compared with 83·3, 14·4, and 2·05 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The number of witnesses detained over three days was 216, against 133 in 1892. The largest number of detentions for over three days occurred in Cachar (103). In Sibságar 56 witnesses were detained beyond the third day, in Sylhet 30, in Goálpára 13, in Nowgong 9, and in Kámrúp 5. No such detentions occurred in the Courts of Magistrates in the districts of Darrang and Lakhimpur. Explanations regarding these detentions were received and dealt with by the High Court.

Duration of cases committed to Courts of Session.

101. The following figures show the average duration of cases of persons committed for trial to the Courts of Session in the province for the past two years :

	1892.	1893.
Assam Valley districts	44·5	49·32
Sylhet	56·18	48·9
Cachar	40	61

Ratio of persons convicted by Courts of Session.

102. The proportion of persons convicted to persons committed for trial before the Courts of Session was 54·8 per cent. in the year under report, as compared with 45·5 per cent. in the previous year. The ratio was lowest in Darrang (47·3 per cent.) and highest in Lakhimpur (80 per cent.).

Fines.

103. The amount of fines imposed by the Sessions and Magisterial Courts was Rs. 99,340, against Rs. 97,214 in 1892, and the amount realised, including arrears of previous years, was 88·6 per cent., against 96·6 per cent. in the preceding year. The increase in the amount of fines occurred in the districts of Sylhet (Rs. 7,768), Cachar (Rs. 4,781), Kámrúp (Rs. 1,353), and Goálpára (Rs. 266); and the decrease in the districts of Nowgong (Rs. 4,492), Sibságar (Rs. 3,193), Lakhimpur (Rs. 2,564), and Darrang (Rs. 1,578). The proportion of fines realised to fines imposed was highest in Sibságar (99·9 per cent.) and lowest in Cachar (72·1 per cent.) In the other districts it varied from 88·2 to 93·08 per cent.

Whippings.

104. The total number of sentences of whipping awarded during the year was 417, against 360 in 1892. The increase in the number of sentences of whipping occurred in all the districts, except Darrang and Nowgong, which show a decrease of 17 and 10, and Cachar, where the number was the same as in the previous year. The increase was most marked in Sylhet (34).

Receipts and expenditure.

105. The receipts and charges of the Criminal Courts in each district of the province for the past two years were as follows :

District.	1892.			1893.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	14,975	25,908	—10,933	17,564	33,818	—16,254
Sylhet	51,106	65,830	—14,724	57,389	69,745	—12,356
Goálpára	7,767	19,304	—11,537	9,495	12,408	— 2,913
Kámrúp	12,993	13,442	— 449	14,852	21,688	— 6,836
Darrang	8,170	23,625	—15,455	6,552	19,210	—12,658
Nowgong	17,317	13,717	+ 3,600	11,137	14,723	— 3,586
Sibságar	24,555	23,903	+ 652	21,782	27,378	— 5,596
Lakhimpur	10,850	18,171	— 7,321	7,942	20,338	—12,396
Total of Magistrates' Courts ...	1,46,785	1,82,746	—35,961	1,45,467	1,89,417	—43,950
Total of Courts of Session	948	21,154	—20,206	1,246	29,891	—28,645
Grand total	1,47,733	2,03,900	—56,167	1,46,713	2,19,308	—72,595

In the Magistrates' Courts in the Assam Valley districts, the excess of expenditure over receipts amounted to Rs. 33,922, as against Rs. 21,994 in 1892, and the excess of expenditure over receipts in Cachar amounted to Rs. 11,504, as compared with Rs. 9,472 in 1892. In Sylhet, however, there was a surplus of Rs. 1,476, against a deficit of Rs. 4,495 in the preceding year. A decrease in receipts occurred in the districts of Nowgong, Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, the remaining four districts showing an increase. The expenditure rose in all the districts except Goálpára and Darrang. In Sessions Courts the receipts were Rs. 1,246, as compared with Rs. 948 in the preceding year, and the expenditure Rs. 29,891, against Rs. 21,154 in 1892. The details of receipts in Magistrates' Courts show an increase under all heads, except "Fines." The receipts of Courts of Session show an increase under all heads. As regards the charges of the Criminal Courts, a comparison of the figures for the past two years shows that during 1893 there was a slight decrease under the head "Establishment." The system under which copies of documents required by parties are prepared, brought in a surplus to the credit of Government of Rs. 2,404, as compared with Rs. 2,185 realised in 1892. The figures relating to receipts and charges on account of the service of processes in the Criminal Courts in Assam exhibit a surplus of Rs. 11,029, as compared with Rs. 10,752, the profits realised in 1892.

SECTION 5.

PRISONS.

SECTION 5. *Prisons.*

Number of jails.

106. The number of permanent jails and lock-ups open at the close of the year 1893 was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 9 jails and 13 lock-ups. There were no temporary Public Works jails during the year.

Jail population.

107. The total jail population at the close of the year 1893 was 1,413, against 1,283 at the close of 1892, and the daily average of all classes of prisoners was 1,319·38, against 1,288·85 in the preceding year. The number of admissions during the year was 9,210, against 8,482 in the year preceding. These figures include admissions by transfer as well as direct admissions. The increase of 728 in admissions is chiefly due to the larger number of persons admitted for offences against public tranquillity, theft, and house-breaking and for desertion under Act I of 1882. The jails which had the largest average population were Sylhet, 387; Tezpur, 204; and Gauháti, 176; in no other prison in the province did the average population exceed 81. The following table gives the most important figures relating to the convict population for the past six years :

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Number of convicts in jails and lock-ups on the last day of the previous year ...	1,276	1,279	1,418	1,095	1,262	1,180
Admitted direct during the year ...	3,563	3,758	3,545	3,717	3,899	4,107
„ by transfer	1,130	1,050	1,336	2,180	1,164	1,371
Total	5,969	6,087	6,299	6,992	6,325	6,658
Deduct transferred	1,200	1,020	1,539	1,981	1,152	1,347
„ released	3,484	3,360	3,685	3,711	3,998	4,111
„ escaped	10	11	7	9	6	7
„ died	40	70	51	81	73	56
„ executed	4	4	1	2	2	6
Total discharged	4,738	4,765	5,283	5,784	5,231	5,527
Balance at the end of the year ...	1,231	1,322	1,016	1,208	1,094	1,131
Daily average number of convicts ...	1,308·86	1,375·31	1,327·33	1,217·56	1,187·78	1,198·97

There was an increase both in the number of admissions (including the number admitted by transfer) and in the daily average number of convicts during the year 1893. The number of direct admissions also increased from 3,899 in 1892 to 4,107 in 1893. A large increase took place in the case of the jails at Silchar (37), Gauháti (77), Shillong (43), Sunámganj (61), South Sylhet (58), Mangaldai (69). The increase in the Silchar jail was chiefly due to the imprisonment of 25 persons for offences against public tranquillity. In the Gauháti jail, the increase was attributable partly to the larger number of convictions for rioting and partly to the imprisonment of 32 tea-garden coolies in 1893, against 25 in 1892. The increase in the Shillong jail was entirely due to the conviction of a larger number of persons for murder, culpable homicide, theft, house-breaking, hurt, and assault, while in the case of the prisons at Sunámganj and South Sylhet the increase was mostly on account of imprisonment for theft, hurt, assault, and offences against public tranquillity. The increase in the Mangaldai lock-up was due to a larger number of convictions of tea-garden coolies under contracts under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act for desertion.

Juvenile offenders.

108. The number of juveniles sentenced to imprisonment fell from 9 in 1892 to 5 in 1893; only one of these was able to read and write Bengali a little.

Female convicts, civil prisoners, and under-trial prisoners.

109. Of the 4,107 convicts admitted direct during the year, 279 were females, against 285 in 1892, the proportion of females to male convicts admitted direct having been 7·2 per cent. as compared with 7·8 per cent. in 1892. The number of civil prisoners rose from 57 in 1892 to 65 in 1893. There was an increase both in direct admissions and in the daily average number of under-trial prisoners as compared with the previous year; the former increased from 3,164 to 3,368, and the latter from 97·56 to 115·10. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners in magistrates and sessions cases was 9·39 and 24·36 days in 1893, against 10·02 and 31·44 days respectively in 1892.

Foreign convicts.

110. Of the total number of convicts admitted direct, 1,696 were foreigners, that is to say, residents of other provinces; of these 1,367 were tea-garden coolies, of whom 935 were imprisoned under Act I of 1882 and 21 under Act XIII of 1859, against 833 and 16, respectively, in the preceding year.

Habitual offenders.

111. There was little or no improvement in the identification of habitual offenders during the year. Of 411 persons who had been previously convicted, 257 were identified by either the police or the jail authorities, the corresponding figures for the preceding year having been 369 and 238 respectively. Arrangements have, however, been made since the close of the year to introduce the Bertillon system of anthropometry experimentally into the most important jails of the province for the purpose of identifying reconvicted criminals. The necessary anthropometric instruments were received, and the system was introduced

during 1894 at Sylhet, Tezpur, and Gauháti, the measurements being made by the police and jail officials conjointly. SECTION 5. *Prisons.*

Sentences.

112. Under the head of "Length and nature of sentences passed on convicts admitted direct to the jails," there was an increase of 116 in sentences exceeding one month and not exceeding three months; of 65 in sentences above six months and not exceeding one year; of 36 in sentences exceeding one year and not exceeding two years; of 19 in sentences exceeding two years and not exceeding five years; and of 16 in sentences varying from five to ten years. Sentences of simple imprisonment increased from 92 in the previous year to 94 in 1893.

Guards and escapes.

113. The number of escapes during the past five years is compared in the table below:

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
From jails	13	19	21	24	19
„ lock-ups	17	10	10	8	6
Total	30	29	31	32	25

The number of convicts who escaped from the several jails and lock-ups in 1893 was 25 (19 from jails and 6 from lock-ups), against 32 (24 from jails and 8 from lock-ups) in 1892. Of the 25 prisoners who escaped, 18 were recaptured within the year, and 7 made good their escape, against 6 in the previous year. Three prisoners who escaped during previous years were also recaptured.

Punishments by Criminal Courts and jail officers.

114. The number of jail offences committed during the year aggregated 1,527, against 1,389 in 1892, while the number of punishments was 1,523, against 1,389. There was a large increase in the number of offences relating to work, but it is satisfactory to notice that there was a decrease in offences relating to prohibited articles. There was only a small increase in the number of corporal punishments in 1893. In the case of paid warders, the percentage of those punished to the total number entertained shows a decrease of 3·84 per cent.; the percentage, however (42·5), is still high. But there was a slight increase in the proportion of convict overseers punished to the total number employed; *viz.*, 28·39 per cent. in 1893, against 27·84 per cent. in 1892.

Mark system and remission of sentences under mark rules.

115. Of the convicts who came under the operation of the mark rules, 225 gained remission of sentence and were released in 1893, as compared with 180 in 1892. This increase is due to the concessions made under the new mark rules, by which prisoners under sentence of one year's imprisonment are now allowed to earn marks counting towards remission of sentence. The average remission was 18 days in a one-year sentence, and 40, 76, 134, 171, 251, 198, 290, and 293 days in sentences not exceeding two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, and ten years respectively. Two hundred and twenty-two prisoners were punished by forfeiture of marks, as compared with 156 in the preceding year.

Sickness and mortality.

116. The table below shows separately the death-rate for the past two years among convicts in the jails and lock-ups:

	Death-rate per mille of average strength.	
	1892.	1893.
Jails	80·28	51·10
Lock-ups	49·99	18·54
Total...	61·46	16·71

Of the 56 deaths amongst convicts (against 73 in 1892), 25 occurred in Tezpur, 10 in each of the prisons at Sylhet and Gauháti, 3 in each of the prisons at Dibrugarh and Tura, 2 in each of the prisons at Silchar and Nowgong, and one in each of the prisons at Sibságar and Shillong. Out of the total number of 62 deaths amongst all classes of prisoners, 5 were due to cholera as compared with 12 in the preceding year. The death-rate from causes other than cholera was 43·2 per mille, against 49·7 in 1892. The number of admissions into hospital during the year in the several prisons of the province represented a ratio of 1,413·5 per mille of average strength, against a ratio of 1,912·6 per mille in 1892. The ratio of admissions to hospitals and of daily average sick per mille of average strength for the years 1892 and 1893 is shown below:

	Ratio per mille of average strength			
	Of admission into hospital.		Of daily average sick.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Jails	1,800·4	1,287·3	57·3	49·1
Lock-ups	2,500·8	2,062·3	45·2	38·4

In 1891 and 1892, when, owing to special causes, the death-rate was unusually high, there were 84 and 76 deaths respectively. In 1893, notwithstanding an increase in the daily average of prisoners, the number fell to 62, the death-rate per mille being 47 against 59 in the previous year. In the Tezpur jail the number of deaths rose from 9 in 1892 to 25 in 1893. This jail, which had hitherto been considered healthy, was during 1893 the receiving jail for the whole of the Assam Valley districts and the Nága Hills. In view of the high death-rate reported in 1892, however, the Chief

SECTION 5. *Prisons.*

Commissioner has passed orders restricting the transfer of prisoners from other districts to the Tezpur jail. If the mortality statistics of this jail are excluded from the returns, the provincial jail death-rate falls to 33 per mille.

Employment of convicts.

117. The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 1,182·07, as compared with 1,158·65 in the preceding year, of whom 435 were employed under the Public Works Department, Municipalities, and private individuals, and 133 on manufactures. The total cash earnings on the year's working amounted to Rs. 32,380, and the average earnings per head of convicts sentenced to labour to Rs. 27-6-0, as compared with Rs. 36,503-3-0 and Rs. 31-8-0, respectively, in 1892. The total amount actually paid into the treasury on account of the sale proceeds of jail-manufactured articles, was Rs. 10,060, as against Rs. 11,020 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the realisation in 1892 of a large amount of dues outstanding from previous years. The Sylhet jail commenced manufacturing uniforms for rural chaukidars. The experiment of manufacturing clothing for the Civil Police of the province was confined to the Tezpur jail. The profit to the jail was very small, but the clothing was issued at rates below those of contractors', and the police have also saved the cost of carriage to Assam. The manufacture will, however, have to be improved, and the colour made more fast and lasting before the experiment can be regarded as successful. If the credits and debits of the Manufactory Department are taken into consideration, the result is a profit during the year of Rs. 18,629 as compared with Rs. 14,579 in the preceding year, *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 4,050. The total net earnings from extramural labour fell from Rs. 54,374 in 1892 to Rs. 39,093 in 1893. The earnings of convicts employed extramurally by the Public Works Department are adjusted by book credits, and the net profit fell from Rs. 20,574 in 1892 to Rs. 10,215 in 1893. The net profit per head of average number of convicts employed on extramural work under the Public Works Department rose, however, to Rs. 75-4-0 from Rs. 67-11-8 in 1892. This is due to an increase in the rates of hire of convict labour introduced during the year.

Expenditure.

118. The following statement shows the expenditure on the prisons of the province during the year under report, as compared with the previous six years :

Average number of prisoners of all classes.	1,411·55	1,425·75	1,472·44	1,405·28	1,247·65	1,288·85	1,319·38	Average expenditure per prisoner.
Year	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
General supervision... ...	5,679	6,163	6,399	5,799	6,401	.....	.....	.....
Dieting	45,021	46,857	49,018	50,507	42,015	49,783	48,025	36 6 5
Establishment	23,044	23,577	22,797	22,701	21,046	20,804	21,245	16 1 7
Police guards	26,855	27,349	26,729	22,821	19,500	21,265	18,054	13 10 11
Hospital charges	3,181	3,300	3,151	2,269	3,279	2,446	2,020	1 8 6
Clothing	5,733	10,104	7,081	6,054	7,901	9,018	7,430	5 10 1
Miscellaneous contingencies	9,587	9,596	8,069	6,687	7,316	7,759	6,576	4 15 9
Construction and repairs ...	10,961	12,333	17,979	15,463	17,055	36,381	20,679	15 10 9
Total	1,30,061	1,39,279	1,41,223	1,32,301	1,24,513	1,47,456	1,24,029	.....
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Average expenditure per prisoner	92 2 3	97 11 0	95 14 5	94 2 3	99 12 9	114 6 7	94 0 0	.....

The total expenditure, including the Public Works expenditure on buildings, during 1893, amounted to Rs. 1,24,029, against Rs. 1,47,456 in the preceding year. The average expenditure per prisoner was Rs. 94-2-9, against Rs. 114-6-7 in the previous year. From the statement below it will be seen that the expenditure under all heads except "Establishment" shows a decrease in 1893. The increase under the head "Establishment" is partly due to the entertainment of an apprentice jailor in the Tezpur jail throughout the year and partly to the increased salaries drawn by some of the jail officials. The statement below shows what the cost has been per head of average strength for guarding and maintaining the prisoners for the past six years, excluding the cost of supervision and of buildings :

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Dieting	33 3	33 5	36 1	33 12	38 11	36 9*
Establishment	16 8	15 7	16 2	16 14	16 2	16 1
Police guards	19 3	18 2	16 4	15 10	16 8	13 11
Hospital charges	2 5	2 2	1 10	2 10	1 14	1 8
Clothing	7 1	4 13	4 5	6 7	7 0	5 10
Miscellaneous contingencies	6 11	5 7	4 12	5 14	6 0	5 0
Total	84 11	79 5	79 0	81 0	86 3	78 5

* Excluding dieting charges of civil prisoners.

The total average cost fell from Rs. 86 in 1892 to 78 in 1893. The gross expenditure of the year, including cash drawn from the treasury on the manufacturing account, amounted to Rs. 1,30,836, and the gross earnings of the convicts to Rs. 67,282. The net cost of the Department, therefore, amounted to Rs. 63,554, or Rs. 48-2-9 per head of average strength, as compared with Rs. 59-9-4 and Rs. 57-6-7, the corresponding figures for the years 1892 and 1891.

SECTION 6.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

119. The details relating to the administration of civil justice in the plains districts of the province during the year 1893, as compared with the two preceding years, are given in the table below :

General statistics.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Number of suits instituted	22,712	22,975	24,788
Proportion of suits instituted to population	1 in 219	1 in 216	1 in 201
Number of suits disposed of	22,983	23,693	24,691
Percentage of cases contested	28·01	27·62	27·4
„ „ decided in plaintiff's favour	57·00	56·55	56·61
„ „ „ in defendant's favour	33·63	33·15	31·69
„ „ compromised	9·37	10·30	11·70
Value of suits instituted Rs.	21,77,464	37,20,340	23,55,921
Average value of each suit „	95	161	95
Proportion of suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value	64·5	64·8	66·2
„ „ „ „ 100 „	83·5	83·4	84·5
Average duration of ordinary suits before Munsifs—			
In contested cases Days	98	90	87
In uncontested cases „	46	44	44
Number of suits pending for more than one year	29	33	38
„ appeals filed	975	1,058	1,082
Percentage of appeals to appealable orders	24·92	25·35	24·92
Number „ disposed of	890	949	1,053
„ „ „ on their merits	860	916	1,021
„ „ „ in which decision of Lower Court was upheld	642	656	736
Percentage of number of appeals in which the decision of Lower Court was upheld	74·7	71·7	72·1

120. The total number of suits instituted throughout the province in 1893 was greater than in any of the three previous years. In the Assam Valley districts, Sylhet, and Cachar, there was, in each instance, an increase as compared with the figures for the preceding year. In the case of Sylhet, this is accounted for by the larger number of rent suits filed at Habiganj, where, it is said, owing to the floods of the preceding year, landlords found it difficult to realise their rents without recourse to the Law Courts.

Suits instituted.

121. The value of suits instituted during the year under report was Rs. 23,55,921, against Rs. 37,20,340 during the previous year—a decrease of Rs. 13,64,419. In the Assam Valley districts and Cachar there was an increase in the value of suits corresponding to the increase in the number of the suits instituted. In Sylhet, on the other hand, while there was an increase in the number of suits instituted, there was a considerable decrease in their aggregate value, the explanation of this being that three suits of unusually high value had been instituted in the previous year. The figures below give the average value of suits instituted during the past three years :

Value of suits.

		1891. Rs.	1892. Rs.	1893. Rs.
Assam Valley districts		98·6	81·1	89·1
Surma „ „	Sylhet	96·7	230·9	101·2
	Cachar	70·9	64·6	75·6

122. The total number of suits disposed of was 24,591, as compared with 23,693 in the previous year, an increase of 898 cases. Cachar alone showed a decrease of 7 cases; all other districts showed an increase. The increase in Sylhet is attributed to the good effect produced by the comparatively recent orders of

Suits disposed of.

SECTION 6. *Civil Justice.*

the High Court, which require District Judges to submit with their quarterly returns concise statements showing the outturn of each officer and stating whether it can be regarded as sufficient. There was a total increase of 434 in cases withdrawn, compromised, confessed, &c., Sylhet, the Assam Valley districts, and Cachar showing an increase of 253, 131, and 50 respectively. As compared with the previous year, there was a net increase of 270 in *ex parte* decisions, Sylhet and the Assam Valley districts showing an increase of 232 and 124 respectively, and Cachar a decrease of 86. The number of contested cases decided shows a net increase of 194, the Assam Valley districts and Cachar returning an increase of 169 and 29 respectively, and Sylhet a decrease of 4. The proportion of these cases to suits disposed of during the past two years were as follows, taking the three district Judgeships separately :

		1892.	1893.
Assam Valley districts	... ...	33·6	33·8
Surma „ „	Sylhet	24·7	23·8
	Cachar	15·4	17·4

In the Assam Valley districts the proportion of contested cases was largest in Sibságar, where the percentage was 37·9.

Execution of decrees.

123. The results of applications for the execution of decrees during the last three years are shown in the following table :

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Number of applications dealt with	15,309	15,408	14,900
„ in which satisfaction was obtained in full ...	3,191	3,063	3,030
„ „ „ „ „ part ...	2,657	2,699	2,660
Amount realised (Rs.)	4,90,809	4,31,203	3,92,087

As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 508 in the number of applications for execution of decrees, followed by a corresponding decrease of Rs. 39,116 in the amount realised, the greatest decrease occurring, as in the previous year, in Sylhet. Of the 14,900 applications, 12,882 were disposed of during the year, against 13,164 out of 15,408 applications in the previous year. Of the total number of applications disposed of, in the case of 5,690 applications satisfaction was obtained in full or in part, and in 6,945 cases the applications were fruitless, against 5,762 and 7,105, the corresponding figures for the previous year. In 41 of the cases in which satisfaction was obtained, the judgment-debtors were imprisoned, in 730 cases the amount was realised by the sale of their moveable property, and in 766 by the sale of immoveable property, the corresponding figures for 1892 being 45, 709, and 852 respectively.

Duration of suits.

124. The average duration of suits, contested and uncontested, before the different grades of Courts during the past three years is shown in the following table :

	Contested.			Uncontested.		
	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1891	216	191	98	227	86	46
1892	292	259	90	250	63	44
1893	187	274	87	207	59	44

From this it will be seen that there was an improvement in all grades of Courts except in the case of contested cases in the Courts of Subordinate Judges.

Appeals.

125. The following table shows the number of appeals instituted and disposed of in the Civil Appellate Courts of the province during the years 1891, 1892, and 1893, as well as the number pending at the close of each of these years :

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Instituted	975	1,058	1,082
Decided	890	949	1,053
Pending	689	811	847

There was a net increase of 24 in the number of appeals instituted, the Assam Valley districts showing an increase of 99, and Sylhet and Cachar a decrease of 74 and 1 respectively. The proportion of appeals actually preferred to the 4,341 cases, in which an appeal lay to the subordinate appellate courts, was 24·92 per cent, as compared with 25·35 per cent. in 1892. The table below compares the ratio of appeals to appealable decisions in the two valleys during the past three years :

		1891.	1892.	1893.
Assam Valley districts		21·02	18·4	22·69
Surma „ „	Sylhet	28·75	33·0	26·61
	Cachar	26·65	32·02	35·0

Of the 1,053 appeals disposed of during the year under report, 1,021 were decided on their merits and 32 otherwise disposed of, as compared with 949, 916 and 33 respectively, the corresponding figures for 1892. In 736 cases, against 656 in the previous year, the decisions of the lower courts were

confirmed. The results in this respect in the two valleys during the past three years are compared below : SECTION 6. *Civil Justice.*

		Percentage of decisions confirmed in appeal		
		1891.	1892.	1893.
Assam Valley districts ...		62·4	58·8	55·7
Surma " "	Sylhet ...	80·9	80·8	77·8
	Cachar ...	75·6	63·6	61·7

As in 1892, the result of appeals was most creditable to the Courts of first instance in Sylhet.

126. The figures below represent the surplus of the receipts over expenditure of the Civil Courts in Assam during the past five years : Financial results.

	Rs.
1889 ...	1,58,796
1890 ...	1,41,871
1891 ...	1,39,905
1892 ...	1,15,706
1893 ...	1,19,920

The total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,66,360, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,46,440, against Rs. 3,49,868 and Rs. 2,34,162, respectively, in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 16,492 in the receipts of the year was contributed to by all heads except "Other fees," while all heads of expenditure showed an increase which amounted to Rs. 12,278, against an increase of Rs. 7,072 in the previous year. The surplus of receipts over expenditure in the two valleys during the past two years is distributed thus :

		Surplus of receipts over expenditure.	
		1892.	1893.
		Rs.	Rs.
Assam Valley districts ...		45,453	44,322
Surma " "	Sylhet ...	63,302	70,767
	Cachar ...	6,951	4,831

Both the Assam Valley districts and Cachar showed a falling off, which, however, was more than made up for by the increase in Sylhet.

127. The following are abstracts from the Reports on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Hill districts : Civil justice in the Hill districts.

Nága Hills.—Eighty-seven suits were instituted in the Nága Hills during 1893, against 77 in the previous year. The increase was distributed over the heads "Goods sold," "Wages for work and materials," "Other suits for money," &c. As in the previous year, the largest number of cases occurred under the head "Goods sold," the proportion of such cases amounting to 56·3 per cent. of the whole. Including 19 cases pending from 1892 and 3 cases revived during the year, the total number of cases for disposal was 109, of which 94 were disposed of, leaving 15 cases pending at the close of the year. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 8,511 as compared with Rs. 9,417 in the previous year. Of the suits disposed of during the year, 38 were contested and 56 uncontested, against 18 and 45, the corresponding figures in 1892. The average duration of contested cases was 46 days against 29 days, and that of uncontested cases was 68 days as compared with 71 days in the previous year. The number of applications for execution of decrees dealt with during the year was 39, against 45 in 1892, and the amount realised was Rs. 1,137, against Rs. 2,970, in the preceding year. The receipts of the Civil Courts increased from Rs. 627 in 1892 to Rs. 790 in the year under review. The estimated charges for the year amounted to Rs. 1,635, against Rs. 2,496 in 1892.

Khási and Jaintia Hills.—The total number of suits instituted during the year was 139, of which 109 were in the regular Courts, and 30 in the village Courts, against 141 and 43, respectively, in 1892, the total result being a decrease of 45 cases. Of the 151 cases for disposal, including 11 pending and 1 remanded from the previous year, 138 were disposed of, leaving 13 pending at the close of the year; 130 of the suits were for money or moveable property, 5 were for immoveable property, and the remaining 4 related to matrimonial disputes, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 178, 3, and 2, respectively. In 67 cases the parties were foreigners (*i.e.*, not natives of the district), in 8 Khásias, in 25 foreigners and Khásias, and in 39 Syntengs. The value of the suits instituted in the regular Courts amounted to Rs. 23,958, and that before the village Courts to Rs. 1,905, against Rs. 19,144 and Rs. 9,014, respectively, in the previous year. There were 7 appeals for disposal before the subordinate appellate courts, of which 6, including 1 pending from 1892, were against the decisions of the dollois. In three cases the appeals were dismissed for default; in two cases (one against the decision of a dolloi) the decisions of the lower Court were reversed or modified, and two remained pending at the close of year. There were 98 applications for execution of decrees during the year (including 25 pending at the close of 1892) as compared with 102 in the previous year. In 50 cases the amount decreed was wholly or partially realised ; 10 cases were transferred to another Court; and in 26 cases the applications were unsuccessful, while 12 cases remained pending at the close of the year. The total receipts from civil justice during the year was Rs. 4,720, or Rs. 2,306 less than in the previous year. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 2,335, or Rs. 930 below that of the preceding year.

Gáro Hills.—In the Gáro Hills the number of suits instituted during the year was 50, against 71 in the previous year. The causes of the decrease are probably the same as those which operated in the preceding year, *viz.*, unusually heavy and prolonged rains, which seriously affected the crops, and prevented the people of the plains portion of the district from going to Tura for a considerable portion of the year. There were 60 cases for disposal, including 8 pending from the previous year and 2 revived

SECTION 7: *Registration.*

during the year ; of these, 55 were disposed of and 5 were left pending at the close of the year. Of the above 55 suits, 6 were disposed of by the *laskars*, against 5 in 1892 ; 47 of the suits instituted during the year were for money or moveables, the value involved being Rs. 2,459 as compared with 63 suits valued at Rs. 4,135 in 1892. No appeals were preferred during the year, only one having been preferred in the preceding year. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 16, including 2 pending from the previous year, all of which were disposed of during the year, and the amount realised was Rs. 509, against Rs. 651 in 1892.

Eastern Duárs in Goálpára.—During the year under report 119 suits, in which the cause of action arose in the Eastern Duárs, were instituted against 51 in the previous year. The large increase is said to be due to the institution of several suits by some Bengali and non-resident traders against the raiyats of the Duárs. The exemption from payment of court-fees has been an incentive to such traders to resort to Court. The institution of 16 cases by the brother of a deceased mauzadar of the Duárs for recovery of rent due to Government from the raiyats which the late mauzadar had paid also contributed to swell the number of cases instituted during the year. The number of suits for disposal was 134, including 12 pending from the previous year and 3 revived during the year ; and of these 97 were disposed of, leaving 37 pending at the close of the year. With the exception of 7, all these cases were decided according to the awards of the panchayats. In the 7 cases the parties did not agree to refer their dispute to arbitration, and they were accordingly disposed of by the regular Court. Twenty-five applications for execution of decrees were filed during the year, four of which were pending from 1892 ; in 15 cases the decrees were wholly or partly satisfied, 3 were struck off for default, and 7 remained pending at the close of year. No appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Courts during the year under review.

North Cachar.—The number of suits instituted during the year was 12, against 30 in the previous year, and the number for disposal was 14, including 1 pending from 1892 and 1 revived during the year ; of these 13 were disposed of, leaving one case pending at the close of the year. The total value of the suits fell from Rs. 2,080 in 1892 to Rs. 791 in 1893. The average duration of suits was about the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 28 days against 27 in 1892. There were no applications for execution of decrees during the year. All the suits instituted were, as in the preceding year, for money or moveable property. The cause of the great decrease in the number of suits is said to be the fact that the great majority of disputes brought before the subdivisional officer were settled by arbitration out of Court.

SECTION 7.

REGISTRATION.

128. The following statement compares the total number of documents of each class registered in the several districts of the province during the past two years:

Registrations in 1893-94.

District.	Immoveable property.		Moveable property.		Wills.		Powers to adopt other than those conferred by wills.		Grand total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Cachar ...	3,917	4,696	338	394	3	5	.....	.....	4,258	5,095
Sylhet ...	20,031	22,282	2,963	2,839	18	14	1	3	23,013	25,138
Goálpára ...	706	908	118	89	6	6	.....	1	830	1,004
Kámrúp ...	464	472	198	183	27	18	.....	.....	689	673
Darrang ...	124	142	121	148	20	18	.....	.....	265	308
Nowgong ...	132	109	60	116	9	15	.....	.....	201	240
Sibságar ...	948	844	388	418	25	29	.....	.....	1,361	1,291
Lakhimpur ...	178	185	116	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	305
Khási Hills ...	60	65	11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	70
Gáro „ ...	.....	.....	10	23	1	.....	.....	.....	11	23
Total ...	26,560	29,703	4,323	4,335	109	105	1	4	30,993	34,147

The number of registrations effected in the province after remaining almost stationary during the three preceding years rose considerably in 1893-94, the net increase amounting to 3,154 deeds, or 10·17 per cent., compared with the preceding year, the figures for the two years being 30,993 and 34,147 respectively. The number of deeds registered during 1893-94 was the largest on record since the formation of the province. The increase was chiefly due to the rise in registrations in the district of Sylhet. Of the total increase of the year, the two Surma Valley districts contributed 93·91 per cent. (67·53 per cent. being in Sylhet alone) and the Assam Valley and the Hill districts 6·09 per cent. Of the 34,147 deeds registered during the year, 29,703 deeds, or 86·99 per cent., related to immoveable property, compared with 26,560, or 85·7 per cent., in 1892-93 ; 4,335 deeds, or 12·69 per cent., to moveable property, against 4,323, or 13·95 per cent., in the preceding year ; while the number of "wills" and "authorities to adopt" was 109, or 0·32 per cent., against 110, or 0·35 per cent., in 1892-93. Of the 29,703 deeds affecting immoveable property, 26,711, or 89·93 per cent., were "compulsory," against 24,316, or 91·55 per cent., and 2,992, or 10·07 per cent., "optional," against 2,244, or 8·45 per cent., in 1892-93. Under the former or "Compulsory" class there was a net increase of 2,395 deeds common to all districts except Nowgong and Sibságar, the largest increase (1,782) occurring in Sylhet, while in the Gáro Hills

no deeds relating to immoveable property were registered during 1892-93 and 1893-94, and under the latter or "optional" class, the increase amounted to 748 deeds only, contributed by the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, Darrang, Sibságar, and the Khási Hills, the greater portion (469 deeds) being in Sylhet. Under "Registrations affecting moveable property;" there was a small net increase of 12 deeds only due to all districts except Sylhet, Goálpára, Kámrúp, and the Khási Hills. Under "Wills" and "Authorities to adopt" the number of registrations was small; there was a slight increase in each of the districts of Cachar, Goálpára, Nowgong, and Sibságar, and a decrease in Sylhet, Kámrúp, Darrang, and the Gáro Hills, while no registration of "wills" or "authorities" occurred in Lakhimpur and the Khási Hills during 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Aggregate value of property registered.

129. The total aggregate value of immoveable property affected by registrations amounted to Rs. 47,06,147 in 1893-94, against Rs. 42,55,623 in 1892-93, and of moveable property to Rs. 9,75,445, against Rs. 13,15,197 in the preceding year.

Average time taken to complete registration.

130. A further improvement took place in regard to the average time taken to complete registration, the figures being 1·85 days, against 2 days in 1892-93, and this in spite of the increase of 10·17 per cent. in the number of registrations effected. Of the 24 offices in which registration was effected during the year, 13 offices showed a lower average time than the preceding year, in 7 the figures remain the same for both years, and in 4 offices only was the average time longer than in 1892-93.

Documents impounded.

131. With the increase in the number of registrations during the year, there was a corresponding increase in the number of deeds impounded by the registering officers. Thus in 1893-94, 276 deeds of all descriptions were impounded against 198 in 1892-93. In all cases the deeds were not written on stamp paper of the full value owing to ignorance of the law. Only one case of evasion of the stamp duty was detected during the year by a Sub-Registrar in the district of Sylhet.

Receipts and expenditure.

132. The total receipts during the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 47,153-4-6, against Rs. 44,294-15-2 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 2,858-5-4, or 6·45 per cent., the natural consequence of the increase in registrations. The increase was wholly due to registrations of immoveable property, as there was a small decrease under registrations of moveable property and wills, as also under miscellaneous operations. The total receipts obtained during the year, like the total number of registrations, were the highest on record. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,981-2-0 during the year under report, against Rs. 24,202-8-1 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 1,778-9-11, or 7·35 per cent. Of this increase, Rs. 1,727-10-11 occurred under the head "Commission paid to Sub-Registrars."

Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act.

133. During the year under report, 223 marriages (1 in Cachar and 222 in Sylhet) were registered under Act I (B.C.) of 1876, against 317 (1 in Cachar and 316 in Sylhet) in 1892-93. The number of these registrations has decreased during the past three years. The decline during 1893-94 was confined to three out of the four subdivisions of Sylhet, where there are marriage registrars, the largest decrease, as in the preceding year, occurring in the South Sylhet subdivision. The total number of *khúlas* registered was 26, against 37 in 1892-93, and the number of divorces other than *khúlas* was 35, compared with 18 in the previous year. There was only one refusal to register, against 5 in 1892-93, and on one occasion only was a marriage registrar invited to attend a marriage ceremony, against two such cases in 1892-93. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 233-14-0, as compared with Rs. 334-8-0 in 1892-93. The whole amount was retained by the marriage registrars. The Act is in force in Cachar and Sylhet only.

Inspection.

134. The inspections of sub-registry offices by Registrars during the year compare somewhat unfavourably with the preceding year, 7 offices not having been inspected by their registrars against 2 in 1892-93.

SECTION 8.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Number of municipalities.

135. With the exception of the conversion of Silchar from a Station into a second-class Municipality, which took effect from the 1st April 1893, the number of municipal bodies of different classes, *viz.*, twelve, remained unchanged during the year. There were thus—

MUNICIPALITIES UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.

Sylhet. | Gauháti. | Dibrugarh.

UNDER ACT V (B.C.) OF 1876.

Second-class Municipalities.

Silchar. | Dhubri. | Goálpára. | Barpeta.

Stations.

Sibságar. | Shillong.

Unions.

Habiganj. | Jorhát | Golághat.

SECTION 8. *Municipalities.*

Nowgong and Tezpur, which were converted from towns under no municipal law into second-class municipalities under the Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 9019J. and 9343J., dated the 6th and 20th December 1893, respectively, have been omitted from the above list, as, although the notifications took effect from the 1st January 1894, the cost of municipal administration was met from the old Town Funds up to the end of the year.

General statement of income.

136. The income of the twelve municipal bodies, excluding an opening balance of Rs. 23,594-14-8, amounted to Rs. 1,54,595-15-10, against Rs. 1,54,031-0-1 in the previous year, there being thus an increase of Rs. 564-15-9. The receipts for 1892-93 include a loan to the Shillong Station of Rs. 3,600 for the Laban waterworks; excluding this item, the total increase of receipts for 1893-94 was Rs. 4,164-15-9. The following statement exhibits the receipts under the several heads of income for the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94:

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes.				
Tax on houses and lands	37,541 6 8	39,566 10 2	2,025 3 6	.....
„ animals and vehicles	4,767 12 9	5,280 12 5	512 15 8	.....
„ professions and trades	.....	201 4 0	201 4 0	.....
Tolls on roads and ferries	24,715 3 11	21,435 14 3	.....	3,279 5 8
Waterrates	9,383 6 5	9,160 2 9	.....	223 3 8
Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates)	10,881 11 3	12,816 11 3	1,935 0 0	.....
Total	87,289 9 0	88,461 6 10	4,674 7 2	3,502 9 4
B.—Realisations under Special Acts.				
From pounds	18,471 10 9	16,383 8 9	.....	2,088 2 0
Total	18,471 10 9	16,383 8 9	.....	2,088 2 0
C.—Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation.				
Rents of lands, houses, serais, &c.	5,590 12 3	5,202 5 9	.....	388 6 6
Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	479 0 6	1,130 9 3	651 8 9	.....
Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	1,358 10 0	1,375 6 0	16 12 0	.....
Fees and revenue from educational institutions	243 7 6	430 10 0	187 2 6	.....
Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses	16,627 5 4	17,195 6 9	568 1 5	.....
Other fees — Process fees	86 10 2	96 4 3	9 10 1	.....
Other fees — Royalty on stones	34 9 0	40 13 0	6 4 0	.....
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	1,829 11 3	1,935 14 6	106 3 3	.....
Total	26,250 2 0	27,407 5 6	1,545 10 0	388 6 6
D.—Grants and Contributions (for general and special purposes).				
From Government—				
For general purposes	15,159 10 9	15,332 7 2	172 12 5	.....
From Local Funds—				
For general purposes	250 0 0	2,250 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....
„ medical „	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....
Total	15,809 10 9	17,982 7 2	2,172 12 5	.....
E.—Miscellaneous.				
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals	656 10 9	816 2 0	159 7 3	.....
Other items	1,171 4 10	2,934 1 7	1,762 12 9	.....
Total	1,827 15 7	3,750 3 7	1,922 4 0	.....
F.—Extraordinary and Debt.				
Loans from Government	2,500 0 0	.....	.....	2,500 0 0
„ raised in the market	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ from private individuals	1,100 0 0	.....	.....	1,100 0 0
Realisation of sinking fund for repayment of loans	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other advances	782 0 0	611 0 0	.....	171 0 0
Total	4,382 0 0	611 0 0	.....	3,771 0 0
Grand total	1,54,031 0 1	1,54,595 15 10	10,315 1 7	9,750 1 9
Net increase	.....	.....	Rs. 564-15-9	

The receipts under all heads of taxation increased more or less, the increase under "Tax on houses and lands" being most marked; this was owing mainly to the Barpeta

Municipality and the Shillong Station having raised their rates. The greater portion of the increased receipts under "Conservancy (latrine rates)" occurred in Sylhet owing to the introduction of the latrine tax into certain wards during the year. The decrease in the receipts under "Tolls on roads and ferries" was shared by the municipalities of Sylhet and Gauhâti. The decrease in the receipts under "Realisations under Special Acts (Pounds)" was shared by all the municipal bodies, except Dhubri and Jorhât. In the Surma Valley, it is attributable in most cases to heavy floods in both districts. The contribution to municipal funds of Rs. 1,000 (each) by the Barpeta and Habiganj Local Boards accounts for the increase under "Grants and contributions from Local Funds (for general purposes)." SECTION 8, *Municipalities.*

137. The following statement shows the incidence, in each Municipality, Station, and Union, of the current demand on houses and lands per head of population and per holding, both including and excluding Government buildings: Incidence of tax on houses and lands.

Name of Municipality, Station, or Union.	Population.	Number of holdings.			Current demand of the year 1893-94.			Incidence of demand			
								Per holding.		Per head.	
		Government.	Private.	Total.	On Government buildings.	On private buildings.	Total demand.	Including Government buildings.	Excluding Government buildings.	Including Government buildings.	Excluding Government buildings.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—MUNICIPALITIES.											
Silchar	6,767	21	1,392	1,413	708 9 6	2,798 10 6	3,507 4 0	2 7 8	2 0 1	0 8 9	0 7 0
Sylhet	14,027	26	2,211	2,237	714 7 9	4,661 7 9	5,375 15 6	2 6 5	2 1 9	0 6 1	0 5 3
Dhubri	4,825	20	432	452	945 5 0	1,632 11 0	1,578 0 0	3 7 10	2 6 3	0 5 2	0 3 7
Goálpára	5,440	10	715	725	314 8 0	1,825 0 9	2,139 8 9	2 15 2	2 8 10	0 6 3	0 5 4
Gauhâti	8,283	17	1,288	1,305	952 13 0	4,241 14 6	5,194 11 6	3 15 8	3 4 10	0 10 0	0 8 2
Barpeta	9,342	10	1,919	1,929	90 8 8	3,675 7 4	3,766 0 0	1 15 2	1 14 7	0 6 5	0 6 3
Dibrugarh	8,962	24	1,580	1,604	773 8 0	3,632 12 0	4,406 4 0	2 11 11	2 4 9	0 8 5	0 6 11
II.—STATIONS.											
Sibságar	5,249	21	805	826	397 0 0	1,720 8 0	2,117 8 0	2 9 0	2 2 2	0 6 5	0 5 2
Shillong	4,730	22	744	766	1,756 12 5	6,234 5 7	7,991 2 0	10 6 11	8 0 0	1 11 0	1 5 1
III.—UNIONS.											
Habiganj	4,161	10	1,024	1,034	51 0 0	1,378 8 0	1,429 8 0	1 6 1	1 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 3
Jorhát	2,159	71	478	549	179 8 0	893 8 0	1,073 0 0	1 15 3	1 13 10	0 7 11	0 6 7
Golághát	2,211	31	595	626	178 0 0	913 4 0	1,091 4 0	1 11 11	1 8 3	0 7 10	0 6 7

138. The figures below compare the incidence of taxation in the several municipal areas, and show the incidence per head of population of the total income from taxation: Incidence of taxation generally.

Name of Municipality, Station, or Union.		1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Municipality	Silchar	1 4 0	1 3 9
	Sylhet	1 6 11	1 6 10
	Dhubri	0 10 3	0 10 9
	Goálpára	0 9 6	0 9 6
	Gauhâti	2 12 1	2 3 7
	Barpeta	0 7 2	0 9 11
	Dibrugarh	0 14 11	1 1 4
Station	Sibságar	0 8 7	0 7 3
	Shillong	2 5 6	3 0 8
Union	Habiganj	0 7 9	0 6 11
	Jorhát	0 7 7	0 7 9
	Golághát	0 7 5	0 7 4
Total		1 2 6	1 2 9

There was thus a very slight increase in the total incidence for the province, due mainly to the increased rate of taxation in the Municipality of Barpeta and the Station of Shillong.

SECTION 8. *Municipalities.*

General statement of expenditure.

139. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,46,899-6-6, against Rs. 1,52,916-3-4 in the preceding year, there being thus a decrease of Rs. 6,016-12-10. The following statement compares the expenditure of the past two years under the several heads:

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
A.—General Administration and Collection Charges.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Office establishment, &c.	7,207 15 8	6,962 14 1	.....	245 1 7
Collection of taxes, &c.	5,912 5 2	6,307 9 6	395 4 4	.....
Collection of tolls on roads and ferries	4,956 10 4	4,228 15 2	.....	727 11 2
Survey of lands	60 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0
Refunds	39 0 11	130 3 4	91 2 5	.....
Pensions and gratuities	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....
Total	18,176 0 1	17,779 10 1	636 6 9	1,032 12 9
B.—Public Safety.				
Fire (establishment, purchase of fire engines, &c.)	36 0 0	61 1 0	25 1 0	.....
Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, &c.)	1,602 9 11	3,081 8 8	1,478 14 9	.....
Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, &c.)	1,413 4 0	1,393 11 0	.....	19 9 0
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	162 1 6	196 6 0	34 4 6	.....
Total	3,213 15 5	4,732 10 8	1,538 4 3	19 9 0
C.—Public Health and Convenience.				
Water-supply — Capital outlay	3,787 9 9	1,673 8 8	.....	2,114 1 1
Water-supply — Establishment, repairs, &c.	20,319 10 2	9,439 0 5	.....	10,880 9 9
Drainage — Capital outlay	1,878 7 6	2,169 8 3	296 0 9	.....
Drainage — Establishment, repairs, &c.	2,798 12 4	3,084 12 6	286 0 2	.....
Conservancy (including road-cleaning and watering) and latrines	45,192 4 3	45,913 2 0	720 13 9	.....
Hospitals and dispensaries	6,694 14 0	6,389 3 3	.....	305 10 9
Vaccination	782 10 7	859 14 3	77 3 8	.....
Markets and slaughter-houses	4,927 1 0	4,703 2 1	.....	223 14 11
Pounds	3,677 9 9	3,814 2 9	136 9 9	.....
Dák bungalows and serais	195 6 6	24 12 0	.....	170 10 6
Arboriculture, public gardens, &c.	144 4 0	153 14 0	9 10 0	.....
Registration of births and deaths	114 10 10	127 8 0	12 13 2	.....
Public Works — Establishment	4,842 14 7	5,141 4 2	298 5 7	.....
Public Works — Buildings	2,355 13 7	2,234 12 5	.....	121 1 2
Public Works — Roads	22,323 10 1	25,413 8 9	3,089 14 8	.....
Public Works — Stores	1,186 5 6	1,420 3 5	233 13 11	.....
Total	1,21,216 15 8	1,12,562 4 11	5,161 5 5	13,816 0 2
D.—Public Instruction.				
Schools and colleges	.....	568 0 0	568 0 0	.....
Contributions	4,263 8 11	4,495 4 4	231 11 5	.....
Total	4,263 8 11	5,063 4 4	799 11 5	.....
E.—Contributions (for general purposes)	.....	.....	.....	.....
F.—Miscellaneous.				
Interest on loans — Previous year / Current year	574 5 4	731 13 8	157 8 4	.....
Actual cost of work done for private individuals	368 8 6	511 7 6	142 15 0	.....
Audit charges	1,286 0 0	1,338 0 0	52 0 0	.....
Other items	1,821 13 11	1,798 7 6	.....	23 6 5
Mela charges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,050 11 9	4,379 12 8	352 7 4	23 6 5
G.—Extraordinary and Debt.				
Payment to sinking fund	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repayment of loans	978 15 6	1,661 11 10	682 12 4	.....
Other advances	1,016 0 0	720 0 0	.....	296 0 0
Total	1,994 15 6	2,381 11 10	682 12 4	296 0 0
Grand total	1,52,916 3 4	1,46,899 6 6	9,171 0 6	15,187 13 4
Net decrease	.....	.....	Rs. 6,016 12 10	

The net decrease of Rs. 6,016-12-10 was distributed over all the Municipalities, Stations, and Unions, except Silchar, Habiganj, Barpeta, and Dibrugarh. The largest increase occurred in the Municipality of Silchar (Rs. 1,519-8-5). The Municipalities of Silchar, Sylhet, and Goálpára, and the Stations of Sibságar and Shillong, were mainly responsible for the increased expenditure under "Collection of taxes." The increased outlay under "Lighting" was owing to the expenditure, for the first time, by the Sylhet Municipality of Rs. 992-14-9 on lighting the streets, and to the Silchar Municipality having purchased nine additional lamp posts with lamps and burners at a cost of Rs. 485-8-3. The large falling off under "Watersupply (establishment, repairs, &c.)" occurred chiefly in the Municipalities of Sylhet and Gauhati, and the Stations of Sibságar and Shillong. Th

Sylhet Municipality failed to make the annual contribution of Rs. 4,000 for the waterworks scheme, and hence the diminished expenditure under this head in that Municipality. The expenditure in Shillong in 1892-93 under this head was specially large, owing to the extension of the supply of pipe-water to private compounds in Laban. The decreases in Gauháti and Sibságar do not call for remark. Under "Public Works—Roads" the increased outlay was caused by the extensive repairs to roads in the Sylhet Municipality and the Habiganj Union, where much damage was done by the floods, and also by the completion of the Noahati road in the Barpeta Municipality.

Balances.

140. The total balance to the credit of all municipal bodies at the close of the year was Rs. 31,291-8-0, against Rs. 23,594-14-8 on the 31st March 1893, the largest balances being those to the credit of the Municipalities of Barpeta, Dhubri, Gauháti, Silchar, and Sylhet, and the Station of Shillong.

Fines under Special Acts.

141. The realisations from fines levied under the Special Acts, named below, amounted to Rs. 378-1-0 or Rs. 92-11-3 in excess of the receipts of the previous year:

	1892-93. Rs. a. p.	1893-94. Rs. a. p.
Act III of 1867 (Gambling Act)	187 13 9	281 7 0
„ IV (B.C.) of 1873 (Registration of Births and Deaths) ...	97 8 0	94 10 0
„ XVII of 1878 (Ferries)	.....	2 0 0
Total	285 5 9	378 1 0

Heavier fines were imposed at Jorhát and Shillong under the Gambling Act. Dhubri, Sibságar, and Golághát account for the larger portion of the receipts from fines levied under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873.

SECTION 9.

LOCAL BOARDS' ADMINISTRATION.

Receipts of the Local Boards.

142. The actual income of the Local Boards from all sources during 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 12,54,023, being Rs. 1,14,793 in excess of the estimates, and Rs. 96,105 in excess of the actuals of 1892-93. The increase is due chiefly to the increased receipts from local rates in the Assam Valley, and also to a large increase (Rs. 46,484) under the head "Deposits and Advances." The latter amount includes advances drawn for payments to lower primary schools, which were not accounted for by the 31st March 1894, and cheques issued by Local Boards, which were uncashed at the close of the year. The net balance at the credit of Local Boards at the end of the year was Rs. 1,79,078.

Differences between the estimated and actual receipts.

143. *Local Rates.*—The receipts from local rates were Rs. 6,11,213, being Rs. 58,191 in excess of the estimates, and Rs. 61,716 in excess of the actual receipts of 1892-93. The increase, which was practically confined to the Assam Valley, was a result of the reassessment of the land revenue.

Rents.—The receipts under "Rents" were Rs. 7,260, or Rs. 172 in excess of the estimate, and Rs. 1,296 of the actuals for 1892-93. The increase, which took place chiefly in Silchar, was due to an increase of revenue in the Sialtekh Khas Bazar on resettlement, and to the imposition of tolls on goods sold on bazar days.

Ferries.—The receipts from ferries were Rs. 1,05,738, or Rs. 4,751 more than the estimate, and Rs. 2,178 in excess of the actuals for 1892-93. The estimates were exceeded chiefly in Karimganj (Rs. 2,248), South Sylhet (Rs. 1,966), Golághát (Rs. 1,095), Sibságar (Rs. 1,255), and Tezpur (Rs. 1,097). The collections fell below the estimates, chiefly in Dhubri (Rs. 2,524), Nowgong (Rs. 706), Gauháti (Rs. 595), and Sunámganj (Rs. 523).

Pounds.—The receipts from pounds were Rs. 56,262, or Rs. 2,613 in excess of the estimates, and Rs. 1,578 more than the actual receipts of 1892-93. The estimates were exceeded chiefly in Silchar (Rs. 1,557), Gauháti (Rs. 1,067), Golághát (Rs. 913), Sibságar (Rs. 885), and Mangaldai (Rs. 698).

Expenditure compared with estimates.

144. *Refunds and collection charges.*—The total amount refunded was Rs. 909, which exceeded the estimate by Rs. 789 and the actuals of 1892-93 by Rs. 741. The total cost of collection was Rs. 2,732, against a budget grant of Rs. 3,392, and an actual expenditure of Rs. 2,295 in 1892-93. The saving on the estimate was due partly to the non-payment of commission to mauzadars, who failed to pay the local rates into the treasury before the close of the year, and partly to the establishment of a tahsil at Chutia in the Darrang district, where the collections were made by the tahsildar, who received no commission.

Post Office.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 39,766, which fell below the estimate by Rs. 1,399, and exceeded the actuals of 1892-93 by Rs. 1,592. The decrease occurred mainly in Habiganj.

Education.—The expenditure under "Education" was Rs. 1,72,612, against a budget grant of Rs. 1,78,346, being Rs. 5,734 less than the estimate and Rs. 7,639 more than the actuals of 1892-93. The decreases occurred mainly in Silchar (Rs. 2,168), Karimganj (Rs. 1,514), Dibrugarh (Rs. 1,708), South Sylhet (Rs. 540), and North Sylhet (Rs. 517). The decrease in Silchar was due to the conversion of the training school at Gunjong into a provincial school, to the failure on the part of certain teachers to pass the estimated number of pupils and thus earn the full reward, and to the closure of certain lower primary schools owing to the floods. In Karimganj, the decrease was ascribed to the inability of the lower primary schools to earn as much in the way of rewards as was estimated for. In Dibrugarh, certain schools were closed, and some others, for which budget provision had been made, were not opened. Some of the frontier tribe schools on the Sadiya side,

SECTION 9. *Local Boards' Administration.*

which were closed in consequence of the Abor expedition, also contributed to the falling off. Some *pathsalas*, which had been budgetted for in outlying localities of political importance, were not opened owing to the apathy of the people and the unwillingness on the part of the pandits to go to those places. In a few cases pandits were sent, but they received no encouragement from the villagers, who would neither send their children to them for instruction, nor give them shelter, nor furnish them with provisions. The Director of Public Instruction submitted a report during the year on the question of frontier schools for the Lakhimpur district. The Chief Commissioner approved of his recommendation that no frontier schools should be budgetted for in future unless there were reasonable prospects of their being started and maintained, with some benefit to the inhabitants; it was also decided that, when schools are once started in such localities, they should not be abolished without sufficient trial, on the ground that they are not successful as no great degree of success can be expected for some time to come.

Medical.—The outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 67,939, against an estimate of Rs. 65,668. The expenditure was in excess of the estimates, chiefly in Mangaldai (Rs. 2,298) and Nowgong (Rs. 1,040). The expenditure fell below the estimates chiefly in Habiganj (Rs. 601) and Goálpára (Rs. 285).

Miscellaneous.—The amount spent in rewards for the destruction of wild beasts during the year was Rs. 14,792, or Rs. 2,640 in excess of the estimate. The increased outlay took place in Habiganj (Rs. 1,054), Sunámganj (Rs. 768), Gauháti (Rs. 405), and Mangaldai (Rs. 795). A number of professional snake-catchers came from Bengal to Habiganj, and caught a very large number of snakes, and hence the increase. The increase in Sunámganj was due to the larger number of venomous snakes killed, and in Gauháti to the increase in the number of animals destroyed. On the other hand, the expenditure fell below the estimates, chiefly in Dibrugarh (Rs. 420) and Silchar (Rs. 320). No expenditure was incurred on this account by the South Sylhet Local Board.

Public Works.—See Part IIB, Chapter IV, Section 7 of this report.

Distribution of expenditure.

145. The total expenditure of the Local Boards, including that on public works, was Rs. 10,74,945, against an estimate of Rs. 11,39,230 and an expenditure of Rs. 9,02,146 in 1892-93. The proportion of expenditure which the several Boards contributed during the year to the heads "Public Works," "Post Office," "Education," "Medical Relief," and "Miscellaneous," respectively, are given in the statement below:

Boards.	Total expenditure.	Public Works.	Post.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Percentage.				
							Public Works.	Post.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
1. Silchar ...	70,505	53,467	768	9,317	2,304	4,649	75·83	1·08	13·21	3·27	6·59
2. Hailákándi ...	33,897	27,911	...	4,718	604	664	82·34	...	13·92	1·78	1·96
3. North Sylhet ...	92,639	65,065	6,984	13,317	4,913	2,360	70·23	7·54	14·37	5·30	2·55
4. Karimganj ...	69,484	43,880	2,490	11,151	6,060	5,903	63·15	3·58	16·05	8·72	8·49
5. South Sylhet ...	73,211	46,012	3,468	13,622	4,692	5,417	62·85	4·74	18·60	6·40	7·40
6. Habiganj ...	78,015	47,230	664	15,895	4,226	10,000	60·54	·85	20·37	5·42	12·80
7. Sunámganj ...	63,574	33,959	5,423	9,003	3,657	11,532	53·41	8·53	14·16	5·75	18·14
8. Dhubri ...	71,589	45,004	4,039	10,147	7,531	4,868	62·86	5·64	14·17	10·52	6·80
9. Goálpára ...	36,388	22,793	2,124	6,043	1,895	3,533	62·64	5·83	16·60	5·20	9·70
10. Gauháti ...	88,619	48,719	2,941	20,442	5,910	10,607	54·97	3·32	23·07	6·67	11·97
11. Barpeta ...	29,165	14,176	1,696	6,967	2,002	4,324	48·58	5·81	23·88	6·86	14·83
12. Tezpur ...	49,755	35,403	818	4,551	3,686	5,297	71·15	1·64	9·14	7·40	10·65
13. Mangaldai ...	41,663	23,728	1,546	6,561	3,270	6,558	56·95	3·71	15·75	7·85	15·74
14. Nowgong ...	65,560	37,871	1,940	11,175	9,888	4,686	57·78	2·96	17·04	15·08	7·15
15. Sibságar ...	49,729	37,731	714	7,968	1,033	2,283	75·87	1·43	16·02	2·07	4·59
16. Jorhát ...	42,921	32,255	703	6,831	1,990	1,142	75·15	1·64	15·91	4·63	2·66
17. Golághát ...	30,780	22,036	820	5,644	1,014	1,216	71·70	2·66	18·37	3·29	3·96
18. Dibrugarh ...	54,160	42,442	1,450	5,501	2,780	1,987	78·36	2·67	10·16	5·13	3·67
19. North Lakhimpur ...	33,341	26,520	1,178	3,759	484	1,400	79·54	3·53	11·27	1·45	4·19
Total	10,74,945	7,06,202	39,766	1,72,612	67,939	88,426	65·68	3·69	16·06	6·32	8·23

146. The following statement shows the purely local income of each Board, *i.e*, income exclusive of provincial grants, and the proportion of such income devoted to education and medical objects :

Distribution of purely Local Funds.

No.	Boards.	Local income.	Expenditure.		Ratio of expenditure.	
			Education.	Medical.	Education.	Medical.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Silchar	58,082	9,317	2,304	16·04	3·97
2	Hailákándi	14,820	4,718	604	31·83	4·07
3	North Sylhet	74,857	13,317	4,913	17·79	6·56
4	Karimganj	55,220	11,151	6,060	20·19	10·97
5	South Sylhet	46,739	13,622	4,692	29·14	10·04
6	Habiganj	68,097	15,895	4,226	23·34	6·20
7	Sunámganj	45,996	9,003	3,657	19·57	7·95
8	Dhubri	48,658	10,147	7,531	20·85	15·48
9	Goálpára	30,584	6,043	1,895	19·76	6·19
10	Gauháti	99,416	20,442	5,910	20·56	5 94
11	Barpeta	22,381	6,967	2,002	31·13	8·94
12	Tezpur	26,384	4,551	3,686	17·25	13·97
13	Mangaldai	37,036	6,561	3,270	17·71	8·82
14	Nowgong	55,455	11,175	9,888	20·15	17·83
15	Sibságar	32,569	7,968	1,033	24·46	3·17
16	Jorhát	44,520	6,831	1,990	15·34	4·47
17	Golághát	29,442	5,644	1,014	19·17	3·44
18	Dibrugarh	30,133	5,501	2,780	18·26	9·23
19	North Lakhimpur	9,413	3,759	484	39·93	5·14
	Total	8,29,802	1,72,612	67,939	20·80	8·19

The expenditure incurred by the Local Boards on "Primary education" and on "Other education," is given separately in the following statement:

No.	Names of Local Boards.	Primary education.	Other education.	Total expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Silchar	7,935	1,382	9,317
2	Hailákándi	4,694	24	4,718
3	North Sylhet	10,800	2,517	13,317
4	Karimganj	8,329	2,822	11,151
5	South Sylhet	11,818	1,804	13,622
6	Habiganj	11,407	4,488	15,895
7	Sunámganj	6,745	2,258	9,003
8	Dhubri	7,033	3,114	10,147
9	Goálpára	5,330	713	6,043
10	Gauháti	18,137	2,305	20,442
11	Barpeta	5,729	1,238	6,967
12	Tezpur	4,173	378	4,551
13	Mangaldai	5,225	1,336	6,561
14	Nowgong	9,769	1,406	11,175
15	Sibságar	6,754	1,214	7,968
16	Jorhát	6,431	400	6,831
17	Golághát	5,606	38	5,644
18	Dibrugarh	3,920	1,581	5,501
19	North Lakhimpur	3,201	549	3,759
	Total	1,43,045	29,567	1,72,612

147. With a view to ensure the allotment of adequate funds for expenditure on village sanitation, the Chief Commissioner directed that, with effect from the 1st April 1894, a fixed percentage of income, below which such allotments should not be allowed to fall, should be provided by each Local Board for village sanitary works, *i.e.*, for the improvement of the water-supply, drainage, and general cleanliness of areas other than towns and municipalities. The minimum limit was fixed at 5 per cent. on estimated receipts (excluding opening balances, but including provincial grants), with the proviso that while no Board would be required to provide a sum of more than Rs. 2,000 for this purpose, it was open to any Board to expend a larger sum if it saw fit to do so. It was further ruled that applications for transfer to other heads from assignments made for village sanitation would not

Village sanitation.

SECTION 10. *Military.*

be entertained except under very special circumstances. The expenditure incurred by Local Boards on rural sanitation during the year is as follows:

Name of Board.	Receipts for 1893-94 (excluding balances, but including provincial grants).	Expenditure on village sanitation as shown by Local Boards during 1893-94.	Percentage of expenditure on income shown in column 2.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Silchar	67,081	2,249	3·35	
2. Hailákándi	27,821	1,200	4·31	
3. North Sylhet	84,857	4,768	5·62	
4. Karimganj	62,220	4,014*	6·45	* A sum of Rs. 66 was paid in addition for a chaukidar to guard tanks.
5. South Sylhet	66,739	3,692	5·53	
6. Habiganj	70,097	3,605†	5·14	† Excluding Rs. 1,000 given as a grant to the Habiganj Union.
7. Sunámganj	48,996	4,585	9·36	
8. Dhubri	59,658	2,967	4·97	
9. Goálpára	43,584	1,846	4·23	
10. Gauháti	1,03,416	5,032	4·86	
11. Barpeta	31,381	1,508	4·80	
12. Tezpur	53,384	2,507	4·69	
13. Mangaldai	54,036	1,260	2·33	
14. Nowgong	66,455	1,963	2·95	
15. Sibságar	50,569	1,209	2·39	
16. Jorhát	54,520	5,129	9·40	
17. Golághát	39,442	1,546	3·92	
18. Dibrugarh	62,133	2,737	4·40	
19. North Lakhimpur	33,413	1,095	3·28	
Total	10,79,802	52,912	4·9	

The total percentage of expenditure on the receipts for the year was thus about 4·9, compared with that of 4·2 in 1892-93.

SECTION 10.

MILITARY.

Movements of troops.

148. On the 25th December 1893, a guard, consisting of 50 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Rifles under a Native Officer, was despatched to the Bhutan frontier in the Darrang district for duty during the annual fair at Udalguri. In the same month a detachment of the 13th Bengal Infantry, consisting of 50 men under a British Officer, proceeded to the Kámrúp district, and was distributed as follows:

	Native Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Men.
Subankhatta	1	...	28
Darranga	...	1	10
Kakolabari	...	1	10

On the 28th January 1894, a detachment of 100 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Rifles under the late Lieutenant C. G. Francis, left Shillong, at the request of the Local Administration, to assist in suppressing the riots in the Kámrúp district. This detachment returned on the 20th March 1894. A detachment of 100 rifles under two British Officers left Manipur on the 18th January 1894 as an escort to the Chin-Manipur Boundary Commission, and returned on the 13th March 1894.

The Abor expedition.

149. On the 30th December 1893, a detachment of the 44th Gurkha Rifles, consisting of 282 rifles with 2 mountain guns, the whole under Lieutenant Wilson, 44th Gurkha Rifles, left Shillong for service in connection with the expedition against the Abors. On the 31st December 1893, a further detachment from the same regiment under a British Officer left Shillong for the same expedition. These troops were actively employed throughout the expedition, and held the outposts of Bomjur, Kherimpani, and Dikrang; the guns being in charge of Lieutenant East, R.A. On the 5th and 6th December 1893, a reinforcement of 100 men of the 13th Bengal Infantry left Dibrugarh for Sadiya. The services of Captain Row and Lieutenant Camilleri, of the 44th Gurkha Rifles and 13th Bengal Infantry, respectively, were lent to the Local Administration for employment with the Military Police in the Abor country.

Withdrawal of troops from Aijal.

150. On the 7th March 1894, the detachment of the 18th Bengal Infantry at Fort Aijal in the Lushai Hills was permanently withdrawn to Silchar.

Distribution of troops and volunteers.

151. The following was the distribution of troops and volunteers in the province on the 31st March 1894:

Troops.	Stations.	Strength.			Mountain Guns.
		British Officers.	Volunteers.	Natives of all ranks.	
District staff	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Shillong Volunteer Rifles ...	.....	3	53	.....	.....
44th Gurkha Rifles	.....	6	.....	628	2
Detachment, 44th Gurkha Rifles ...	Jowai	.....	.....	5	.....
Ditto ditto ditto ...	Dibrugarh ...	2	.....	175	.....
Ditto ditto ditto ...	Udalguri ...	.....	.....	53	.....
Assam Valley Mounted Rifles ...	Assam Valley ...	30	287	.....	.....
Wing, 13th Bengal Infantry	Dibrugarh ...	6	.....	199	.....
Detachment, 13th Bengal Infantry ...	Sadiya ...	.....	.....	102	.....
Ditto ditto ditto ...	Kámrúp district ...	.....	.....	52	.....
Surma Valley Light Horse ...	Cachar ...	13	249	.....	.....
18th Bengal Infantry	Silchar ...	8	.....	683	.....
Detachment, 18th Bengal Infantry ...	Kalanaga ...	.....	.....	27	.....
42nd Gurkha Rifles	Kohima ...	6	.....	437	2
Wing, 42nd Gurkha Rifles	Manipur ...	3	.....	303	.....
43rd Gurkha Rifles	Ditto ...	8	.....	867	2
Detachment, 43rd Gurkha Rifles ...	Kaopum ...	.....	.....	15	.....

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

SECTION 1.

WEATHER, CROPS, AND PRICES.

SECTION 1.

Weather, Crops, and Prices.

152. The statement below gives the rainfall in inches in each subdivision during 1893-94, and compares it with that of the three previous years and with the average rainfall of three periods of five years :

Rainfall.

No. of station.	District or subdivisional raingange station.	Average of five years ending 1891-92.	Average of five years ending 1892-93.	Average of five years ending 1893-94.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Silchar	118·56	130·97	131·78	105·15	108·14	161·61	151·01
2	Hailákándi	107·56	115·94	114·45	86·19	88·58	142·05	133·47
3	Gunjong	39·65	43·67	43·82	21·34	35·69	62·21	63·29
4	Karimganj	142·76	152·73	152·39	120·45	134·01	186·92	172·81
5	South Sylhet	102·27	109·96	106·30	98·06	94·47	127·23	113·57
6	Sylhet	156·79	165·59	171·12	179·21	118·18	198·17	192·27
7	Habiganj	90·41	97·24	98·45	89·45	93·87	101·38	115·40
8	Sunámganj	210·25	233·99	237·68	225·16	185·63	320·36	225·03
9	Dhubri	98·01	101·78	99·60	111·95	72·34	123·35	89·69
10	Goálpára	86·76	89·51	91·80	100·53	60·37	105·12	86·22
11	Barpeta	99·32	99·42	97·87	113·89	69·16	100·79	83·70
12	Gauháti	58·03	59·87	57·76	61·42	46·62	69·02	49·88
13	Mangaldai	71·99	74·81	74·12	76·03	60·00	75·26	65·26
14	Tezpur	60·76	61·73	65·43	64·16	60·13	65·19	70·30
15	Nowgong	77·06	78·07	76·32	80·23	56·47	75·78	65·03
16	Golághát	81·73	88·23	85·79	67·18	72·51	105·63	71·35
17	Jorhát	89·92	88·20	84·39	80·43	84·94	76·01	75·45
18	Sibságar	97·48	99·30	97·68	91·89	95·77	99·99	82·08
19	North Lakhimpur ...	126·13	131·01	129·21	122·02	130·32	153·97	107·16
20	Dibrugarh	108·07	115·15	114·87	114·08	98·90	138·21	92·46
21	Mokokchang	...*	...*	...*	97·63	107·91	109·44	93·60
22	Kohima	76·83	76·51	80·11	75·44	89·34	73·27	87·38
23	Jowai	317·20	294·71	263·51	369·05	270·10	140·42	171·77
24	Shillong	72·97	73·64	81·18	76·66	68·79	80·58	91·31
25	Cherrapunji	458·39	472·00	486·38	539·73	350·68	505·09	481·77
26	Tura	136·33	139·56	141·92	154·65	125·45	149·11	134·89
	Average total	123·81	127·74	226·68	127·77	106·86	136·39	121·78

* Figures not available.

In the Brahmaputra Valley the rainfall was much below the average for the previous year, as well as that of the decade ending 1892-93; in fact, with the exception of 1884-85 and 1891-92, the year under report was the driest known in the past ten years. In the Surma Valley, on the other hand, the rainfall was considerably above the normal, though below the amount recorded for 1892-93. The distribution of the rain was bad in the Surma Valley and the lower portions of the Brahmaputra Valley; it was fairly satisfactory in the districts of Upper Assam. The following is a summary of the remarks of the Deputy Commissioners on the subject:

Cachar.—The year was characterised by heavy and continuous rainfall from the latter part of June to August. The weather, on the whole, was not favourable to rice and the winter crops. As for tea, the weather up to July was too wet and cold, but subsequently it was favourable.

Sylhet.—The rainfall of the year was considerably above the normal, though below the amount recorded for 1892-93. It was remarkable for the heavy precipitation of the month of July and for the unusually light falls in the month of September. The abnormal rainfall of July and the two preceding months caused destructive floods, which did great damage to the paddy crops.

Goálpára.—The rainfall was not equally distributed. There was practically no rain from October to March. Mustard and *mátikalai* (*phaseolus aconitifolius*) suffered somewhat from the deficient rainfall in the cold weather.

Kámrúp.—The rainfall was not well distributed. There were early rains in February and March, while May and June were rather dry. In July, however, the fall was heavy, resulting in a sudden rise of the rivers in August, which submerged some parts of the Barpeta subdivision and the Hájo and Pátidarrang tahsils in the Gauháti subdivision.

Darrang.—In the Tezpur subdivision the rainfall was heavier than usual, and was beneficial to the crops, but it was below the average in Mangaldai.

Nowgong.—The rainfall was fairly well distributed. The weather was, on the whole, favourable to all crops, with the exception of mustard and sugarcane, which were more or less a failure.

Sibságar.—There was a general falling off in the rainfall in all the subdivisions of this district. In the sadr, the rainfall was unusually small, being less than that in any of the previous eight years. In Jorhát and Golághát, the fall, although deficient, was fairly distributed and was favourable to rice crops. The weather in November, December, January, and the early part of February, was extremely dry. This seriously damaged the mustard crop.

Lakhimpur.—The year was remarkable for the short rainfall during the months of April, May, June, October, November, and December. In North Lakhimpur, the rainfall during May and the early part of June was so scanty that it might almost be called a drought; if it had continued for a fortnight longer, it would have had a most serious effect on the prospects of the late rice. In many cases, seedlings had to be planted a second time. All crops, except early rice, suffered more or less in both subdivisions.

Nága Hills.—At Kohima the rainfall was above the average, while at Mokokchang it was less than usual.

Khási and Jaintia Hills.—Compared with 1892-93 the rainfall was heavier everywhere except at Cherrapunji. July was the wettest month in the year.

Gáro Hills.—The weather was wet from July to October. The rainfall was, on the whole, below the average.

The list below groups the different subdivisions according to the average rainfall for the five years ending 1893-94:

Below 50 inches:

Gunjong.

Over 50 and under 75 inches

Gauháti. | Tezpur.
Mangaldai.

Over 75 and under 100 inches:

Nowgong. | Goálpára.
Kohima. | Sibságar.
Shillong. | Barpeta.
Jorhát. | Habiganj.
Golághát. | Dhubri.

Over 100 and under 150 inches:

Mokokchang. | North Lakhimpur.
South Sylhet. | Silchar.
Hailákándi. | Tura.
Dibrugarh.

Over 150 and under 200 inches:

Karimganj. | Sylhet.

Over 200 inches:

Sunámganj. | Cherrapunji.
Jowai.

Harvests.

153. *Cachar.*—The early rice crop and the seedlings of late rice in the low-lying villages were destroyed by the floods. But as the water subsided, *dumai* and *murálí* (varieties of early rice) were sown broadcast on the rich silt left, and the crops thus obtained recouped to some extent the damage done. The tea crop was an average one. The mustard and other crops were below the average of ordinary years.

SECTION I.

Weather, Crops, and Prices.

Sylhet.—The year was an unfavourable one from an agricultural point of view. There were unseasonable floods in the spring and in July; and the result of these early floods was to destroy the crops of *chengri* and *dumai* paddy (species of early rice). The early cessation of the rains compensated to a certain extent for the floods by allowing the cultivation of quick-growing paddy as the water subsided.

Goálpára.—There was a good outturn of late rice. The early rice, mustard, and *mátikalai* (*phaseolus aconitifolius*) yielded an average outturn. The permanently-settled estates gave an average yield of all crops.

Kámrúp.—The early rainfall in February and March was beneficial to the early rice, and, but for the deficiency in rainfall in May and June, the harvest would have been a bumper one. The sudden rise of the rivers in August having destroyed a large portion of the seedlings, the late rice crop was much below the average. The outturn of mustard was very scanty, while that of *mátikalai* (*phaseolus aconitifolius*) and sugarcane was fair. Pulses did well. The year was unfavourable for tea cultivation.

Darrang.—In the sadr subdivision the outturn of both the early and late rice crops was fair, though in some parts both suffered from floods. Sugarcane and *mátikalai* (*phaseolus aconitifolius*) were above, while the mustard crop was below, the average. In the Mangaldai subdivision all crops yielded an average harvest.

Nowgong.—Both the early and late rice crops did fairly well. Pulses yielded an average harvest, while mustard and sugarcane gave a 6-anna to 7-anna crop. The year was a fairly good one for tea.

Sibságar.—The late rice crop in the sadr subdivision was short, but in Jorhát and Golághát it was fair. The short rainfall not only affected the mustard, but in some places *mátikalai* (*phaseolus aconitifolius*) too. Sugarcane yielded an average harvest.

Lakhimpur.—The year was favourable for the early rice crop. The late rice suffered in consequence of short rainfall. *Báo*, a sort of early rice, did exceedingly well. Sugarcane and *mátikalai* (*phaseolus aconitifolius*) also did well. Mustard fared badly.

Nága Hills.—Owing to the seasonable rain of June and July, the paddy crop was a good one; but in some villages the rats did a lot of damage to the standing crops.

Khási and Jaintia Hills.—The rice crop gave an average outturn. The yield of oranges was exceptionally good. The potato and other crops were fair. Cotton, which is grown entirely in the Jowai subdivision, yielded a poor outturn.

Gáro Hills.—The wet weather from July to October resulted in a very bad outturn of cotton. The early rice in the plains mauzas yielded a moderate crop.

Storms and floods.

154. There is nothing to notice on the subject of storms or floods in the Hill districts. In the Surma Valley, the rainfall from June to August resulted in heavy floods, which submerged all the low-lying parts of the country. Many families had to abandon their houses and seek shelter with their cattle on the nearest high land. The floods, which were much heavier than any since 1883, subsided rapidly in September.

A severe storm passed over the town of Gauháti and some other parts of Kámrúp on the 18th February 1894, when the ferry steamer *Dove* was lost in the Brahmaputra, with most of its passengers and some of the crew. The neighbourhood of Dibrugarh was visited by a heavy hail and thunder-storm on the 24th of the same month, which did some damage to tea. With these exceptions, there were no severe storms during the year. In spite of the generally insufficient rainfall, the heavy downpour in July caused an abnormally high flood in August in the districts of Kámrúp and Nowgong. There was also a flood in Nowgong in the early part of June. These floods did some damage to the early and late rice crops in both districts. The rising of the Bharali river in the Tezpur subdivision did much damage, as in the previous year in the eastern mauzas.

The highest flood point reached by the Brahmaputra at Gauháti in 1893 was 28·80 above zero on the 17th, 18th, and 19th August 1893. In the previous ten years the highest point was as follows:

1883	... ...	29·20, August 14th and 15th.
1884	... ...	26·50, July 14th.
1885	... ...	27·00, July 16th and 18th.
1886	... ...	28·70, August 16th.
1887	... ...	26·50, September 10th.
1888	... ...	27·80, July 30th and 31st.
1889	... ...	29·70, August 3rd.
1890	... ...	28·80, September 5th.
1891	... ...	25·90, July 11th.
1892	... ...	26·50, July 13th.

The lowest point registered in 1893 was 0·98 below zero on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th February 1893. The lowest points registered in the previous eight years were as follows:

1885	... ...	4·55 below zero, March 18th and 19th.
1886	... ...	2·70 „ February, 4th week.
1887	... ...	2·10 „ „ 4th „
1888	... ...	6·30 „ „ 2nd „
1889	... ...	4·08 „ „ 22nd.
1890	... ...	3·90 „ „ 20th.
1891	... ...	2·50 „ „ 27th.
1892	... ...	3·60 „ March 16th, 17th, and 19th.

The Brahmaputra, therefore, did not fall so low as in the previous eight years.

155. In the statement below the average price of common rice in the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys during the past five years is given :

Prices

Station.	Quantity obtainable for one rupee.									
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Sr.	c.	Sr.	c.	Sr.	c.	Sr.	c.	Sr.	c.
Cachar	15	2	14	0	15	4	9	14	8	0
North Sylhet	15	1	13	13	15	10	12	2	9	11
Habiganj	14	1	14	2	15	9	11	9	9	13
Sunámganj	16	12	16	15	17	8	12	4	9	13
Karimganj	14	8	14	4	16	5	11	10	8	13
South Sylhet	17	0	16	5	15	8	11	11	8	15
Dhubri	13	15	13	1	11	13	10	8	10	2
Goálpára	14	9	13	5	12	1	12	0	10	11
Barpeta	22	1	18	7	17	3	14	2	11	3
Gauháti	16	6	16	0	14	9	13	0	11	8
Mangaldai	24	0	22	0	19	12	17	2	15	3
Tezpur	16	13	15	8	15	7	12	7	10	15
Nowgong	15	5	14	3	13	7	9	11	10	0
Golághát	14	12	12	11	13	0	10	2	10	0
Jorhát	16	2	16	3	14	1	11	13½	12	4
Sibságar	17	4	16	11	16	12	14	4	13	0
North Lakhimpur	13	14	14	15	14	4	12	0	11	4
Dibrugarh	12	5	11	15	11	15	10	4	10	6

In the Surma Valley, prices were high owing to the partial failure of the crops, and the average price in Cachar was higher than in any year on record. In the Brahmaputra Valley, except in Nowgong, Jorhát, and Dibrugarh, prices rose, owing partly to the partial failure and inferiority of the rice crop in 1892-93, and partly to the scarcity in Bengal. A temporary scarcity was felt in certain tahsils of the Kámrúp district, but matters speedily righted themselves. The rise in the price of rice in the North Lakhimpur subdivision was attributed to the increased local demand from the tea gardens. The statement below compares the average prices of *mátikalai* (*phaseolus aconitifolius*), mustard, and raw sugar (*gur*) during the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94 in the several subdivisions of the Brahmaputra Valley :

Station.	*Mátikalai* (*phaseolus aconitifolius*) per maund.		Mustard per maund.		Raw sugar per maund.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dhubri	2 8 3	Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-8.	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
Goálpára	2 8 0	2 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	6 0 0	7 0 0
Barpeta	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	6 2 0	6 4 0
Gauháti	2 10 0	2 6 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7 8 0	6 4 0
Mangaldai	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Tezpur	3 2 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	3 7 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
Nowgong	2 14 0	2 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	6 8 0	7 0 0
Golághát	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Jorhát	3 6 5	3 2 8	2 10 0	3 4 0	Rs. 7 to Rs. 8	Rs. 8 to Rs. 9
Sibságar	3 8 11	4 5 7	3 6 0	Rs. 3 to Rs. 4	5 0 0	,, 7 to ,, 8
North Lakhimpur	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Dibrugarh	3 2 9	3 0 3	3 4 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	7 13 4

SECTION 2.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

CROP EXPERIMENTS.

SECTION 2. *Agriculture and Horticulture.*

Nature of experiments.

156. Experiments were made during the year to ascertain the outturn of—

A.—Rice of various kinds. | B.—Sugarcane.
C.—Miscellaneous crops. | D.—Mustard.

The maund has been taken at 80lbs. as heretofore, and the *bigha* at one-third of an acre. In future reports the maund will be taken as the equivalent of 82⅔lbs.

Number of experiments.

157. The following statement shows the number of experiments carried out in each district as compared with the figures of the preceding year:

Crop.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Khási and Jaintia Hills.		Gáro Hills.		Total for the province.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Sali ..	9	1	44	50	19	14	33	54	15	21	67	42	37	55	41	45	75	6	8	4	342	292
Ahu ..	4	6	50	6	21	25	25	27	12	6	44	29	17	9	14	14	36	106	9	12	232	240
Bao ..	5	6	43	27	2	..	14	28	2	..	33	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	100	64
Sáilbura ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Cane ..	2	..	2	16	1	2	15	24	1	10	23	14	16	14	32	36	..	..	..	..	92	116
Linseed ..	..	..	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9
Mung ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	15	1	1	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	21
Til ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11
Cotton ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mátikalai ..	..	..	..	1	15	10	35	26	5	7	22	29	19	27	31	33	..	..	..	..	127	133
Mustard ..	7	..	16	18	14	13	28	10	1	6	34	23	9	18	14	22	..	..	..	..	123	110
Total ..	27	13	164	127	75	64	171	180	37	51	246	150	98	123	183	159	111	112	12	16	1,074	996

There was a falling off in the number of experiments effected during the year, for which the district of Nowgong is mainly responsible.

Rice experiments in the Brahmaputra Valley.

158. The three statements below give the results of the experiments made during the year with the three main varieties of rice grown in the districts of the Brahmaputra Valley:

Sali.

		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total.	
		Bar dhán.	Láhi dhán.	Bar dhán.	Láhi dhán.	Bar dhán.	Láhi dhán.	Bar dhán.	Láhi dhán.	Bar dhán.	Láhi dhán.	Bar dhán.	Láhi dhán.	Bar dhán.	Láhi dhán.
Number of experiments.	1892-93 ..	16	3	18	14	11	4	31	36	35	2	41	....	152	59
	1893-94 ..	12	2	28	26	21	....	16	26	45	10	42	3	164	67
Total area cut, in acres.	1892-93 ..	5·33	1·00	6·00	4·66	2·10	0·48	10·33	11·66	9·56	0·50	6·65	....	39·97	18·30
	1893-94 ..	4·00	0·66	7·75	7·50	6·73	....	5·36	7·83	11·28	2·48	7·00	0·50	42·12	18·97
Total crop reaped, in lbs.	1892-93 ..	9,932	1,804	8,214	6,548	3,618	430	17,936	12,608	12,936	390	9,648	....	62,284	21,780
	1893-94 ..	3,239	1,484	10,376	8,954	10,756	....	8,136	10,076	13,788	3,438	10,521	734	56,816	24,686
Maximum per acre, in lbs.	1892-93 ..	3,426	2,010	2,448	2,320	2,400	1,650	2,880	1,980	2,400	960	2,280	....	3,426	2,320
	1893-94 ..	2,184	2,334	4,080	2,940	2,772	....	2,700	2,430	2,478	2,760	2,220	1,800	4,080	2,940
Minimum per acre, in lbs.	1892-93 ..	870	1,512	600	720	1,200	624	456	306	360	440	720	....	360	306
	1893-94 ..	780	2,118	486	552	600	....	432	492	570	558	540	1,236	432	492
Average per acre, in lbs.	1892-93 ..	1,863	1,804	1,369	1,400	1,723	896	1,736	1,081	1,353	780	1,450	....	1,558	1,190
	1893-94 ..	809	2,248	1,339	1,194	1,598	....	1,517	1,286	1,222	1,386	1,503	1,468	1,348	1,301

Áhu.

		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total.	
		Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.
Number of experiments.	1892-93 ..	21	....	25	....	12	....	44	....	17	....	14	....	133	..
	1893-94 ..	20	5	27	....	....	6	29	....	9	....	13	1	98	12
Total area cut, in acres.	1892-93 ..	7·00	....	7·68	....	3·46	....	13·66	....	5·55	....	3·73	....	41·03	..
	1893-94 ..	6·66	1·66	8·16	....	....	1·58	9·40	....	3·00	....	2·16	0·16	29·38	3·40
Total crop reaped, in lbs.	1892-93 ..	10,726	....	8,122	....	5,774	....	15,146	....	6,940	....	5,526	....	52,234	..
	1893-94 ..	9,692	3,544	8,840	....	....	2,054	11,314	....	3,484	....	3,603	190	36,933	5,788
Maximum per acre, in lbs.	1892-93 ..	2,940	....	1,876	....	2,430	....	2,460	....	2,220	....	2,340	....	2,940	..
	1893-94 ..	2,490	2,946	2,112	....	....	2,040	2,190	....	2,172	....	2,916	1,187	2,490	2,946
Minimum per acre, in lbs.	1892-93 ..	552	....	360	....	852	....	252	....	600	....	540	....	252	..
	1893-94 ..	762	1,746	168	....	....	216	240	....	660	....	732	1,187	168	190
Average per acre, in lbs.	1892-93 ..	1,532	....	1,057	....	1,668	....	1,124	....	1,250	....	1,481	....	1,271	..
	1893-94 ..	1,455	2,135	1,083	....	....	1,300	1,204	....	1,161	....	1,668	1,187	1,257	1,702

Báo.

		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total.	
		Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.
Number of experiments.	1892-93 ..	2	..	13	1	1	1	18	15	..	..	1	..	35	17
	1893-94 ..	....	..	23	....	....	....	8	....	..	..	....	..	31	....
Total area cut, in acres.	1892-93 ..	0·50	..	4 33	0·20	0·06	0·06	6·00	5·00	..	..	0·16	..	11·0	5·26
	1893-94 ..	....	..	6·91	....	....	....	2·66	....	..	..	....	..	9·57	....
Total crop reaped, in lbs.	1892-93 ..	924	..	3,860	324	74	102	7,384	5,258	..	..	120	..	12,362	5,684
	1893-94 ..	....	..	5,938	....	....	....	4,684	....	..	..	....	..	10,622	....
Maximum per acre, in lbs.	1892-93 ..	3,240	..	1,932	1,620	1,233	1,700	2,260	1,938	..	..	750	..	3,240	1,938
	1893-94 ..	....	..	1,710	....	....	....	2,700	....	..	..	....	..	2,700	....
Minimum per acre, in lbs.	1892-93 ..	1,152	..	240	1,620	1,233	1,700	252	300	..	..	750	..	240	300
	1893-94 ..	....	..	240	....	....	....	552	....	..	..	....	..	240	....
Average per acre, in lbs.	1892-93 ..	1,848	..	891	1,620	1,233	1,700	1,230	1,051	..	..	750	..	1,118	1,080
	1893-94 ..	....	..	860	....	....	....	1,760	....	..	..	....	..	1,110	....

Experiments in the two kinds of *sáli* up to the close of the year 1893-94 number 3,596. The total area cut is 1,161·50 acres, with a total outturn of 1,846,470lbs., and the average yield per acre amounts to 1,590lbs., or a little less than 20 maunds. *Áhu* is sometimes transplanted (when it is known as *kharma dhán*), but is usually sown broadcast. Twelve experiments were made with the transplanted variety during the year, against none in 1892-93. The total number of experiments in *áhu dhán* (both transplanted and broadcast) up to date, has been 1,650, the total area cut 555·33 acres, the total crop reaped 747,215lbs., and the average outturn per acre 1,346lbs., or a little below 17 maunds. The total number of experiments with the two varieties of *báo dhán* (broadcast and transplanted) up to date, has been 435, the total area cut 143·58 acres, and the total crop reaped 181,355lbs.; the average outturn per acre is 1,263lbs., or a little less than 16 maunds.

SECTION 2. *Agriculture and Horticulture.*

159. The following statement gives details as to the rice experiments made in Sylhet during the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94 :

Rice experiments in Sylhet.

	Lowland *áus*.			High land *áus*.						*Murálí*.			*Sáil*.		
				Transplanted.			Broadcast.								
	In 1892-93.	In 1893-94.	Total up to date (six years).	In 1892-93.	In 1893-94.	Total up to date (six years).	In 1892-93.	In 1893-94.	Total up to date (six years).	In 1892-93.	In 1893-94.	Total up to date (six years).	In 1892-93.	In 1893-94.	Total up to date (eleven years).
Number of experiments	10	2	26	9	4	32	28	..	52	3	..	10	44	50	395
Total area cut, in acres	2·86	0·50	7·93	2·16	1·00	8·29	6·00	..	12·36	0·83	..	2·56	11·92	10·91	107·99
Total crop reaped, in lbs.	3,362	354	9,136	2,604	994	10,852	5,456	..	13,028	550	..	2,825	15,434	19,963	154,684
Maximum per acre „	2,400	1,000	3,218	1,920	1,440	2,432	2,400	..	3,786	900	..	2,152	2,400	4,480	4,480
Minimum „ „	360	416	360	540	720	480	204	..	204	420	..	420	400	250	200
Average „ „	1,175	708	1,158	1,206	994	1,309	909	..	1,054	663	..	1,104	1,294	1,829	1,432

	Lowland *Áman*.			High land *áman*.						*Kataria*.			*Sailbura*.		
				Transplanted.			Broadcast.								
	In 1892-93.	In 1893-94.	Total up to date (six years).	In 1892-93.	In 1893-94.	Total up to date (six years).	In 1892-93.	In 1893-94.	Total up to date (six years).	In 1892-93.	In 1893-94.	Total up to date (six years).	In 1892-93.	In 1893-94.	Total up to date (eleven years).
Number of experiments	14	12	122	4	4	17	24	8	100	1	3	26	3	..	210
Total area cut, in acres	3·06	2·75	34·40	0·90	0·66	3·40	6·58	1·73	28·49	0·33	0·75	7·08	1·00	..	60·42
Total crop reaped, in lbs.	3,594	3,840	44,618	756	714	5,250	7,730	1,780	44,254	580	912	10,413	930	..	96,815
Maximum per acre, „	2,000	1,920	2,668	1,920	2,436	3,418	2,400	7,808	7,808	1,758	1,840	2,116	1,260	..	4,363
Minimum „ „	360	480	360	638	680	636	570	350	198	1,758	808	640	720	..	240
Average „ „	1,174	1,396	1,297	840	1,081	1,544	1,175	1,028	1,553	1,758	1,216	1,470	930	..	1,602

Three hundred and seventeen experiments with early rice (*áus* and *murálí*) have, up to date, been made in Sylhet, the total area cut being 83·04 acres, the total crop reaped 94,390lbs., and the average outturn per acre 1,136lbs., or a little over 14 maunds. Altogether, up to date, there have been 555 experiments in the highland and low land *áman* and *kataria* varieties taken together. The area cut has been 149·71 acres, the crop reaped 225,443lbs., and the average outturn 1,505lbs., or about 19 maunds per acre.

160. In the statement below the results of experiments made in the principal varieties of rice known in Cachar are given :

Rice experiments in Cachar.

	Dundit.			*Murálí*.			*Asra*.			*Sáil*.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Total up to date (six years).	1892-93.	1893-94.	Total up to date (six years).	1892-93.	1893-94.	Total up to date (six years).	1892-93.	1893-94.	Total up to date (eleven years).
Number of experiments	3	2	15	1	4	31	5	6	17	9	1	146
Total area cut, in acres	1·00	0·66	4·17	0·33	0·96	8·82	1·66	1·54	5·14	2·04	4·00	41·47
Total crop reaped, in lbs.	1,320	724	4,408	214	974	10,103	1,264	1,438	5,610	4,146	7,680	68,917
Maximum per acre, „	1,560	1,302	1,560	648	1,249	1,974	1,080	1,843	1,843	3,200	1,920	3,200
Minimum „ „	960	870	420	618	730	451	606	702	606	960	1,920	464
Average „ „	1,320	1,097	1,057	648	1,014	1,145	750	933	1,091	2,034	1,920	1,661

The total number of experiments made up to date with *dumái* and *muráli* is 108. The total area cut is 28·49 acres, the total crop reaped 34,550lbs., and the average outturn per acre 1,285lbs., or a little over 16 maunds.

Rice experiments in Hill districts.

161. The following tables show the results of the rice experiments made in the Khási and Jaintia and Gáro Hills districts during the year under report :

Khási and Jaintia Hills.

	Upland rice.			Lowland rice.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Total up to date (12 years).	1892-93.	1893-94.	Total up to date (12 years).
Number of experiments	36	106	497	75	6	627
Total area cut, in acres	9·00	26·50	124·30	18·75	1·50	157·68
Total crop reaped, in lbs.	5,894	14,562	88,390	18,830	1,520	149,296
Maximum per acre, „	1,624	1,120	2,264	2,560	1,800	3,400
Minimum „ „	216	240	40	320	560	192
Average „ „	655	549	711	1,004	1,013	946

Gáro Hills.

	Ásu.			*Sáli.*		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Total up to date (12 years).	1892-93.	1893-94.	Total up to date (12 years).
Number of experiments	9	12	93	3	4	16
Total area cut, in acres	3·00	4·00	29·80	1·00	1·33	5·31
Total crop reaped, in lbs.	2,222	4,710	27,132	2,210	2,120	8,588
Maximum per acre, „	1,500	2,460	2,460	2,730	2,010	2,730
Minimum „ „	192	300	160	1,740	1,290	738
Average „ „	741	1,177	910	2,210	1,594	1,617

Experiments with sugarcane.

162. The net result of all experiments made up to date with sugarcane is given below :

(1) The weight of *gur* (molasses) per acre is 1,443lbs.

(2) Cane yields 47·36 per cent. of its weight of juice and 8·20 per cent. of its weight of *gur* (molasses).

(3) The juice yields 17·32 per cent. of its weight of *gur* (molasses).

Miscellaneous crops.

163. The statement below gives the results of the experiments made up to date with *mátimáh* (or *mátikalai*), linseed, *mung* (green gram), *til* (sesamum), and cotton :

	Matikalai.																Linseed.			
	Sylhet.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total up to the end of		Sylhet.		Total up to the end of	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Number of experiments ..	1	15	10	35	26	5	7	22	29	19	27	31	33	1,503	1,636	5	9	12	21	
Total area cut, in acres ..	0·06	4·66	3·16	9·78	4·11	1·02	2·33	7·33	8·25	3·50	7·42	4·92	5·50	475·21	30·77	1·08	1·81	2·55	3·86	
Total crop reaped, in lbs. ..	40	1,914	1,134	2,568	982	420	1,506	2,868	4,354	1,398	2,894	3,030	3,509	188,216	14,462	257	428	813	1,241	
Maximum per acre „ ..	666	690	540	552	1,200	600	1,458	972	1,080	690	1,080	1,440	2,100	1,936	6,400	320	4,020	680	4,020	
Minimum „ „ ..	666	120	102	100	60	192	192	90	114	150	120	196	96	18	16	128	179	150	150	
Average „ „ ..	666	410	358	262	239	412	646	391	527	399	390	616	633	396	470	238	326	319	321	

SECTION 2.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

	Mung (green gram).										*Til* (Sesamum).						Cotton.			
	Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Total up to the end of		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Total up to the end of		Sylhet.		Total up to the end of	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Number of experiments	1	..	9	15	1	1	23	5	89	110	2	..	13	11	67	78	1	..	11	11
Total area cut, in acres	0·16	..	2·66	2·48	0·16	0·07	7·66	1·66	18·48	22·69	0·30	..	4·00	1·90	20·84	22·74	0·08	..	4·41	4·41
Total crop reaped, in lbs.	64	..	470	522	64	24	2,332	402	7,524	8,472	122	..	1,254	578	5,807	6,385	30	..	1,362	1,362
Maximum per acre „	400	..	270	340	400	360	828	450	828	840	510	..	420	720	1,058	1,058	375	..	885	885
Minimum „ „	400	..	80	42	400	360	90	96	60	42	200	..	96	60	75	60	375	..	78	78
Average „ „	400	..	177	210	400	343	304	242	407	373	407	..	314	304	279	280	375	..	309	309

164. The statement below gives the results of the experiments in mustard carried out during each of the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94 :

Mustard experiments.

Experiments.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Total Surma Valley.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Number of experiments ...	7	...	16	18	23	18	14	13	28	10	1	6
Total area cut, in acres ...	2·16	...	5·08	3·55	7·24	3·55	4·36	3·83	9·00	2·75	0·33	2·00
Total crop reaped, in lbs.	488	...	2,074	1,878	2,562	1,878	3,186	2,502	4,522	1,380	124	1,706
Maximum per acre „ ...	528	...	768	1,680	768	1,680	1,080	1,320	1,250	726	376	1,950
Minimum „ „ ...	120	...	72	40	72	40	480	192	120	234	376	504
Average „ „ ...	226	...	408	529	354	529	730	653	502	502	376	853

Experiments.	Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total Brahmaputra Valley.		Total for the province.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Number of experiments ...	34	23	9	18	14	22	100	92	123	110
Total area cut, in acres ...	11·20	7·66	2·20	5·84	2·33	3·67	29·42	25·75	36·66	29·30
Total crop reaped, in lbs.	6,748	5,496	910	1,896	3,104	3,496	18,594	16,476	21,156	18,354
Maximum per acre „ ...	1,488	1,272	1,200	1,008	2,100	1,896	2,100	1,950	2,100	1,950
Minimum „ „ ...	240	216	80	60	720	252	80	60	72	40
Average „ „ ...	602	717	414	325	1,332	953	635	639	577	626

MISCELLANEOUS EXPERIMENTS.

165. The small Government plantation of Malta oranges, lemons, and citrons near Theriághat was visited in November 1893 by the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, who found 16 out of the total number of trees (130, excluding saplings) bearing fruit. The plantation was sufficiently fenced, and appeared to have been well looked after. A sum of Rs. 4-8 was spent during the year in keeping the ground clear of weeds. A few citrons were sold, but the price realised was trifling.

Citron plantation.

166. Babu Nritya Gopal Mukharji, Assistant to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture Bengal, forwarded some seed of the *eri* silkworm to Mr. Rita, subdivisional officer, Jowai, for experiment in his subdivision. The result was a complete failure, owing, it appears, to the want of adequate knowledge on the part of the persons to whom the seed was distributed.

Silk experiments.

Supply of silk cocoons to other countries.

167. In addition to the two consignments of *eri* worms sent to the Government of Queensland in 1892-93 (*vide* paragraph 169 of the report for that year), a further supply of the same worms was despatched in October 1893. Three consignments of *muga* worms for the same Government were despatched in September, October, and November 1893. Mr. F. W. Tytler, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, General Post Office, Madras, and Mr. John Ruston of Nottinghamshire, England, having applied for some cocoons of the *deo muga* silkworm, 290 cocoons were despatched to the former in December 1893, and 37 to the latter in March 1894.

Potatoes.

168. In January 1893, half a maund of seed potatoes was sent from the Khási and Jainta Hills to the Superintendent of the Tura jail, for experiment in the jail garden. The crop failed, owing, it was said, to late sowing. Another supply of 20 seers was, therefore, sent in October for a second trial. The potatoes reached the Superintendent in good condition, and were sown at the proper time. But this crop also was a failure. Twenty maunds of seed potatoes and 20 seers of Indian-corn were, at his own request, supplied to Mr. A. A. Howell, Assistant Commissioner, Kohima, who distributed them for experiment amongst some Nága, Kuki, and Gurkha cultivators in that district.

Cotton seed and paddy for North-Western Provinces.

169. At the request of the Director of Land Records, North-Western Provinces, 8 pounds of seed of the Gáro Hills cotton, and 5½ pounds of that grown in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, were supplied to the Superintendent, Government Experimental Farm, Cawnpur. An application from the same officer for 20 seers of *báo dhán* was also complied with.

Sugarcane cuttings to Director of Land Records, Bengal.

170. The Director of Land Records, Bengal, having asked for some sugarcane cuttings, 400 tops of the *rangi* cane from Goálpára, and 740 tops of the *bogi*, and 200 of the *moloha* varieties from Kámrúp were supplied to him.

Tea seed for Burma.

171. In February 1893, the Director of Land Records, Burma, applied for a supply of Assám tea seed, together with an account of the method of its cultivation. A maund of indigenous tea seed was accordingly despatched to his address in November 1893, and he was referred to a list of publications on the subject of tea cultivation which was kindly furnished by the Indian Tea Association.

CATTLE-BREEDING AND VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Cattle-disease.

172. The following statement compares the mortality of cattle as reported from the several districts of the province during the past two years :

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
District.	Rinderpest.		Foot-and mouth-disease.		Swelling of mouth and throat.		Diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera.		Anthrax.		Catarrh.		Other diseases.		Total.		Estimated value of cattle.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
																	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	..	35	..	..	..	301	..	859	..	..	..	..	..	30	....*	1,225	....*	32,465
Sylhet	5,180	7,254	1,952	1,557	4,022	2,102	7,419	12,849	..	..	332	690	11,322	14,448	30,218	38,900	3,34,274	4,04,251
Goálpára	5,096	264	1,193	2,436	1,326	2,177	2,655	5,104	311	90	585	407	412	9,269	11,578	19,747	58,890	1,42,833
Kámrúp	6,263	3,735	18,427	1,051	..	..	18,653	12,651	..	..	..	..	13,399	10,504	56,742	37,941	3,99,000	2,65,604
Darrang	..	..	2,581	101	1,508	82	9,629	247	..	..	..	14	3,234	4,351	16,902	4,795	1,42,147	93,894
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,545	13,042	..	..	..	..	4,945	3,540	22,490	16,582	1,57,430	1,16,047
Sibságar	10,769	..	..	2,260	..	1,998	..	15,458	..	86	..	36	..	3,497	10,769	23,335	1,18,459	2,61,798
Lakhimpur	..	3,360	..	3,491	..	..	4,451	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,466	4,451	10,320	44,510	1,03,200
Nága Hills†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
Khási and Jaintia Hills‡	..	..	109	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	..	..	883	..	1,090	....	8,720	....
Gáro Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	128	50	128	600	1,557
Total	27,308	14,648	24,212	20,899	6,856	6,660	60,441	60,210	311	176	917	1,147	34,245	49,233	154,290	152,973	12,64,030	14,21,677

In the Surma Valley, where disease was prevalent chiefly during the rains, the mortality was higher than in 1892-93. In Goálpára, cattle-disease prevailed throughout the year, the largest number of deaths having been reported from Salmára, Súkchár, Sidli, and Bijni. In the sadr subdivision of the Kámrúp district, disease assumed a virulent shape during the months of April, May, and June, but the mortality was not so great as in the preceding year. The mortality was also less than last year in Darrang and Nowgong. In Sibságar, on the other hand, the year was marked by a very exceptional mortality, especially in the Májuli, where disease was very prevalent during the earlier months of 1893. There was a marked and fatal outbreak of rinderpest in June in the mauzas of Dhákuákhána and Gobáingaon in the North Lakhimpur subdivision, and in August there was a good deal of foot-and-mouth-disease in the neighbourhood of the subdivisional station. The outbreak in the Dibrugarh subdivision was of a somewhat sporadic nature. There were no epidemics

* No statistics were furnished for 1892-93.
† The Deputy Commissioner is unable to furnish statistics.
‡ Statistics for 1893-94 not available. The Deputy Commissioners say that as no epidemic diseases made their appearance during the year, there was no special cause for keeping statistics.

SECTION 3. *Forests.*

amongst cattle in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, and statistics of the mortality in this district are not available. In the Gáro Hills, cattle-disease prevailed in mauza No. VII for a short time, but no reliable information on the subject is obtainable. A good deal of the cattle-disease in this province was attributable to the introduction of infection from Bengal.

Breeding bulls.

173. Of the two surviving Kenwári bulls, one remained at Sibságar throughout the year, and the other at Gunjong in the North Cachar hills. The work done by them was unsatisfactory. Both the animals are getting old, and at Sibságar the people, it is said, were averse to sending their cows to be covered by the Kenwári bull there, owing to the greater danger said to attend parturition and to the fact that the offspring of this bull require a larger quantity of milk than ordinary country calves. The sale of the bull stationed at Gunjong has been sanctioned, but no satisfactory bid was made for it. Four Kenwári bulls are maintained by private individuals in the Mangaldai subdivision, but no record was kept of their coverings. The number of living offspring of these bulls is said to be 81.

SECTION 3.

FORESTS.

Area of forests.

174. The total area of State forests at the close of the year was 10,702·74 square miles, of which 3,683 square miles represent reserved and 7,019·74 unclassed forests, as compared with 3,625·48 and 7,140·25 square miles, respectively, at the commencement of the year. The above figures indicate that 57·52 square miles were added to reserves and 120·51 square miles excluded from unclassed forests. An area of 977·08 square miles of proposed reserves is still under settlement; but this includes 508 square miles, which form the proposed Kopili Diyang and Gunjong reserves in the North Cachar hills, and these may possibly be thrown open for tea cultivation. Since the close of the year the Panidihingia forest, covering an area of 30 square miles, has been declared a reserved forest.

Boundaries.

175. The total length of artificial boundaries increased to 1,191 miles from 1,186 miles in the previous year; in Kámrúp and Darrang 17 miles of newly-demarcated boundary line were cleared, and in Goálpára 12 miles were reduced owing to re-arrangement of boundaries; 1,108 miles were cleared and repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,212, or Rs. 2-14-4 per mile, and the newly-demarcated boundary line of 17 miles in the Kámrúp and Darrang divisions was cleared at a cost of Rs. 109, or Rs. 6-6-7 per mile, as compared with Rs. 3-12-4 in the previous year. The increased cost was due to scarcity of labour.

Surveys.

176. The Imperial Forest Survey closed their work in Goálpára in June 1893, and submitted tracings of the areas surveyed in December 1893, but no maps had been received at the end of the year. The cost of surveying the Assam-Bhutan boundary amounted to Rs. 7,567, half of which was debited to provincial expenditure.

Working plans.

177. The preparation of the working plan of the Goálpára *sál* forests was taken in hand during the year. Certain modifications were made in the plan by the Inspector General of Forests on his visit to Assam in November 1893, which necessitated the partial rewriting of the report. Owing to the absence on sick leave of the officer in charge of the work, the working plan report was not finished till after the close of the year.

Communications and buildings.

178. The following statement shows the charges incurred on roads and buildings during the year:

Name of division.	Roads.			Buildings.		
	New work.	Repairs.	Total.	New work.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	.....	268	268	255	647	902
Sylhet	.....	.....	.....	128	263	391
Goálpára	.....	104	104	1,324	632	1,956
Kámrúp	.....	1,621	1,621	313	2,037	2,350
Darrang	.....	1,286	1,286	1,683	468	2,151
Nowgong	.....	.....	.....	220	377	597
Sibságar	.....	485	485	27	783	810
Lakhimpur	.....	127	127	73	1,188	1,261
Khási Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22
Gáro „	625	393	1,018	689	590	1,279
Total	625	4,284	4,909	4,712	7,007	11,719

Forest offences.

179. The number of cases taken into Court was 104 as compared with 128 of the previous year (fifteen months), showing a decrease of 24 cases. The number of cases disposed of was 101, against 130 in 1892-93. The precentage of convictions obtained was 75 as compared with 78 in the preceding year. The number of cases compounded, however, increased from 374 to 643. This increase occurred almost entirely in the Sylhet, Sibságar, and Gáro Hills divisions, and was the result of stricter supervision and of the disposal of petty cases under section 62 of the Regulation. In Sylhet, the total number of cases, including those taken into court as well as those compounded, rose from 138 to 223, affecting, however, the same number of persons, *viz.*, 319; the Sylhet Forest Officer explained this by the fact of his entering in his register, in certain cases, each delinquent as a separate case in some of the

cases which were compounded. Of the total number of cases compounded, 577 cases, or 90·01 per cent., related to the illicit removal of forest produce. There were two cases of injury by fire compounded. There were exceptional circumstances in these cases, and it was considered inexpedient to prosecute the offenders.

Fire protection.

180. The total area over which protection from fire was attempted was 738,120 acres, of which 38,016 acres were burnt. The Bijni reserve of the Goálpára division is much exposed to fire owing to its being co-terminous with the Bhutan frontier. An area of 22,456 acres of this reserve alone, consisting of Savannah irregularly mixed with soft wooded trees, was burnt. The percentage of area successfully protected was 94·85 as compared with 99 of the previous year. This result was chiefly owing to a less favourable season for prevention of fires. The cost of the work amounted to Rs. 10,991, or Rs. 10-0-9 per square mile, as compared with Rs. 15,315, or Rs. 13-12-2 per square mile in the previous year. The following statement gives the details of the fires that occurred in each district:

District.	Line-burning accident.		Crossing from outside.		Hunting and shooting.		Unknown.		Incendiary.		Total.			
	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Area attempted.	Percentage of success.
													Acres.	
Goálpára	2	35,900	..	....	..	....	1	7	..	....	3	35,907	434,382	91·7
Kámrúp	2	230	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	2	230	89,264	99·7
Darrang	..	....	..	....	1	946	..	..	..	....	1	946	32,702	97·1
Nowgong	..	....	1	100	..	....	..	..	2	5	3	105	91,932	99·9
Gáro Hills	1	21	8	233	2	210	4	361	..	....	15	825	85,255	99·03
Khasi „	..	....	..	....	..	....	1	3	..	....	1	3	4,585	99·9
Total	5	36,151	9	333	3	1,156	6	371	2	5	25	38,016	738,120	94·85

Grazing.

181. An area of 2,779 square miles of reserved forest remained absolutely closed to grazing, whilst 904 square miles were open to all animals other than camels, goats, and sheep. In the unclassed forests grazing dues were paid on account of 12,962 buffaloes and 2,188 cows and bullocks belonging to professional graziers. All raiyats are allowed unlimited grazing free of payment for their ploughing and domestic cattle. The grazing dues amounted to Rs. 7,284, realised chiefly from Nepalese herdsmen.

Natural reproduction.

182. Natural reproduction was very satisfactory throughout the province, except in certain parts of the Goálpára and Gáro Hills *sâl* forests, where the leaves were eaten up by insects (*Dasychira Thwaitesii*).

Charduar rubber plantation.

183. A further extension of this rubber plantation was stopped in accordance with orders received from the Government of India. Before receipt of the orders, however, 66 acres had been prepared for planting and 41 acres planted with 372 plants. The cost of this new work and of upkeep amounted to Rs. 7,674.

Sowing *jhum* land.

184. The sowing of *jhum* land was carried on on a small scale, but the conditions in Assam are very unfavourable for the work.

Yield of the year.

185. The total outturn of the year is exhibited in the following statement:

Class of forest.	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	No.
Reserved Forests—			
By Government agency	15,115	.....	3,289
„ purchasers	860,835	178,340	1,469,075
„ free grants	55,334	136,068	46,755
Total	931,284	314,408	1,519,119
Unclassed State Forests—			
By Government agency	169,805	.....	2,700
„ purchasers	2,333,700	452,206	1,684,548
„ free grants	538,762	1,922,500	1,880,719
Total	3,042,267	2,374,706	3,567,967
Total—			
By Government agency	184,920	.....	5,989
„ purchasers	3,194,535	630,546	3,153,623
„ free grants	594,096	2,058,568	1,927,474
Grand total	3,973,551	2,689,114	5,087,086
Grand total of 1892-93 (15 months)	3,117,734	2,894,820	7,367,230
Difference	+855,817	—205,706	—2,280,144

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Nearly six and three quarter millions of cubic feet of timber of all descriptions and fuel were removed from the forests during the year. The increase in outturn was mainly due to extension of the timber trade in general, and especially to an improvement in the trade in drift timber in Cachar and Sylhet.

Outturn of minor produce.

186. The value of minor produce removed from the forests was Rs. 64,147.

Free grants.

187. The amount of timber removed from Government forests under free grants is shown in the following statement:

Name of division.	1892-93 (12 months).	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Cachar Division	118,940	74,312	.....	44,628
Sylhet „	750,796	1,355,954	605,158	.....
Goálpára „	197,848	264,462	66,614	.....
Kámrúp „	79,910	90,710	10,800	.....
Darrang „	264,884	327,162	62,278	.....
Nowgong „	107,872	24,096	.....	83,776
Sibságar „	663,538	457,298	.....	206,240
Lakhimpur „	141,540	58,330	.....	83,210
Khási and Jaintia Hills Division	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gáro Hills Division	.....	340	340	.....
Total	2,325,328	2,652,664	745,190	417,854

The value of the produce granted free of payment is estimated to have been Rs. 84,276 as compared with Rs. 1,12,791 for the fifteen months of 1892-93.

Financial results.

188. The results of both the financial and the forest years compare favourably with those of the previous year. The revenue steadily increased notwithstanding difficulties caused by the want of adequate permanent establishment.

The following figures show the receipts and charges of the past two financial years:

	Receipts. Rs.	Charges. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.
1892-93	3,82,829	2,64,073	1,18,756
1893-94	4,88,497	2,68,223	2,20,274
Difference	+1,05,668	+4,150	+1,01,518

The revenue and expenditure of the last two forest years are given below. A column showing the actuals of twelve months from 1st July 1892 to 30th June 1893 has been added in order to make a just comparison with the receipts and charges for the year 1893-94:

	Receipts. Rs.	Charges. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.
1892-93 (Forest year, 15 months) ...	4,76,620	3,36,060	1,40,560
1892-93 („ 12 „) ...	4,20,930	2,76,948	1,43,982
1893-94 („ 12 „) ...	4,92,811	2,65,421	2,27,390
Difference...	+71,881	—11,527	+83,408

Compared with twelve months of 1892-93, the gross revenue of the past forest year increased by Rs. 71,881 and the surplus by Rs. 83,408. The surplus represents 46 per cent. of the gross revenue as compared with nearly 30 per cent. last year and 20 per cent. in 1891-92. The following statement shows the receipts under the different main revenue heads:

Budget heads.	1892-93. (15 months).	1892-93 (12 months).	1893-94 (12 months).	Difference between columns 2 and 3.
	1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	8,836	6,517	17,990	+ 11,473
II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	3,55,906	3,14,341	3,78,840	+ 64,499
III. Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce ...	6,120	5,570	14,731	+ 9,161
IV. Revenue from the forests not managed by Government	51,157	49,924	39,124	—10,800
V. Miscellaneous	54,601	44,578	42,126	— 2,452
Total	4,76,620	4,20,930	4,92,811	+ 71,881

The decrease under head IV was due to—(*a*) very little timber having been worked out of the Manipur forests; (*b*) disturbances in the Abor country; and (*c*) revenue from shared forests managed by Government having been credited to head II instead of to head IV in accordance with section 117 of the Forest Department Code. The falling off under head V resulted from the fact that in Sylhet fewer permits were sold in consequence of reduction of unclassed forest areas, especially in the Raghunandan hills, almost the whole of which it has been decided to give up for tea-cultivation. The expenditure of the year is exhibited in the following statement:

Budget heads.	1892-93. (15 months).	1892-93. (12 months).	1893-94. (12 months).	Increase.	Decrease.
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	10,741	9,847	5,080	.....	4,767
II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	18,119	14,621	22,002	7,381	.....
III. Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce ...	445	363	177	.....	186
IV. Revenue from forests not managed by Government ...	1,046	1,037	1,587	550	.....
V. Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government	.....	.....	4,862	4,862	.....
VI. Live and dead stock	15,945	13,201	12,989	.....	212
VII. Communications and buildings	16,730	13,808	17,185	3,377	.....
VIII. Demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests ...	83,658	68,755	42,302	.....	26,453
IX. Miscellaneous	4,605	3,615	2,914	.....	701
Total of A.—Conservancy and Works	1,51,289	1,25,247	1,09,098	16,170	32,319
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.					
I. Salaries	1,49,573	1,23,350	1,28,087	4,737	.....
II. Travelling allowance	27,100	21,821	20,565	.....	1,256
III. Contingencies	8,098	6,530	7,671	1,141	.....
Total of B.—Establishments	1,84,771	1,51,701	1,56,323	5,878	1,256
Grand total of Expenditure	3,36,060	2,76,948	2,65,421	22,048	33,575

The expenditure under "A—Conservancy and Works" shows a net decrease of Rs. 16,149, as compared with the expenditure during the previous twelve months owing to limited timber operations by Government agency and to cessation of survey and working plans work in the Goálpára division. The net increased outlay of Rs. 4,622 under "B—Establishments" was due to exchange compensation allowance paid to European Forest officers.

SECTION 4.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Lime-quarries.

189. Lime-quarries are a source of revenue only in the Khási and Jaintia Hills. The revenue derived from quarries under lease and those worked under the permit system amounted to Rs. 15,518, against Rs. 15,536 in 1892-93 and Rs. 17,820 in 1891-92.

Coal-mines and mineral oils.

190. The receipts from coal-mines and mineral oils during the year amounted to Rs. 37,009 as compared with Rs. 34,179 in 1892-93 and Rs. 31,110 in 1891-92. Of the increase of Rs. 2,830 during 1893-94, Rs. 2,000 represent the revenue of a new lease for a petroleum concession in the district of Lakhimpur granted to the Assam Oil Syndicate. The balance of Rs. 830 was due to a larger quantity of coal having been extracted from the mines than in the preceding year. By far the largest mining business in the province is carried on by the Assam Railways and Trading Company in the Lakhimpur district. Their operations for the ten years ending with the year 1893-94 are shown below.

Year.	Outturn. Tons.	Revenue. Rs.
1884-85	18,032	3,381
1885-86	45,823	8,487
1886-87	70,461	13,212
1887-88	90,414	16,952
1888-89	103,455	19,398
1889-90	119,709	22,445
1890-91	146,590	27,486
1891-92	162,212	29,158
1892-93	160,295	30,312
1893-94	164,686	31,133

SECTION 5.

MANUFACTURES.

SECTION 5. *Manufactures.*

Gardens opened and closed, extensions and relinquishments.

191. The only manufacture of importance in the province is that of tea. The total number of tea-gardens borne on the register at the close of 1893 was 794, against 807 at the close of 1892, showing a decrease of 13 gardens, as in the following statement:

District.	Number of gardens newly opened.	Number of gardens.				Increase or decrease.
		Closed or removed.	Amalgamated with other gardens.	Abandoned.	Total.	
Cachar ...	1	...	...	...	...	+ 1
Sylhet ...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Kámrúp ...	...	3	...	...	3	— 3
Darrang ...	2	...	...	...	...	+ 2
Nowgong ...	...	...	1	...	1	— 1
Sibságar ...	...	...	9	3	12	—12
Total ...	4	3	11	3	17	—13

Only four gardens were newly opened during the year, against the same number in the previous year, and 3 were closed, against 13 in 1892; 11 gardens were amalgamated with other gardens, against 12 in the previous year; and 3 were abandoned.

Number and area of gardens and area of lands held by tea-planters.

192. The following table shows the number of gardens in each district and the area of lands held for purposes of tea-plantation during the year under report, as compared with 1892:

District.	Number of tea-gardens.			Total area of tea grants, in acres.			Total area of all lands held by tea-planters in 1893, in acres.
	1892.	1893.	Increase or decrease.	1892.	1893.	Increase or decrease.	
Cachar ...	180	181	+ 1	280,312	282,595	+2,283	284,051
Sylhet ...	121	121	...	188,155	179,956	—8,199	186,863
Khási and Jaintia Hills	1	1	...	100	100	...	100
Goálpára ...	3	3	...	852	752	— 100	752
Kámrúp ...	31	28	— 3	20,691	16,814	—3,877	22,273
Darrang ...	85	87	+ 2	92,110	101,553	+9,443	104,432
Nowgong ...	56	55	— 1	59,215	57,344	—1,871	57,344
Sibságar ...	187	175	—12	227,250	229,588	+2,338	237,351
Lakhimpur ...	143	143	...	176,299	176,642	+ 343	176,642
Total ...	807	794	—13	1,044,984	1,045,344	+ 360	1,069,808

Area under mature and immature plants and total area of tea grants.

193. The following statement gives for the last fourteen years the areas under mature and immature plants and the total area of grants held by tea-planters:

Year.	Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area of tea grants.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1880 ...	120,512	33,145	566,277
1881 ...	133,293	25,134	706,649
1882 ...	156,707	22,144	783,362
1883 ...	161,707	27,746	923,664
1884 ...	158,158	31,694	913,476
1885 ...	159,876	37,634	921,891
1886 ...	170,138	33,855	934,134
1887 ...	177,900	33,179	950,171
1888 ...	188,329	28,347	955,499
1889 ...	196,689	30,560	1,000,665
1890 ...	200,658	30,380	994,497
1891 ...	208,407	33,416	996,746
1892 ...	213,525	33,667	1,044,984
1893 ...	218,692	35,434	1,045,344

The above figures show an increase during 1893 of 5,167 acres under mature plants, and of 1,767 acres under immature plants.

194. The statement given below shows the total area under cultivation in each district for the last two years :

Area under tea-cultivation in each district.

District.	Total area under mature and immature plants. 1892.	1893.	Increase or decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cachar	59,290	59,355	+ 65
Sylhet	47,874	50,574	+ 2,700
Khási and Jaintia Hills	30	30	.....
Goálpára	416	360	— 56
Kámrúp	4,822	4,746	— 76
Darrang	24,630	26,470	+ 1,840
Nowgong	12,002	12,545	+ 543
Sibságar	57,944	59,205	+ 1,261
Lakhimpur	40,184	42,168	+ 1,984
Total	247,192	255,453*	+ 8,261

There were increases in the districts of Sylhet, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, aggregating 8,261 acres, as compared with an increase of 5,369 acres in the previous year, due mainly to extensions of cultivation. The decrease in Goálpára is said to have been due to the difficulty of procuring labour.

195. The total outturn of tea during the year was 96,954,818lbs., against 84,221,133lbs. in 1892. In the following table the figures furnished by the Indian Tea Association and the figures of the trade returns, which represent the amount of tea exported from the province by steamers and boats, are compared with those reported by the Deputy Commissioners :

Total outturn of the province.

	1892. Brahmaputra Valley.	1892. Surma Valley.	1892. Total.	1893. Brahmaputra Valley.	1893. Surma Valley.	1893. Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Outturn according to Indian Tea Association	47,807,348	35,355,063	83,162,411	53,604,109	39,786,939	93,391,048
Outturn according to trade returns ...	45,647,671	34,273,646	79,921,317	51,159,415	34,388,928	85,548,343
Outturn according to Annual Tea Report ...	49,061,304	35,159,829	84,221,133	57,058,568	39,896,250	96,954,818

Outturn by districts.

196. The following statement shows the outturn of each district during the past two years :

District.	Rate of outturn per acre. 1892.	1893.	Total yield. 1892.	1893.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Cachar	310	355	16,506,444	19,265,556	+ 2,759,112	+16·72
Sylhet	463	522	18,649,385	20,626,694	+ 1,977,309	+10·60
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	200	200	4,000	4,000	.....	...
Goálpára	381	389	144,825	132,460	— 12,365	— 8·54
Kámrúp	168	206	769,384	934,832	+ 165,448	+21·50
Darrang	540	601	11,275,835	12,724,381	+ 1,448,546	+12·85
Nowgong	296	333	3,209,496	3,662,402	+ 452,906	+14·11
Sibságar	358	396	18,094,557	20,791,697	+ 2,697,140	+14·91
Lakhimpur	475	532	15,567,207	18,812,796	+ 3,245,589	+20·85
Total	394	443	84,221,133	96,954,818	+12,733,685	+15·12

The result is a total increase of 12,733,685lbs. over the figures of the previous year, all districts showing an increase, except Goálpára. The decrease in quantity in Goálpára is reported to be due to the manufacture in 1893-94 of better qualities of teas than in 1892-93.

197. The average yield per acre for the whole province was 443lbs. as reported by district officers, or 427lbs. as reported by the Indian Tea Association. According to the district returns the figures are as follows :

Yield per acre.

	1892.	1893.
	lbs.	lbs.
Surma Valley	376	425
Brahmaputra Valley	409	457
For the whole province	394	443

* Includes 1,327 acres, being the area of four gardens in the North Sylhet subdivision, which were not shown separately under mature and immature plants.

SECTION 6. *Trade.*

The outturn per acre, as furnished by the Indian Tea Association, is given below :

	1892.	1893.
	lbs.	lbs.
Surma Valley	441	424
Brahmaputra Valley	398	429
For the whole province	415	427

These figures (for 1893) are somewhat lower than those given in the district returns. It is only, however, in the Brahmaputra Valley that the difference is of any importance.

Tea-seed.

198. The following statistics relating to tea-seed for the past two years are reproduced from the trade returns :

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Surma Valley	173	...	668	1,542
Brahmaputra Valley	60	447	2,543	3,644
For the whole province	233	447	3,211	5,186

The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar reports that the seed crop was very good everywhere in the district. Prices per maund ruled from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. At the Lakhipur station 375 maunds of foreign tea-seed, imported from Manipur, were registered, and 11½ maunds are said to have come from the Lushai Hills. These amounts, however, are probably much below the actual quantity imported from these places. During the year 15 maunds of tea-seed were imported from Manipur into Kámrúp.

Prices.

199. No reliable information under the head of prices can be collected from the district reports. From some districts no statistics at all have been furnished. The figures supplied by the Secretary to the Indian Tea Association for 1893 are given below :

Assam Valley teas	Annas 8-0 per pound.
Surma „ „	„ 6-5 „ „

The figures for 1892 were—

Assam Valley teas	„ 9-9 „ „
Surma „ „	„ 8-1½ „ „

There was thus a considerable fall in the price during 1893, which is attributed by the Secretary to the Indian Tea Association to the bad weather which prevailed during a portion of the year, and which militated against the quality of the crop.

SECTION 6.

TRADE.

PART I.—FOREIGN TRADE.

Countries and tribes.

200. Trade was carried on with the following foreign countries during the year under report :

(1) Bhutan Proper.
(2) Towang.
(3) Dafla Hills.
(4) Abor, Mishmi, Khamti, Singpho, and Nága Hills.
(5) Manipur.
(6) Lushai Hills.
(7) Hill Tipperah.

No change was made during the year in the manner of registering the trade statistics or in the number and position of the registering stations.

Total foreign trade.

201. The following table gives the total foreign trade of Assam for the last three years :

Years.	Imports.			Exports.			Total.		
	Quantity.		Value	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.
	Mds.	No.	Rs.	Mds.	No.	Rs.	Mds.	No.	Rs.
1891-92	42,298	4,334,262	7,47,794	19,407	4,850	1,53,960	61,705	4,339,112	9,01,754
1892-93	42,777	5,969,023	7,92,189	28,580	10,878	2,54,192	71,357	5,979,901	10,46,381
1893-94	41,336	4,315,268	7,37,117	29,549	12,108	3,23,533	70,885	4,327,316	10,60,650

On the whole, the total value of the trade shows an increase, as compared with the previous two years. There was a falling off in the value of the imports, which is partly due to the fall in price of the timber imports from Hill Tipperah, and partly to the fact that, owing to the prevalence of cattle-disease in the Eastern Duárs, a smaller number of cattle was brought down for sale by the Bhutias.

The Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet reports that the Hill Tipperah authorities prohibited the export of rice to his district during the year.

Proportion of trade with each country.

202. The proportion which the value of the trade, with each country, bears to the total value, is shown in the table below :

Country.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Bhutan	26·4	12·4	14·4
Towang	4·2	3·6	5·3
Daffa Hills	1·1	1·5	3·8
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	10·5	4·9	8·6
Manipur	.....	9·9	6·4
Lushai Hills	2·7	5·0	8·2
Hill Tipperah	55·1	62·7	53·3
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0

More than half of our foreign trade was carried on with the Native State of Hill Tipperah. Bhutan came next in importance.

Main imports.

203. The main staples, which formed the bulk of the import trade, are shown in the statement below :

Names of articles imported.	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Horses, ponies, and mules	34,838	31,135	41,336
Cattle	35,788	19,885	12,972
Canes and rattans	31,342	11,678	13,107
Caoutchouc	82,619	44,418	85,947
Cotton, raw	56,105	84,180	86,770
Salt	4,921	2,053	4,210
Til or jinjili	8,514	11,241	19,151
Tea-seed	.....	780	19,325
Wax	15,693	8,329	13,111
Timber	1,99,044	2,08,485	1,26,880
Bamboos	1,62,642	2,35,998	1,84,162
Blankets	45,946	31,881	43,237

Horses, ponies, and mules.—These are imported from Bhutan, Towang, and Manipur. The number imported from Towang was much larger than in the previous two years.

Cattle.—Cattle generally come from Bhutan and Manipur. As already noticed, the number brought down by the Bhutias was much smaller in the year under report than in previous years.

Timber and bamboos.—These are chiefly imported from Hill Tipperah and the Lushai Hills. The falling off in the trade of these articles is reported to be owing to the scarcity which prevailed during the year 1893-94.

Cotton, raw.—Raw cotton comes chiefly from Hill Tipperah. The quantity imported during the year shows a falling off, whereas the value exhibits an increase.

Tea-seed.—A larger quantity of tea-seed was imported from Manipur, as compared with the figures for the previous year. The figures are, however, not very reliable.

Wax.—Wax is imported chiefly from Bhutan and the Abor, Mishmi, and other hill countries.

Main exports.

204. The chief exports from Assam are enumerated in the list below :

Names of articles exported.	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	4,282	6,523	13,080
„ piece-goods („)	13,009	39,368	40,334
Rice, husked	12,549	12,823	17,944
„ unhusked	5,978	8,754	4,857
Brass and copper	13,406	26,467	48,236
Iron	1,686	4,176	6,845
Mineral oils	1,290	7,979	6,198
Other oils	1,960	4,916	5,058
Opium	4,937	4,955	5,350
Fish, dry	3,126	6,191	18,459
Salt	11,662	18,938	26,115
Manufactured silk	29,890	15,848	28,676
Tobacco	5,350	6,648	6,938

SECTION 6. *Trade.*

Cotton yarn and piece-goods—Show a considerable increase as compared with the previous two years.

Brass and copper.—The figures show a continued increase. The exports to the Lushai Hills and Hill Tipperah are still growing.

Rice, husked.—The export trade in rice is chiefly confined to Towang and Bhutan.

Iron.—The export trade in iron shows an increase, owing chiefly to larger exports to the Lushai Hills and Hill Tipperah.

Opium.—The trade in this drug was carried on exclusively with the Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills. The trade does not appear to be very flourishing, owing probably, as noticed in last year's report, to the rise in the price of the drug.

Fish, dry—Shows an increase. The trade in this article was chiefly carried on with Hill Tipperah.

Manufactured silk—Shows an increase. A large quantity was exported to the Bhutan and Dafla Hills. There is nothing special to notice with regard to the other articles mentioned in the list.

PART II.—INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE.

Trade with Bengal blocks.

205. The following table gives, in order of importance, the names of the Bengal trade blocks with which the trade of Assam was carried on during the year under report, the figures against each denoting the percentage of the total traffic which it absorbed :

(1) Calcutta	76·26
(2) Dacca	13·16
(3) Northern Bengal	6·37
(4) Eastern „	3·29
(5) Behar	0·72
(6) Patna City	0·14
(7) Western Bengal...	0·06

There was no change in the relative position of any of these blocks, as compared with the places occupied by them in the previous year. Calcutta, as usual, easily occupied the first place. The trade with all the other blocks combined was less than a third of the trade carried on with that city alone.

Trade with Calcutta.

206. Calcutta is by far the most important of the Bengal blocks, so far as the trade with this province is concerned. In the year under review it absorbed over 76 per cent. of the total traffic of the province, against 75 per cent. in the preceding year. Steamers, as usual, practically monopolised the whole trade, 94 per cent. of the imports and 95 per cent. of the exports having been carried by them. The greater part of the trade of this port is carried on with the Brahmaputra Valley, which took 64 per cent. of the total imports and supplied 63 per cent. of the exports. The principal imports from Calcutta are enumerated below. The percentage which the quantity imported from this block bears to the total quantity of each commodity imported into the province has also been noted :

	Percentage.
Cotton twist and yarn—	
European...	98
Indian	87
Cotton piece-goods—	
European...	97
Indian	97
Gram and pulse	57
Gunny bags...	88
Manufactured leather	95
Liquors	99
Brass	83
Iron	98
Korosine oil	68
Opium	100
Paper and pasteboard	96
Ghi	87
Salt	84

From the above figures it will appear that the entire quantity of opium and almost the whole of the liquors, European cotton twist, and cotton piece-goods and iron, imported into the province came from Calcutta.

The list below gives the principal exports and the percentage which the quantity sent to Calcutta bears to the total quantity exported:

	Percentage.
Cotton (raw)	53
Jute (raw)	52
Stick lac	99
Brass, wrought	74
Linseed	96
Rape and mustard	74
Til or *jinjili* (sesamum)	78
Silk (raw)	99
Lime	55
Tea-seed	79
Tea	100
Rubber	100
Ivory	100

Thus, the whole of the tea, rubber, and ivory, and practically the whole of the silk and stick lac exported from Assam went to Calcutta. The bulk of the other articles also found its way to that port. The main staples which figured amongst the imports during the past year were, as usual, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, gram and pulse, rice (husked), brass and copper (wrought and unwrought), iron, kerosine oil, salt, sugar (refined and unrefined), tobacco, and potato; and those amongst the exports were tea, rice (unhusked), mustard, oranges, lime, timber, raw jute, raw cotton, and coal.

The increase in the imports of cotton piece-goods into the Brahmaputra Valley was considerable, and amounted to very nearly 22 per cent. There was a slight rise in the quantity imported into the Surma Valley, where a heavy decrease was recorded last year, but, owing to a fall in the price of the articles, the value of the goods imported showed a slight decrease. The figures for the two valleys, in respect of the articles here dealt with, were very nearly the same in 1893-94.

For several years previous to 1893-94, there was a gradual increase in the imports of husked rice and a falling off in the exports. The imports into the Valley rose from 5,288 maunds in 1891-92 to 27,181 maunds in 1892-93 and 276,541 maunds in 1893-94. As noted in the report for the previous year, the rice crop in Sylhet was a bad one in 1892-93. The same was again the case in 1893-94, when the early rice crops were destroyed in three of the subdivisions of the Sylhet district by excessively high and unusually early floods, and, although the water subsided rapidly, the season was too far advanced for growing fresh crops. In many places the people tried their best to obtain a second crop, but the results were not satisfactory. The increase in the import of rice into the Brahmaputra Valley may be attributed partly to the steady growth of tea-garden population, and partly to an increased demand to meet the requirements of the coolies employed on the construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

It will be noticed further that, coupled with an increased importation of husked rice, there was a falling off in the exports of rice in the husk. Taking exports and imports together, and assuming that a maund of rice in the husk is equal to five-eighths of a maund of husked rice, the Assam Valley in 1893-94 grew 311,270 maunds of rice less than were required for local consumption, while the surplus rice available for export from the Surma Valley was only 4,319 maunds. It is true that in the Surma Valley the season was an abnormal one, and that in ordinary years that portion of the province produces a large surplus supply of rice; but even in ordinary years the results in the Brahmaputra Valley are somewhat surprising for a tract the population of which is almost wholly agricultural. In 1891-92 over a hundred thousand maunds of rice were imported, and in 1892-93 the figure rose to over two hundred and eighty thousand maunds. The explanation seems to be partly that 10 per cent. of the population are engaged in the cultivation of tea,* and partly that the ordinary agricultural population find mustard a more profitable crop to cultivate for sale than paddy, and so in many cases confine their cultivation of the latter crop to the amount which they calculate will be required for consumption during the year by themselves and their families, with a small surplus to cover unforeseen contingencies.

* These alone would require for their sustenance at least a million maunds of rice more than the total quantity imported.

Tea is the most important article of export. The trade in it is still growing, and the quantity exported from the province in 1893-94 has never been exceeded. Except in Goálpára, where the total outturn is extremely small, there was an increase in the outturn of tea in every tea district of the province, which is said to be due to—

(1) Better cultivation.
(2) Better draining on the older gardens.
(3) More careful selection of soil on the newer extensions.
(4) Better weather.
(5) Absence in general of blight or red spider.
(6) Increase in the area under tea.
(7) Coming into full yield of the area planted out in previous years.

The value fell owing to a very considerable fall in the price, due partly to an increase in the total crop and partly to a falling off in the quality owing to unfavourable weather.

SECTION 6. *Trade.*

The following table gives in maunds the quantity exported from each valley since 1880-81 :

	From Brahmaputra Valley. Mds.	From Surma Valley. Mds.
1880-81	303,609	167,836
1881-82	288,754	183,886
1882-83	384,478	209,653
1883-84	337,717	196,954
1884-85	365,443	189,171
1885-86	428,021	176,748
1886-87	353,473	293,542
1887-88	461,499	313,123
1888-89	521,275	318,653
1889-90	545,378	369,019
1890-91	544,364	383,261
1891-92	576,130	442,577
1892-93	538,947	374,731
1893-94	625,214	428,311

Owing to a considerable fall in the price of mustard seed, the total exports showed a falling off in value, although a considerably larger quantity was exported. Coal is exported from the Brahmaputra Valley and imported into the Surma Valley. There was an increase in imports and a decrease in exports, both in value and quantity.

Trade of the Brahmaputra Valley.

207. The following statements show separately the value of imports and exports carried by boat and steamer *viâ* the Brahmaputra during the past two years. Specie, which amounted to Rs. 13,35,566 and Rs. 21,55,056 in 1892-93 and 1893-94, respectively, has been omitted, as usual, from the figures of both years :

Imports.

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
By steamer	1,44,23,663	1,65,75,685	21,52,022	.....
„ boat	23,72,616	22,28,370	.....	1,44,246
Total	1,67,96,279	1,88,04,055	20,07,776	Net increase.

Exports.

By steamer	3,05,34,451	2,85,65,259	.....	19,69,192
„ boat	70,51,958	64,61,097	.....	5,90,861
Total	3,75,86,409	3,50,26,356	.....	25,60,053

Steamer *versus* boat.

208. The imports by steamer considerably increased and those by boat slightly fell off, the net result being an increase of over 11 per cent. in the total imports into the Brahmaputra Valley. Exports, both by boat and by steamer, fell off considerably, the total value of the export trade having been 7 per cent. less than that of 1892-93, when a rise of 19 per cent. was recorded. The figures are still considerably higher than those for 1891-92. The relative figures of the boat and steamer traffic (excluding specie) for the past fourteen years are given in the table below :

	Steamer. Rs.	Boat. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1882-83	2,63,23,895	44,12,969	3,07,36,864
1883-84	2,87,04,323	46,11,837	3,33,16,160
1884-85	3,15,98,909	45,69,995	3,61,68,904
1885-86	3,58,53,666	51,38,372	4,09,92,038
1886-87	2,63,47,151	51,77,513	3,15,24,664
1887-88	3,31,75,777	58,77,170	3,90,52,947
1888-89	3,48,57,364	64,90,218	4,13,47,582
1889-90	3,72,11,510	74,42,132	4,46,53,642
1890-91	3,53,01,704	67,19,802	4,20,21,506
1891-92	3,72,02,933	1,04,06,846	4,76,09,779
1892-93	4,49,58,114	94,24,574	5,43,82,688
1893-94	4,51,40,944	86,89,467	5,38,30,411

The following table shows the proportion in which steamers and country boats have divided the trade *viâ* the Brahmaputra during the last nine years. Up to 1891-92, although the precise proportions varied from year to year, the fluctuations of the traffic by these two means of conveyance

always varied in the same direction. During the last two years, however, steamers have benefited not only by a gradual increase in the local trade done, but also by a reduction in the quality of goods carried by boat :

	Percentage of the whole trade carried by	
	Steamer.	Boat.
1885-86	87·46	12·54
1886-87	83·58	16·42
1887-88	84·93	15·07
1888-89	84·30	15·70
1889-90	83·33	16·67
1890-91	84·01	15·99
1891-92	78·15	21·85
1892-93	82·63	17·37
1893-94	83·85	16·15

Details of imports.

209. The following statement shows the principal articles imported into the Brahmaputra Valley during the past two years by boat and steamer :

Name of article.	Denomination.	Boat traffic.		Steamer traffic.		Total.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Cotton twist and yarn	Maunds.	146	125	14,352	20,762	14,498	20,887
„ piece-goods (European) ...	„	121	88	54,389	66,531	54,510	66,619
Rice not in the husk	„	45,708	39,295	367,821	384,597	413,329	423,892
Gram and pulse	„	12,347	15,132	247,012	231,135	259,359	246,267
Gunny bags and cloths.	„	2,557	2,403	9,267	10,665	11,824	13,068
Manufactured leather	„	.....	.....	486	396	486	396
Liquors	„	.....	.....	11,007	10,823	11,007	10,823
Brass and copper	„	976	818	10,824	11,523	11,800	12,341
Iron	„	9,776	7,795	142,670	136,352	152,446	144,147
Other metals	„	2,651	2,195	62,939	71,006	65,590	73,201
Kerosine oil	„	41,255	28,979	51,374	78,728	92,629	107,707
Castor oil	„	58	10	2,978	3,779	3,036	3,789
Oils other than castor, kerosine, and cocoa-nut oil	„	38,004	40,006	14,527	16,661	52,531	56,667
Opium	„	.....	.....	1,350	1,275	1,350	1,275
Ghi	„	172	174	10,915	14,961	11,087	15,135
Dried fruits and nuts	„	11,630	12,980	578	894	12,208	13,874
Other provisions	„	8,157	17,441	100,960	122,620	109,117	140,061
Salt	„	78,602	61,585	266,703	257,436	345,305	319,021
Areca-nuts	„	2,880	2,352	2,412	4,566	5,292	6,918
Stone and lime	„	15,383	14,928	12,119	6,218	27,502	21,146
Sugar (refined)	„	6,504	5,164	23,842	29,164	30,346	34,328
„ (unrefined)	„	65,141	48,182	7,950	10,638	73,091	58,820
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	„	31,709	29,334	17,294	21,089	49,003	50,423

There was an increase in the imports of most of the articles in the above list. Cotton, twist and yarn, European cotton piece-goods, gunny bags, metals other than brass, copper and iron, kerosine oil, *ghi*, and areca-nuts are the commodities in which the increase was most striking. The increase in the import of gunny-bags may be accounted for by the increase in the imports of rice. The increase under "Other metals" was possibly due to corrugated iron sheets having been classed under this head. The use of this article for roofing is gaining ground yearly, and its advantages over the destructible and highly inflammable thatching-grass are so patent, that it is now frequently used not only for the roofs of shops in stations, but also by petty traders in villages, and in fact by all who can afford to pay for it. There was, moreover, an unusual demand for it on account of buildings put up in connection with the Assam-Bengal Railway. Increased importation

SECTION 6. *Trade.*

of *ghi* and areca nuts was probably due to the growth of the foreign population. The indigenous inhabitants rarely buy these articles; they grow their own areca-nuts, and those who use *ghi* prepare their own, and do not buy it from the shops. The decrease in the import of salt was due to the rise in price of this article and the decrease under sugar (unrefined) may be attributed to a rise in price, due to the sugarcane crop in the Northern and Eastern Bengal blocks, which are the chief sources of supply, having been greatly damaged by floods.

Details of exports.

210. The statement below compares the quantities of the principal articles exported from the Brahmaputra Valley by boat and steamer during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94:

Name of article.	Denomination.	Boat traffic.		Steamer traffic.		Total.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Coal and coke	Maunds.	.....	.....	2,056,749	1,768,344	2,056,749	1,768,344
Cotton, raw	„	28,931	36,959	25,033	19,147	53,964	56,106
Rice in the husk	„	208,058	178,261	109	51	208,167	178,312
Raw hides of cattle	„	6,895	4,203	837	779	7,732	4,982
Raw jute	„	118,420	165,014	95,346	159,897	213,766	324,911
Lac	„	4,308	1,565	11,068	4,452	15,376	6,017
Rape and mustard	„	486,683	479,657	642,313	756,261	1,128,996	1,235,918
Til (sesamum)	„	27,351	15,774	12,485	20,933	39,836	36,707
Raw silk	„	19	27	1,554	1,315	1,573	1,342
Tea	„	53	223	538,894	624,991	538,947	625,214
Canes and rattans	„	10,902	15,206	198	207	11,100	15,413
Rubber	„	.....	.....	3,993	3,734	3,993	3,734
Ivory	„	.....	.....	51	50	51	50
Tea-seed	„	.....	.....	3,659	3,175	3,659	3,175
Wax	„	2	.....	406	411	408	411
Timber	„	778,664	666,594	2,914	30,580	781,578	697,174

Out of the sixteen articles enumerated above, only six show an increase and the rest a decline. Cotton, like mustard seed and timber, is exported almost entirely from the Northern Assam block, by which route most of the cotton produced in the Gáro and North Cachar Hills finds its way to a market. There was a marked decrease in value, owing chiefly to a fall in price. The falling off in quantity was slight, and was confined to the Surma Valley block. There was a small increase in the quantity exported from the Brahmaputra Valley. The prices for jute continued to be as high as in the previous year. This and a good outturn in the Goálpára district, in the low lands of the Gáro Hills adjoining Goálpára, and also in the Surma Valley resulted in a considerably increased exportation of jute from the province during the year under review. Timber is exported almost entirely from the Brahmaputra Valley, the Surma Valley figures producing but very little effect on the figures showing the total trade in this article. Notwithstanding a comparatively higher price having ruled for timber in 1893-94, the exports fell off owing, it is said, to the scarcity in Bengal which prejudicially affected the trade.

Trade of the Surma Valley.

211. The statements below illustrate separately the value of imports and exports carried by boat and steamer *viâ* the Megna during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94. The value of specie, which was *nil* during 1893-94, against Rs. 36,04,350 in the previous year, has not been taken into account:

Imports.

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
By steamer	70,59,375	75,94,411	5,35,036	.....
„ boat	75,63,103	70,88,805	....	4,74,298
Total	1,46,22,478	1,46,83,216	60,738	Net increase

Exports.

By steamer	1,77,05,957	1,60,04,766	.....	17,01,191
„ boat	76,84,596	63,54,013	.....	13,30,583
Total	2,53,90,553	2,23,58,779	Net decrease ...	30,31,774

212. The relative values of the boat and steamer traffic of the Surma for the last eleven years, as well as the percentage of the total trade carried by each, are given in the table below :

Steamer *versus* boat.

	Steamer.	Percentage.	Boat.	Percentage.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1883-84	1,46,07,193	54·50	1,21,94,320	45·50	2,68,01,513
1884-85	1,79,92,795	56·89	1,36,37,657	43·11	3,16,30,452
1885-86	1,69,19,394	57·60	1,24,56,048	42·40	2,93,75,442
1886-87	1,93,57,942	61·58	1,20,74,032	38·42	3,14,31,974
1887-88	1,98,44,420	55·42	1,59,64,467	44·58	3,58,08,887
1888-89	1,85,17,466	60·05	1,23,16,161	39·95	3,08,33,627
1889-90	2,10,41,601	64·73	1,14,63,169	35·27	3,25,04,770
1890-91	2,15,11,472	64·34	1,19,25,035	35·66	3,34,36,507
1891-92	2,26,10,475	63·36	1,30,75,717	36·64	3,56,86,192
1892-93	2,47,65,332	61·89	1,52,47,699	38·11	4,00,13,031
1893-94	2,35,99,177	63·70	1,34,42,818	36·29	3,69,91,995

It would seem that the ground gained by country boats last year in the competition with steamers in the inter-provincial carrying trade was only temporary, and that the general tendency is for steamers to increase their traffic at the expense of country boats.

213. The subjoined statement compares the principal imports into the Surma Valley by boat and steamer for the past two years :

Details of imports.

Name of article.	Denomination.	Boat traffic.		Steamer traffic.		Total.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Coal and coke	Mds.	27,375	183,415	175,403	113,991	202,778	197,406
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	„	1,189	2,769	74,606	62,759	65,795	65,528
Wheat	„	3,922	7,039	3,060	3,532	6,982	10,571
Rice not in the husk	„	18,337	82,007	8,844	194,534	27,181	276,541
Gram and pulse	„	114,337	119,668	30,102	47,244	144,439	166,907
Liquors	„	.....	8	5,222	7,540	5,222	7,548
Brass and copper	„	925	797	3,013	2,523	3,938	3,320
Iron	„	2,558	3,293	60,020	52,085	62,578	55,378
Other metals	„	644	912	44,387	33,877	45,031	34,789
Kerosine oil	„	87,686	52,693	42,515	35,667	130,201	88,360
Oils other than castor, cocoanut, and kerosine	„	23,266	21,559	14,847	3,031	38,113	34,590
Opium	„	.....	.....	45	60	45	60
Dried fruits and nuts	„	24,284	17,368	91	158	24,375	17,526
Provisions other than *ghi* and dried fruits and nuts	„	43,796	42,062	12,851	16,532	56,647	58,594
Salt	„	251,938	204,764	30,886	38,529	282,824	243,293
Areca-nuts	„	30,433	44,437	29	2,640	30,462	47,007
Sugar (refined)	„	33,109	26,041	1,649	1,540	34,758	27,581
„ (unrefined)	„	180,816	154,498	6,171	5,203	186,987	159,701
Tobacco (unmanufactured) ...	„	81,350	80,832	230	576	81,580	81,408

The commodities that show an increase are wheat, rice not in the husk, gram and pulse, opium, liquors, and areca-nuts ; all other articles show a decline, which is marked only in the case of kerosine oil, sugar (refined and unrefined), and metals other than brass, copper and iron.

SECTION 6. *Trade.*

Details of exports.

214. Details as to the main articles of export from the Surma Valley during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 are given in the following statement :

Name of article.	Denomination.	Boat traffic.		Steamer traffic.		Total.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Rice in the husk	Mds.	1,831,424	908,406	.....	.....	1,831,424	908,406
Rice not in the husk	„	58,113	3,197	1,710	63	59,823	3,260
Raw hides of cattle	„	16,622	19,325	311	220	16,933	19,545
Linseed	„	20,630	13,829	13,643	613	34,273	14,442
Ghi	„	800	671	40	34	840	705
Provisions other than *ghi* and dried fruits and nuts	„	141,094	308,106	437	1,854	141,531	309,960
Tea	„	.....	.....	374,731	428,311	374,731	428,311
Lime	„	1,314,161	1,276,823	.....	3	1,314,161	1,276,826
Rubber	„	.....	.....	13	140	13	140
Oranges	„	25,033	102,760	226	11	25,259	102,771
Potatoes	„	6,296	9,902	.....	36	6,296	9,938
Ivory	„	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....
Dried fish	„	24,967	44,992	.....	.....	24,967	44,992
Tea-seed	„	.....	.....	625	1,834	625	1,834
Timber	„	2,570	6,546	8	762	2,578	7,308
Bamboo	„	439,880	452,302	.....	.....	439,880	452,302

Ten out of the sixteen articles mentioned above indicate an increase, which is striking under the heads provisions other than *ghi* and dried fruits and nuts, dried fish, tea-seed, bamboos, tea, oranges, potatoes, and timber.

Road traffic.

215. No change was made in the arrangements for registering the road traffic between Assam and Bengal. The statistics are collected at Baida and Sidli in the district of Goálpára by the police, who receive no extra remuneration for the work. The figures are not very reliable, but they are given below for what they are worth :

1.—*Sidli.*

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	34,740	63,470	28,730	...
Exports	1,080	...	...	1,080
Total	25,820	63,470	27,650	Net increase

2.—*Baida.*

Imports	3,28,193	5,92,041	2,63,848	...
Exports	70,927	27,801	...	43,126
Total	3,99,120	6,19,848	2,20,722	Net increase

216. The two statements below show, in a comprehensive form, the more important features of the trade of the year :

Total trade and synopsis of imports and exports for the province.

Synopsis of Imports.

Name of block in order of value of the total import trade of the province.	Total value of imports.		Brahmaputra Valley.			Surma Valley.	
	Into the Brahmaputra Valley.	Into the Surma Valley.	Main imports into the Brahmaputra Valley from the block.	Percentage which this forms of the total imports from the block into the Brahmaputra Valley.	Percentage which this forms of the total imports of the commodity into the Brahmaputra Valley.	Main imports into the Surma Valley from the block.	Percentage which this forms of the total imports from the block into the Surma Valley.	Percentage which this forms of the total imports of the commodity into the Surma Valley.
	Rs.	Rs.						
Calcutta ..	1,50,91,782	84,42,030	Cotton piece-goods (European).	29·78	99·02	Cotton piece-goods (European).	50·58	95·66
Dacca block ..	2,63,011	47,23,995	Dried fruits and nuts ..	18·48	19·46	Tobacco (unmanufactured).	9·58	72·54
Northern Bengal ..	22,75,719	2,14,556	Oil other than kerosine, castor, and cocoanut.	19·52	68·17	Ditto ..	66·27	22·91
Eastern ,, ..	7,88,764	8,72,632	Rice not in the husk ..	39·03	22·34	Sugar (refined) ..	22·27	61·94
Behar block ..	3,61,961	2,93,400	Ditto ..	56·35	14·81	Chillies	28·86	15·12
Patna City ..	1,609	1,19,676	Tobacco (manufactured) other than cigars.	44·14	1·29	Provisions other than *ghi* and dried fruits and nuts.	47·43	10·19
Western Bengal ..	21,107	16,960	*Ghi*	68·81	2·72	Rice not in the husk ..	80·16	1·51
Chota Nagpur ..	12	....	Oils other than kerosine, castor, and cocoanut.	100·00	·001			

Synopsis of Exports.

Name of block in order of value of the total export trade of the province.	Total value of exports.		Brahmaputra Valley.			Surma Valley.	
	From the Brahmaputra Valley.	From the Surma Valley.	Main exports from the Brahmaputra Valley to the block.	Percentage which this forms of the total exports of the block from the Brahmaputra Valley.	Percentage which this forms of the total exports of the commodity from the Brahmaputra Valley.	Main exports from the Surma Valley to the block.	Percentage which this forms of the total exports to the block from the Surma Valley.	Percentage which this forms of the total exports of the commodity from the Surma Valley.
	Rs.	Rs.						
Calcutta	2,38,38,766	1,69,02,194	Tea	80·21	99·89	Tea	98·59	99·99
Dacca block ..	20,16,098	49,62,943	Coal and Coke ..	6·63	12·10	Rice in the husk ..	38·30	93·01
Northern Bengal ..	31,34,362	1,54,948	Rape and mustard ...	30·81	22·32	Provisions other than *ghi* and dried fruits and nuts.	49·10	8·18
Eastern ,, ..	10,32,692	2,87,492	Coal and coke ..	59·39	55·49	Rice in the husk ..	45·03	6·38
Western ,, ..	56	14,116	Timber ..	100·00	·005	Stone and lime ..	96·63	2·20
Behar block ..	4,382	1,876	Rape and mustard ..	41·12	·04	Rice in the husk ..	53·93	·04
Patna City ..	....	5,210	.....	..	..	Spices other than areca-nuts, pepper, ginger, chillies, and cardamoms.	80·99	7·98

SECTION 7.

PART I.—PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTION 7.

Public Works.

Expenditure under detailed budget heads.

217. The expenditure of the year, as compared with the budget grant, was as follows :

Items.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
I. IMPERIAL.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Military Works.					
Original Works	10,200	12,500	12,918	.....	418
Repairs	43,800	51,900	52,163	.....	262
Establishment	12,500	14,900	14,148	752	.....
Tools and Plant	800	1,000	922	78	.....
Barrack Department	2,700	2,700	1,073	1,627	.....
Total Imperial Military Works	70,000	83,000	81,223	2,457	680
(b) Civil Works.					
Original Works	4,98,300	8,10,400	8,40,387	.....	29,987
Repairs	30,100	57,000	54,196	2,804	.....
Establishment	1,16,800	1,85,800	1,84,371	1,429	.....
Tools and Plant	7,500	12,100	12,024	76	.....
Suspense	...	...	1,261	1,261	.....
Total Imperial Civil Works	6,52,700	10,65,300	10,89,717	5,570	29,987
Grand total Imperial	7,22,700	11,48,300	11,70,940	8,027	30,667
II. PROVINCIAL.					
(a) Civil Works.					
Original Works—					
Civil Buildings	52,900	1,17,500	1,11,279	6,221	.....
Communications	7,17,400	6,29,500	6,03,053	26,447	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	47,600	18,200	17,664	536	.....
Total	8,17,900	7,65,200	7,31,996	33,204	.....
Repairs—					
Civil Buildings	70,000	71,100	69,748	1,352	.....
Communications	3,33,000	4,03,800	4,06,784	.....	2,984
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,000	4,000	4,128	.....	128
Total	4,04,000	4,78,900	4,80,660	1,352	3,112
Establishment	3,91,100	3,26,800	2,96,353	30,447	.....
Tools and Plant	20,000	45,000	41,613	3,387	.....
Suspense	10,000	5,100	4,312	788	.....
Total	4,21,100	3,76,900	3,42,278	34,622	.....
Reserve to agree with the budget grant	56,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Provincial Works	16,93,000	16,21,000	15,54,934	69,178	3,112

Items.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II. PROVINCIAL—*contd.*					
(*b*) *Jorhát State Railway, Capital.*					
Preliminary Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land	.....	1,330	1,322	8	.....
Formation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgework	.....	6,670	6,830	.....	160
Fencing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ballast and Permanent-way	.....	3,000	3,060	.....	60
Stations and Buildings	4,000	4,000	3,673	327	.....
Plant	8,000	8,000	9,336	.....	1,336
Ferries, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rolling-stock	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
General Charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense Accounts	.....	*—2,000*	*—3,370*	1,370	.....
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	.....	.....	8	8	.....
Total	13,000	22,000	21,843	1,713	1,556
(*c*) *Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Capital.*					
Preliminary Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Formation...	.....	4,890	2,647	2,243	.....
Ballast and Permanent-way	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stations and Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rolling-stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense Accounts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	.....	1,890	1,952	62	.....
Total	.....	3,000	695	2,305	.....
(*d*) *Jorhát State Railway, Revenue.*					
Maintenance of Way and Works, &c.	15,700	10,700	10,897	.....	197
Locomotive Expenses	14,000	15,348	15,319	29	.....
Carriage and Wagon Expenses	6,600	7,600	7,264	336	.....
Traffic Expenses	15,800	14,500	14,361	132	.....
General Charges	8,230	8,500	8,444	56	.....
Steamboat Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special and Miscellaneous Expenses	670	900	680	220	.....
Suspense	.....	*—548*	387	.....	161
Total	61,000	57,000	56,578	780	358

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Items.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
II. PROVINCIAL—*concld.*					
(e) *Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Revenue.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of Way and Works, &c.	3,200	3,392	3,419	.....	27
Locomotive Expenses	6,100	6,180	6,184	.....	4
Carriage and Wagon Expenses	2,000	2,000	2,286	.....	286
Traffic Expenses	5,700	5,700	4,615	1,085	.....
General Charges	2,900	2,728	2,269	459	.....
Steamboat Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special and Miscellaneous Expenses	200	200	176	24	.....
Suspense	900	800	797	3	.....
Total	21,000	21,000	19,746	1,571	317
(f) *Subsidised Railways*	1,01,000	1,01,000	1,00,423	577	.....
Grand total Provincial	18,89,000	18,25,000	17,54,219	76,124	5,343
LOCAL.					
Original Works—					
Civil Buildings	.....	2,100	2,674	.....	574
Communications	4,70,131	4,10,200	3,42,974	67,226	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	46,704	51,800	42,611	9,189	.....
Total	5,16,835	4,64,100	3,88,259	76,415	574
Repairs—					
Civil Buildings	1,500	1,600	1,688	.....	88
Communications	2,24,393	2,45,900	2,44,720	1,180	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	18,058	18,700	16,020	2,680	.....
Total	2,43,951	2,66,200	2,62,428	3,860	88
Establishment	63,214	62,700	55,515	7,185	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	63,214	62,700	55,515	7,185	.....
Grand total Local	8,24,000	7,93,000	7,06,202	87,460	662
Grand total Expenditure, Imperial, Provincial, and Local...	34,35,700	37,66,300	36,31,361	1,71,611	36,672

218. The following abstract shows the gross expenditure, amounting to Rs. 36,31,361, during the year :

Abstract of the expenditure of the year.

	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.		
Military Works	81,223	
Civil Works	10,89,717	
Total		11,70,940
PROVINCIAL.		
Civil Works	15,54,934	
Jorhát State Railway, Capital	21,843	
Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Capital	695	
Jorhát State Railway, Revenue	56,578	
Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Revenue	19,746	
Subsidised Railways	1,00,423	
Total		17,54,219
Local		7,06,202
Grand total		36,31,361

219. The following table shows in detail the establishment charges for the year under report, and the expenditure by divisions on Imperial, Provincial, and Local works supervised by this establishment :

Distribution of outlay on works and establishment charges.

Divisions.	Cost of establishment.	Expenditure on works and repairs, excluding cost of establishment, suspense, and tools and plant.				Percentage of establishment to outlay.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction and Accounts	1,28,956[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cachar	29,402	11,636	99,176	75,873	1,86,685	15·64
Sylhet	39,630	3,163	69,298	2,21,182	2,93,643	13·49
Lower Assam	53,497[a]	7,981	1,81,686	1,18,459	3,08,126	17·36
Central „	44,083	1,628	2,58,874	86,658	3,47,160	12·69
Sibságar	35,481	1,597	68,905	84,218	1,54,720	22·93
Lakhimpur	31,126	13,810	1,19,911	64,297	1,98,018	15·72
Khási and Jaintia Hills	40,697[a]	8,451	2,37,188	.....	2,45,639	16·56
Nága Hills	38,850[a]	22,776	77,284	.....	1,00,060	38·82
Gáro „	9,803[a]	56	24,966	.....	25,022	39·17
Jorhát State Railway	.....	.....	25,213	.....	25,213	.....
Cherra-Companyganj State Railway ...	.....	.....	695	.....	695	.....
Civil Officers	.....	53	11,419	.....	11,472	.....
Examiner's Office	.....	.....	525	.....	525	.....
No. I Division, Nichuguard-Manipur Road Circle	35,700	4,50,914	.....	.....	4,50,914	7·91
No. II, ditto ditto ditto ...	46,489	4,38,576	745	.....	4,39,321	10·58
Lushai Hills	16,768	.....	62,679	.....	62,679	26·75
Total	5,50,482[a]	9,60,641	12,38,564	6,50,687	28,49,892	19·31

A brief account of the several important operations of the year is given under the respective budget heads.

[a] Exclusive of the percentages debited to other provinces and departments.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

IMPERIAL MILITARY.

ORIGINAL WORKS—MAJOR WORKS.

CACHAR.

Imperial Military Works.

220. Further expenditure to the extent of Rs. 913 was incurred during the year on the improvements to cantonment drainage, Silchar, for work carried out in 1892-93. The work was completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,946, against an estimate of Rs. 7,770.

REPAIRS.

All the military buildings and roads in the province were kept in a thorough state of repair during the year.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

The operations of the year under this head were of a minor character, and comprised mainly the supply and repairs of furniture in the military buildings in Cachar, Lakhimpur, Khási and Jaintia Hills, and Manipur.

IMPERIAL—CIVIL.

ORIGINAL WORKS—MAJOR WORKS.

NICHUGUARD-MANIPUR ROAD CIRCLE.

Imperial Civil Works.

221. *Section Nichuguard to Kohima, 40 miles.*—This section was opened in April 1893, but was closed until October by heavy landslips, which cost Rs. 50,000 to remove. Metalling remained to be done, and the girders of two 50-foot span iron bridges to be erected. The total expenditure to the end of 1893-94 was Rs. 10,05,194.

Section Kohima-Mao Thana, 22 miles.—Bridging one-eighth and heavy work in ravines remained to be done. The total expenditure up to the end of 1893-94 was Rs. 2,42,004. The estimate for the road from Nichuguard to Mao Thana was Rs. 10,10,413. It was therefore exceeded by Rs 2,36,785 by the end of March 1894.

Section Mao Thana-Manipur, 70 miles.—Military labour was employed on this section until the end of February 1894, and a European contractor was also at work. By the end of March, 50 out of 70 miles of earthwork had been opened, and good progress made on bridging and drains, &c. The total expenditure on this section up to the end of March 1894 was Rs. 5,52,664, of which Rs. 4,10,909 were spent during the year 1893-94. The revised estimate for the whole project amounts to Rs. 32,39,871, against Rs. 22,21,010 of the original one.

LOWER ASSAM DIVISION.

The post office at Gauháti was extended and re-roofed with corrugated iron at a total cost of Rs. 5,952.

ORIGINAL WORKS—MINOR WORKS.

SYLHET.

A combined post and telegraph office was constructed at Fenchuganj at a total cost of Rs. 1,680. The building, with necessary out-houses, was constructed with a corrugated iron-roof carried on uprights of old rails with *ekra* walls, and quarters for the postmaster were provided in it.

CENTRAL ASSAM.

A combined post and telegraph office at Mangaldai, which had been commenced in the previous year, was completed. It was given a plinth area of $41\frac{1}{2}' \times 18\frac{1}{2}'$, and a corrugated-iron roof with *ekra* walls and cement floor.

REPAIRS.

All telegraph, postal, and meteorological buildings, and also the roads in the province, were thoroughly maintained during the year.

PROVINCIAL—CIVIL WORKS.

ORIGINAL WORKS—CIVIL BUILDINGS—MAJOR WORKS.

CACHAR.

Provincial Services.

222. The improvements to the Government school, Silchar, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 13,442. A court-house for the Sub-Deputy Collector and civil nazir at Hailákándi was constructed at a total cost of Rs. 7,155.

NÁGA HILLS.

The jail building at Kohima was completed at a total cost of Rs. 16,382.

LAKHIMPUR.

The reconstruction of the vernacular school at Dibrugarh was completed by the erection of a brick building with corrugated-iron roof at a total cost of Rs. 5,309.

A building for Pleaders at Dibrugarh was constructed during the year under review. Two thousand rupees was contributed by the McWilliam Committee. The area is 54′ × 64′, and the total cost of the building was Rs. 5,939.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS DIVISION.

Additions and alterations were made to Government House, Shillong. The additions consisted of a wing of three bed-rooms. Some of the existing rooms were also enlarged. The total cost was Rs. 13,989.

The Secretariat Press building, Shillong, could neither accommodate the staff nor the plant; and as arrears of work resulted, an enlargement of the building was decided on. The work was not, however, completed by the close of the year, up to which time Rs. 30,039 were expended. The estimate amounted to Rs. 44,283.

SIBSÁGAR.

The following works were completed during the year 1893-94 :—(1) Police magazine, Sibságar; (2) additions and alterations to the kutcherry at Jorhát; and (3) converting the military hospital at Golághát, into a circuit-house. The construction of Vakils' quarters at Sibságar at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,466 was in progress at the end of the year.

SYLHET.

The following important building works were completed during 1893-94 :—Substituting terrace for corrugated-iron roof in the new Collectorate at Sylhet; constructing a record room in the Munsif's court at Habiganj; constructing a Munsif's court at Sylhet; and constructing a Munsif's court at Maulvi Bázár. The building of a Munsif's court at Sunámganj was in progress. Bricks, slates, and other materials were collected.

CENTRAL ASSAM DIVISION.

The principal works were additions and alterations to the subdivisional court house, Mangaldai; alterations to the Deputy Commissioner's court house, Nowgong; and constructing a dispensary building at Mangaldai. The work of altering the court house, Nowgong, was completed during the year, but the other two were in progress at the end of the year.

LOWER ASSAM DIVISION.

The following were the most important works :—Reroofing the court and circuit-house at Goálpára; constructing a normal school house at Gauháti in extension of the vernacular school building; and reroofing with corrugated iron the vernacular school building at Gauháti. The first of these works was completed by the close of the year; the other two were in progress.

ORIGINAL WORKS—CIVIL BUILDINGS—MINOR WORKS.

NORTH LUSHAI HILLS.

Accommodation for the Public Works Department staff was provided during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,068.

ORIGINAL WORKS—COMMUNICATIONS—MAJOR WORKS.

CACHAR.

The following important works were completed during 1893-94:

Raising and widening of miles 11 *to* 18 *of the Silchar-Jhalnacherra Road.*—Expenditure Rs. 24,130; estimate Rs. 26,754.

Improving bridges, miles 1 *to* 16, *on the Manipur Road.*—Expenditure Rs. 23,438; estimate Rs. 23,683.

Replacing bamboo by wooden bridges in the Dwarbund pass, miles 19 *to* 23 *of the Silchar-Jhalnacherra Road*—Expenditure Rs. 3,654, estimate Rs. 3,673.

The following works were in progress at the end of the year:

Bridging the Silchar-Jhalnacherra Road, major bridges, miles 10 *to* 18.—Expenditure up to end of 1893-94 Rs. 29,128; estimate Rs. 42,089.

Replacing wooden platforms with iron on the Rangir Khal and Salgunga bridges in the second and ninth miles of the Silchar-Jhalnacherra Road.—Expenditure to end of 1893-94 Rs. 5,140; estimate Rs. 9,153.

Reconstructing Sutrakhal Bridge.—Expenditure up to end of 1893-94 Rs. 1,138; estimate Rs. 6,558.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

NÁGA HILLS.

The most important works of the year are detailed below :

Constructing a suspension Bridge over the Zullu river.—There was delay in consequence of the cost and scarcity of carriage in getting the ironwork to site. The expenditure to the end of 1893-94 was Rs. 9,683. The estimate is Rs. 10,710.

Constructing a suspension Bridge over the Sijju river.—The work was in progress. The ironwork was shipped, and the masonry piers were nearly finished. The expenditure to end of 1893-94 was Rs. 6,937. The estimate is Rs. 11,615.

Constructing suspension Bridge No. II over the Doyang river.—The work was in progress. The span of the bridge is 162 feet, and the cost of 5 miles of bridle road approaches is also included in the estimate, which amounts to Rs. 17,600. The masonry was commenced before the end of March 1894, and the approaches completed, and a contract was entered into for the supply of the ironwork.

Constructing the Wokha-Mokokchang Road.—The estimate, which amounts to Rs. 33,716, provided for a suspension bridge, 110 feet span, and 24 miles of 6 feet bridle road. There was a saving of Rs. 4,000 on the bridge, which was expended on the road. The work was commenced in 1890. The estimate was closed, the total expenditure having amounted to Rs. 33,665.

Constructing the Henama-Hungrum Road.—A rough estimate was sanctioned in 1889 for 35 miles of bridle road between these places. Of the 19½ miles in the Nága Hills Division, 17¼ miles were opened, and a light suspension bridge of 60-foot span was in process of construction. Of the 19 miles in the North Cachar Hills, only 5 were opened owing to want of labour, and 4 miles remained unsurveyed. The total expenditure to end of 1893 94 was Rs. 10,810.

Constructing Inspection Bungalows at Tamlu, Anaki, and Gelliki.—The work was completed. These bungalows are on the Mongsemdi-Gelliki road. The total cost was Rs. 3,264.

Constructing Serais on the Nichuguard-Kohima Road.—Sanction for this work was given in February 1894. The work was started on four of the five serais, and corrugated iron for the roof was ordered. The estimate is Rs. 6,500.

LAKHIMPUR.

The following were the most important works undertaken during the year :

Improving and bridging the North Trunk Road.—The work was completed. The estimate was sanctioned in 1886, and was carried out since to the extent of the yearly grants. It has now been finished from the North Lakhimpur subdivisional station right up to the Dikrang ghat. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,13,565, against an estimate of Rs. 1,14,480.

Improving the Garumar Road.—The work was completed. The total outlay was Rs. 62,595, against an estimate of Rs. 63,354.

Improving the Road from the North Lakhimpur station to its junction with the Garumar Road (Panigaon).—The work was completed. The road has 12 feet crest, and is 3 feet above high flood-level. The total outlay was Rs. 24,087, and the estimate Rs. 24,292.

Extending existing culverts, Saliya Road.—The work was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,883. The estimate was Rs. 2,940.

Raising and improving the Jaipur Road, 20th and 21st miles.—The work was in progress. It was retarded by the unhealthiness of the locality and the water-logged condition of the country. The estimate amounts to Rs. 5,964, and about half this amount was expended up to the close of the year.

Constructing a fair-weather Road from Dhakuakhana to the Brahmaputra.—The road is 43 miles in length. The first section, from the bank of the Brahmaputra to the Sissi river, will not be used during the rains ; but the second section, from the Sissi *viá* Khathalguri and Dhamaji to Dhakuakhana, should be passable all the year round. The work of opening this line as a fair-weather road was completed, and the estimate closed. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,226, and the estimate to Rs. 12,900.

Special repairs to Jaipur Road owing to flood damages.—The work was completed. The unusually high floods of the Dehing and Sessa necessitated the closing of the breaches they made, and the raising and repairing of the surface in places. The cost was Rs. 2,800, against an estimate of Rs. 2,843.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

The following may be mentioned as the most important works in this division :

Completing Companyganj-Salutikar Road.—The estimate was prepared and sanctioned in December 1891 to provide for the extra earthwork necessary to repair flood damages, and to raise its crest 1 foot throughout its length of 9 miles. This was carried out at a total cost of Rs. 50,793, against an estimate of Rs. 49,391.

Bridging the Companyganj-Salutikar Road.—The original estimate for this work was prepared for Rs. 67,627, but the experience of the floods of August 1893 showed the necessity of providing 260 feet more waterway, which was arranged for. The total cost up to the end of 1893-94 was Rs. 73,456, against a revised estimate of Rs. 93,025.

Constructing four Bridges on the Mauflang-Therria Bridle Road.—The work was in progress. The original estimate was framed for Rs. 7,037, but the loss of the last of these bridges in the forty-third mile and the provision of extra waterway to it necessitated the preparation of the present one. The work

was nearly completed. The revised estimate amounts to Rs. 12,682, and the amount expended was Rs. 12,144.

Constructing an iron Bridge on the 30th mile of the Gauháti-Shillong Cart-road.—The work was in progress. The bridge, which replaced an old timber one, has a span of 34 feet, and consists of Warren girders, carrying an iron and concrete platform. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,015. The estimate is for Rs. 5,863.

Constructing the Cherra-Shella Bridle Road.—The work was completed. Out of a total cost of Rs. 18,197, Rs. 6,000 were contributed, the balance having been granted from Provincial Funds. The road is 11½ miles long, has an average width of 8 feet, and a ruling gradient of 1 in 8. The estimate was for Rs. 17,948.

Constructing two Bridges on the Shillong-Muktapurghát Road.—The work was completed. The bridges are one of 1 span of 40 feet in the 27th mile, and one of 3 spans of 25 feet in the 32nd mile, and consisted of timber platforms carried on masonry abutments and piers.

Constructing the Umsao Bridge, 36th mile, Gauháti Road.—The work was completed. The old timber bridge was replaced by iron girders on masonry abutments. The total cost was Rs. 3,437, and the estimate Rs. 3,436.

Constructing two Bridges on the Shillong-Cherra Cart-road, 7th and 8th miles.—The work was completed. Old wooden bridges were replaced by two of one span of 20 feet each, consisting of rolled iron joists on masonry abutments, with corrugated-iron floors. The total cost was Rs. 4,705 and the estimate amounted to the same.

Paving portion of the Road between Jowai and Muktapur.—The work was in progress. The estimate amounts to Rs. 3,082. The total expenditure to the close of the year was Rs. 782.

SIBSÁGAR.

The following constitute the most important works in this division :

Reconstructing Darika Bridge, 24th mile, Trunk Road.—The work was in progress. It became necessary to replace the old timber bridge by a more permanent structure, and the present work, consisting of 8 spans of 25 feet of iron joists on wooden piles, with a platform of concrete carried on trough plates, was taken in hand, and nearly completed. The expenditure was Rs. 14,874. The estimate amounts to Rs. 15,111.

Raising and improving the Trunk Road, Dehing to Dhansiri river.—The work was in progress. The section is 28 miles in length, and extends from the Nowgong and Sibságar boundary to the Dhansiri river. The work consists in raising low portions, strengthening timber bridges, replacing old timber bridges, and putting down brick and earthenware pipe cross-drains. The total expenditure to the close of the year was Rs. 15,096. The estimate amounts to Rs. 16,055.

Raising and improving the Assam Trunk Road, from the Dhansiri to the Kakadanga river, 32 miles.—The work was completed at a total cost of Rs. 19,000, against an estimate of Rs. 18,915.

Constructing the Toklai Bridge, 189th mile, Assam Trunk Road.—The work was completed. The bridge consits of one span of 30 feet with brick abutments, carrying rolled iron joists and trough plate platform. The cost was Rs. 5,570, and the estimate Rs. 5,571.

SYLHET.

The following works may be specially mentioned :

Constructing Bridges on the Cachar Trunk Road.—The work was in progress. This estimate, a revised one, amounted to Rs. 21,678, and provided for the construction of eight permanent bridges and culverts of masonry abutments with iron superstructure. The expenditure up to the close of the year was Rs. 19,599.

Constructing the Dara Bridge, Salutikar Road.—The work was completed. The foundations are wells and two shore spans of 30 feet and one of 60 feet (plate girders are carried on masonry piers and abutments). The estimate amounted to Rs. 16,802, and the expenditure to Rs. 16,965.

Constructing Bridges, Fenchuganj Road.—The work was completed. The bridges were six in number, one of which failed owing to slips of earthwork ; the material was used elsewhere. The total expenditure was Rs. 34,826, and the estimate Rs. 38,136.

Closing superfluous openings on the Charkhai-Karimganj Road.—The work was completed. The original estimate of Rs. 2,424 for this work was exceeded, and a fresh one rendered necessary by the villagers cutting the bank in thirteen fresh places over and above those closed. The expenditure was Rs. 4,285, and the revised estimate Rs. 4,374.

Constructing the Maulvi Bazar Dák Bungalow.—The work was completed. It has a thatched roof carried on old rails, with battened walls and *pucca* floor. The total cost was Rs. 3,873, and the estimate Rs. 3,834.

Constructing three Bridges on the Salutikar Road.—The work was completed. The bridges are iron carried on masonry. The expenditure was Rs. 8,074, and the estimate Rs. 7,315.

CENTRAL ASSAM.

The following were the important works in this division :

Metalling the unmetalled portion of the Assam Trunk Road inside the town of Nowgong.—The work was completed. Length metalled 1,520 running feet. Expenditure Rs. 2,706 ; estimate Rs. 2,700.

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SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Constructing the Mora Rowta Bridge, 39th mile, North Trunk Road, west of Tezpur.—The work was completed. The bridge has three spans of 26 feet each, and consists of rolled iron joists on wooden piles, with a roadway of concrete and trough plates. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,650, and the estimate Rs. 5,619.

Constructing the Gabru Bridge, 13th mile, North Trunk Road, west of Tezpur.—The work was completed. The bridge has five spans of 30 feet, and is similar in construction to the Mora Rowta bridge. The total expenditure was Rs. 11,088, and the estimate Rs. 11,070.

Constructing the Deosur Bridge, 116th mile, Trunk Road (Silghat subdivision).—The work was completed. The bridge has five spans of 20 feet and two of 14 feet, and is similar in construction to the two previously described. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,624, and the estimate Rs. 8,645.

Earthing up and improving the North Trunk Road from Tezpur to Gabru.—The work was completed. The work consisted of sanding and raising certain lengths of the section. The expenditure was Rs. 5,700, and the estimate Rs. 5,766.

Bridging and raising the Jagi Road (Nowgong).—The work was in progress. This road, 36 miles in length, is an alternative route to the Trunk road between Nowgong and Nokhla. The estimate provided for five *pucca* culverts and 20,968 running feet *sál* wood bridges for closing up four bridge openings, and 17¼ lakhs of earthwork in raising work was nearly completed at the end of the official year. The expenditure was Rs. 43,377, and the estimate Rs. 47,599.

Bridging a breach, 11th mile, North Trunk Road, east of Tezpur.—The work was in progress. The bridge is of five spans of 25 feet with rolled iron joists on wooden piles, carrying a floor of 14 B.W.G. corrugated iron and concrete. All material was at site at the close of the year. The expenditure up to the close of the year was Rs. 7,684. The estimate amounts to Rs. 8,300.

Constructing the Khonajan Bridge, 10th mile, North Trunk Road, east of Tezpur.—The work was in progress. The bridge has three spans of 20 feet, and is similar in construction to that described in the preceding paragraph.

Constructing the Mornoi Bridge, 20th mile, North Trunk Road, east of Tezpur.—The work was in progress. The bridge is similar in all respects to the Khonajan bridge.

Constructing the Sadharu river Bridge, 24th mile, North Trunk Road, east of Tezpur.—The work was in progress. The bridge is similar in all respects to the Mornoi bridge.

Constructing the Dekrai Bridge, 16th mile, North Trunk Road, east of Tezpur.—The work was in progress. The bridge is of five spans of 20 feet each, consisting of rolled iron joists, with a roadway of 14 gauge corrugated iron and concrete, and was nearly finished. The estimate amounts to Rs. 5,700, of which Rs. 5,346 were expended up to the close of the year.

Constructing the Mora Panchnoi Bridge, 31st mile, North Trunk Road.—The work was in progress. The bridge is of three spans of 20 feet, and is similar in design to that over the Dekrai.

Constructing the Dehing Bridge, Assam Trunk Road, 128th mile, east of Gauháti.—The work was in progress. The bridge has one span of 26 feet and two of 24 feet, and is similar in construction to the Panchnoi.

Constructing Bridges on the North Trunk Road, between Gabru and Dhekiajuli.—The work was in progress. The length of this section of road is 10½ miles, and the estimate provided for replacing nine old timber bridges by the standard wood and iron structures, and building one new one, as also *pucca* culverts. The estimate amounts to Rs. 20,500, and the expenditure to the close of the year was Rs. 17,326.

Earthing up Assam Trunk and Silghat branch Roads.—Earthwork amounting to 8½ lakhs cubic feet was done in raising and resectioning the road.

Completing North Trunk Road, Gohpur to Kolabari.—The work was in progress. The estimate provided for 92½ lakhs of earthwork in raising above flood-level the North Trunk road from the 58th mile-post east of Tezpur to the boundary of the district, at the 68th mile-post, which was the only section of this road in the Darrang district remaining to be so raised; 16½ lakhs square feet of turfing and 1,343 running feet cane-bridging were also provided for, and only half the turfing remained to be done at the end of the year. The crest of the road is 14 feet, and the slopes 2 to 1. The estimate amounts to Rs. 56,320, and the expenditure was Rs. 55,028.

Constructing a Diversion Road near the Borgong river.—The work was completed. The Borgong washed away 1,100 feet of the North Trunk road, and necessitated a diversion of 4,800 feet of road, containing 5 lakhs of earthwork with a 14-foot crest and slope 2 to 1. The expenditure was Rs. 2,797, and the estimate Rs. 2,765.

Completing North Trunk Road from Dekrang to the boundary of the Darrang district.—The work was in progress. The estimate was revised from Rs. 32,112 to Rs. 40,233, and provided for 41 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork, 8½ lakhs square feet of turfing, 220 running feet of timber bridging, and 240 running feet of corrugated culverts. The section, 8 miles in length, although in the Lakhimpur Division, was put under the Executive Engineer, Central Assam Division. About half the timber bridging remains to be done. The expenditure up to the close of 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 34,245.

LOWER ASSAM DIVISION.

The following are the more important works:

Constructing four Bridges on the North Trunk Road.—The work was completed. The bridges are in the 18th, 22nd, and 24th miles; they have *sál* wood piles, carrying rolled iron joists and a roadway of trough plates and concrete. The total expenditure was Rs. 12,632, and the estimate Rs. 12,242.

Improving Bridges on the Assam Trunk Road.—The work was in progress. The estimate provided for seven bridges of the standard design for wood and iron structures at a total cost of Rs. 22,060

Improving Bridges on the North Trunk Road, first 5 miles from Dumnichauki.—The work was in progress. Ironwork was collected and a few piles driven by the close of the year. The expenditure was Rs. 8,205, and the estimate Rs. 21,254.

Rebuilding Bridges on the Assam Trunk Road.—The work was in progress. These bridges, nine in number, are of the usual design for iron and wood. The expenditure of Rs. 29,700 was incurred mainly on the collection of materials. The estimate amounts to Rs. 42,720.

Metalling certain bad portions of the Topatali Road.—Only Rs. 700 were expended out of an estimate of Rs. 3,548.

Reconstructing Palasbari Rest-house.—The work was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,859, against an estimate of Rs. 3,015.

LUSHAI HILLS.

The following works were undertaken :

Constructing the Aijal-Silchar Road.—The total expenditure to the close of 1893-94 was Rs. 1,31,900. The estimate amounts to Rs. 1,36,892. The road has been widened to 6 feet throughout, and the bridges on it provided with corrugated-iron floors. Rest huts were also constructed in various places, and the work is still in progress.

Constructing the Aijal-Serchip Bridle Road.—The original alignment of this road was along the following places :—Aijal; Lalbura, Bak-Tol hill, Serchip. The first 37 miles of the trace, *i.e.*, from Aijal to Lalbura, have been abandoned, and a fresh one made to Bak Tol, *viâ* Laluhonna and Thompong, which will be about 28 miles in length. The work done consisted in widening and clearing the 25 miles between Bak Tol and Serchip. Rs. 2,557 were expended on this road up to the close of the year, against an estimate of Rs. 25,678.

Aligning Aijal-Lungleh Road.—Rs. 3,715 were expended in paying for the liabilities of 1892-93. The estimate was closed.

GÁRO HILLS.

The only important work was the diversion of the Rongrengiri bridle road, which leaves the old road at Machogiri and passes by Arbella. The Arbella-Rongrengiri section has been completed, 22¼ miles. The expenditure was Rs. 2,999, against an estimate of Rs. 3,445.

ORIGINAL WORKS—COMMUNICATIONS—MINOR WORKS.

These consisted chiefly of the annual repairs to roads and of other works costing, in the majority of cases, under Rs. 1 000. In addition to the work carried out by the departmental officers, the district roads and rest-houses in North Cachar and the Khási and Jaintia Hills were efficiently maintained at a total outlay of Rs. 4,280 and Rs. 4,886, respectively, under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioners.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—ORIGINAL WORKS—MAJOR WORKS.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS DIVISION.

Improvement to the Shillong Lakes.—The work was in progress. These lakes are formed by the drainage of a low and marshy depression in the middle of the station, assisted by several strong springs. By raising the embankment and by improvements to the banks, a considerable area of swampy land in the re-entering angles of the contours was submerged, and the sanitary condition of the locality and its appearance improved at a total cost of Rs. 17,129, against an estimate of Rs. 19,017.

SIBSÁGAR.

Raising the Dhai Ali.—The work was in progress. Sanction was given to this work late in the year, and nearly the whole allotment lapsed. This is a protective work, nearly 9¾ miles in length, and, together with the Dehing *bund*, will, when completed, protect and practically reclaim a large area of country. The estimate amounts to Rs. 11,080.

SYLHET.

Dyke on right bank of the Kusiara.—The work was completed during the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 23,362, and the estimate Rs. 23,930.

CONTRIBUTION WORKS—ORIGINAL WORKS—MAJOR WORKS.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

Manipur Memorial.—The work was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 8,923, against an estimate of Rs. 8,236.

Laban Water-supply.—The work was completed during the year. The total cost was Rs. 4,605, and the estimate Rs. 4,610.

LAKHIMPUR.

Constructing a Charitable Dispensary, North Lakhimpur.—The work was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2,561, against an estimate of Rs. 2,555.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

SIBSÁGAR.

Jorhát Drainage Scheme.—The work was in progress. The total expenditure up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,496. The estimate amounts to Rs. 2,790.

SYLHET.

Sylhet Waterworks.—An experimental well for the proposed supply of water to the town of Sylhet was started during the year, and 35½ feet of the brick-work were finished and sunk below ground level. The outside of the ring appears to have struck against rock, and there seems no hope of its sinking further. The well will probably have to be abandoned. Nearly Rs. 4,700 were expended on the work.

Maulvi Bázár School.—A new *pucca* school building with seven rooms and three verandahs was sanctioned. Materials were collected, and the work commenced, but cholera scared the workpeople away. The expenditure up to the close of the year was Rs. 5,021. The estimate amounted to Rs. 11,345.

RAILWAYS.

223. *Open mileage and extensions of line sanctioned.*—The length of railway on this line open for traffic at the end of 1892-93 was 28·20. This was, however, reduced to 25 on 24th April 1893 for the whole of the rainy season, and the mileage was increased to 28 on 18th November 1893, when the *Chur* line was re-opened. The Brahmaputra encroached on the south bank this year also by about one-fifth of a mile.

Jorhát State Railway.

Important works completed and in progress.—The railway bridge over the Bhogdoi, undertaken during the year 1892-93 and mentioned in the report for that year, was completed this year, and opened for traffic on 21st October 1893. Consequent on the construction of the above bridge, the permanent-way had to be diverted, and the diversions on both sides were completed during the year.

Works completed and in progress.—An engine and boiler for the workshop was obtained from England during the year. A store godown with corrugated-iron roof resting on *pucca* masonry pillars was nearly completed during the year.

Executed at the cost of Revenue.—The *Chur* line, which had been closed during the rains, was re-opened on 18th November 1893. The damages done by the Brahmaputra were thoroughly repaired, and the line to certain extent had to be diverted on account of change in steamerghat.

Stores and Rolling-stock.—None of the rolling-stock are fitted with brakes, with the exception of two lower-class passenger carriages, which are fitted with hand-brakes on the tram-car principle. There is no rolling-stock adapted for military purposes.

Revenue-Transactions.—Traffic and Working (*for* 1893).—There was a decrease of ·20 in mileage owing to the south bank of the Brahmaputra having been scoured away during the rains.

The gross earnings increased from Rs. 66,079 to Rs. 69,810 in 1893, or by Rs. 3,731; and as the working expenses were more by Rs. 1,082 only, the net earnings showed an improvement of Rs. 2,649, having risen from Rs. 11,788 to Rs. 14,437.

The number of passengers decreased from 53,039 in 1892 to 52,388 in 1893, and the earnings from Rs. 9,013 to Rs. 8,883, showing a loss of Rs. 130 in 1893, against Rs. 442 in the previous year, under "Coaching Traffic." The same cause as reported last year, *viz.*, the use of the bridle path on account of a short distance of 2 miles only, may be assigned to the decrease.

There was an increase of 762 tons of goods, the tonnage having risen from 9,192 in 1892 to 9,954 in 1893. The earnings also rose from Rs. 56,084 in 1892 to Rs. 60,200 in 1893, showing an increase of Rs. 4,116 under "Goods Traffic." The increase is due to steady development of traffic under the head "Merchandise, General," specially tea and salt.

The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were increases of Rs. 2,964 under "Carriage and Wagons" and Rs. 755 under "General Charges," and a decrease of Rs. 2,090 under "Traffic Expenses." The increase under "Carriage and Wagons" is due to heavy repairs and renewals of bogie wagons, most of the old steel plates having been replaced by new ones imported from England.

The increase under "General Charges" is attributable to the following reasons:—The accounts of the Bengal-Assam Railway, to which a larger share of establishment charges of the Examiner's office used to be debited, were separated, the Jorhát State Railway having been thus deprived of the financial advantages gained therefrom. Besides, there was an increase of Rs. 155 under "Medical Department," due to special fees paid for medical attendance on the Manager, Jorhát State Railway.

The decrease under "Traffic Expenses" is due to the deputation and subsequent transfer of the Traffic Inspector to the Civil Department, after which his place has been allowed to lie vacant as a temporary measure, or until the services of a new Traffic Inspector are found absolutely necessary.

Rates and Fares (*for* 1893).—There were no additions or alterations during the year.

Fuel consumption (*for* 1893).—The coal used during the year was obtained, as hitherto, from the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, and cost Rs. 14 per ton delivered at the steamer ghat. The coal supplied was no better than in the previous year. It was rather inferior, coal-dust representing a larger percentage.

Flood damages (*for* 1893).—The river Brahmaputra rose exceptionally high in the rains, but there was no damage of any consequence to the line, except that about one-fifth of a mile of the *Chur* line was scoured away.

Accidents (*for* 1893).—There were no accidents reported during the year to the Local Administration under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890. SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

224. The length of the line sanctioned for this railway at the end of 1892-93 was 8½ miles, including the siding from Therria to the limestone quarries at Komara. No additional length was sanctioned during 1893-94. The Railway, which is on the 2′ 6″ gauge, is worked by the Cherra-Companyganj State Railway. No events of any importance occurred in the working of the railway during the year.

Cherra-Companyganj State Railway.

Works completed and in progress.—A new dispensary and hospital assistant's quarters were constructed at Bholaganj for the convenience of the employés, as the dispensary at Mahadeo was found to be inconveniently situated for cases of illness requiring prompt medical treatment.

During the year certain petty repairs were carried out to the staff quarters and station buildings of the railway. A short diversion in the siding at the quarries was made to avoid a treacherous hill-cutting, and the ripping up of rails and pipes, &c., on the hill incline section, and their carriage to Therria was also carried out during the year.

Lines under survey or projected.—The project for the extension of the existing line from Companyganj to Chhatak, which is still under consideration, has been strongly recommended by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, in a recent inspection report. According to his opinion, a very large augmentation in all classes of the traffic would certainly follow if the line was extended to Chhatak, where there is a regular steamer service, and boats can be worked to and from it all seasons of the year. An approximate estimate for the extension, amounting to Rs. 1,48,890, has also been made by him. The total length of the extension would be about 8½ miles.

Stores and Rolling-Stock (*for* 1893).—The stores for the use of the railway are purchased only as required, and while unspent, are in charge of the Locomotive Foreman. At the close of the year the value of stores on the books of the Railway was *nil*. The rolling-stock working on the open section of the line consisted of—

	Value. Rs.
4 Engines	43,934
4 Passenger carriages	40,994
118 Low-sided trucks	
2 Timber „	

Revenue Transactions.—Traffic and Working.—The mean mileage worked during the year was 8½ miles, including sidings. The gross earnings increased from Rs. 18,571 in 1893 to Rs. 22,841, *i.e.*, by Rs. 4,270, and the working expenses increased from Rs. 17,703 to Rs. 19,433, or by Rs. 1,730. The net earnings showed an improvement of Rs. 2,540, having risen from Rs. 868 to Rs. 3,408.

The increase in the number of passengers carried and in the earnings therefrom was from 32,427 to 32,810 and from Rs. 2,557 to Rs. 2,715, respectively.

This slight improvement is attributable to the general development of passenger traffic.

The tonnage of goods consisting principally of limestone carried during the year rose from 23,192 tons to 27,944 tons, and the earnings therefrom from Rs. 15,996 to Rs. 20,074.

The increase in working expenses was due to more extensive repairs having been found necessary to locomotives and wagons in consequence of the increase in limestone traffic. The increase, both in passenger and goods traffic may be considered satisfactory on comparison with the results of the previous years. The improvements in the goods traffic may be ascribed chiefly to the larger exportation of limestone.

Rates and Fares.—The rates for passengers and goods remained the same as in previous years.

Fuel consumption.—The coal used on the Railway during the year was obtained from Mausmai. The rate per ton was Rs. 11-0-6, delivered at Therriaghat station, and the coal supplied by the contractor was of good quality, and the arrangements for delivery satisfactory.

Flood damages.—The rainfall for the year was marked by unusually heavy falls during short periods of time.

On the 2nd of July 1893, half a mile below the Therria bridge, about 300 yards of the bank were 1 foot under water, and the earth under the sleepers scoured. Two miles from the Therria bridge about 200 yards of the line was 6 inches under water, but no damage was done. A landslip occurred on the siding to the quarries, which caused an interruption of traffic for two days.

Again, on the 11th August 1893, a heavy flood topped the embankment about 1½ miles below Therria, and scoured 500 running feet of earth below the rails.

Accidents.—There were no serious accidents attended with the loss of human life.

225. *Open mileage and extension of the line sanctioned.*—The length of the line was 77·50. There were no additions or alterations in length during the past year.

Dibru-Sadiya Railway.

Works in progress.—The principal works done during the year were—

(1) Three miles of line were renewed with 50-lb. rails in place of 41¼lb.

(2) Construction was completed of one bridge of two 20-foot spans, placing iron girders on the top of the permanent brick masonry structure in place of a temporary timber bridge of four 10-foot spans at Dinjan Nallah.

(3) One permanent engine shed at workshops was under construction.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

(4) The main line was extended from steamerghat along the river bank, about 1½ miles, to connect with the deep-water channel of the Brahmaputra river.

(5) Stone-blasting was done on 9 miles of the main lines.

Collieries.—The Railway has no collieries of its own, but independent collieries are owned and worked by the same Company, though forming a separate venture.

Stores and Rolling Stock.—Brakes.—The rolling-stock were fitted with the screw-brakes.

Couplings.—Centre buffer and hook couplings were fitted to the rolling-stock. The coaching vehicles were fitted with tight couplings.

Rolling stock adapted for military purposes.—There are no special carriages for military purposes; six third-class carriages are fitted with racks for suspending rifles.

Revenue Transactions.—Traffic and working.—The gross earnings decreased from Rs. 5,13,213 in 1892 to Rs. 5,12,098, or by Rs. 1,115, and the working expenses increased by Rs. 9,632 only. The net earnings showed a decrease of Rs. 10,747 from Rs. 1,63,719 in 1892 to Rs. 1,52,972.

The decrease in net revenue is principally due to the reduction of 10 per cent. coal earnings on account of rebate given to the Company's Colliery Department, and less despatch of coal owing to an interruption of traffic caused by the great damage done to the Dehing bridge on the colliery section by sudden and heavy rising of the Dehing river.

The number of passengers carried was 147,041, against 106,158 in 1892, and the earnings therefrom Rs. 92,206, against Rs. 80,462 in 1892. The net increase in number was 40,883, and in earnings Rs. 11,744. This improvement is due to a general development of passenger traffic.

The tonnage of goods carried was 205,193 tons, against 213,030 tons in 1892, and earnings Rs. 3,89,772, against Rs. 4,01,179 in 1892. The decrease in tons (7,837) and in earnings (Rs. 11,407) is partly due to the coal traffic and partly due to the carriage of less materials in ballast trains.

The principal working expenses were as follows :

Maintenance of Way and Works.—The total expenditure of the line was Rs. 1,22,176, against Rs. 1,34,256 of the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 12,080 was chiefly due to the reduction of establishment and less repairs done during the year.

Locomotive Expenses.—The increase under this head, from Rs. 67,655 in 1892 to Rs. 71,606, or Rs. 3,951, was due to the increment given to the Locomotive Superintendent and to more coal and stores used by locomotive engines during the year, owing to the increased train mileage.

Carriage and Wagon Expenses.—The total expenditure was Rs. 45,289, against Rs. 22,191 in 1892. The increase of Rs. 23,098 under this head was chiefly due to the thorough repairs to coal wagons. The rolling-stock being small in number and in continuous motion for increased traffic, constant repairs were required to the carriages.

Traffic Expenses.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 38,792, against Rs. 38,268 in 1892. The increase of Rs. 524 was due to the portion of salaries of joint station masters and signallers, which was previously charged to Abstract E, having now been re-allocated under the head "Station Staff." Separate signallers were provided for the telegraph business.

General Charges.—The decrease from Rs. 85,532 in 1892 to Rs. 79,930, or by Rs. 5,602, was partly due to the reduction of Calcutta Agency allowance and to the salary of joint station masters and signallers, which was previously charged under this head.

Special and Miscellaneous Expenditure.—The decrease from Rs. 1,591 in 1892 to Rs. 1,333. was due to the law and compensation charges being less than during the previous year.

Rates and Fares.—Coaching.—There were no additions and alterations in the passenger fares. The fares for first, second, and third class passengers were 18 pies, 9 pies, and 4 pies per mile, respectively, and for return journey, first and second class, 27 pies and 13½ pies per mile.

Goods.—The rates for first, second, and third class goods were 1 pie, 2 pies, and 3 pies per mile per maund. The special rate on coal was 4 pies per ton per mile. Special rates on first class goods from steamerghat and Dibrugarh to Barahapjan was 4 annas and 3 annas per maund, respectively. All classes of goods, except machinery, from steamerghat to Dibrugarh, was 9 pies per maund, loaded and unloaded by the Company.

Special Rate on Bricks—Rs. 4 per thousand for all distances, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 2 for any quantity less than five hundred.

Special Rate on Fire-bricks and Fireclay—Rs. 6 per thousand, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 3 for any quantity less than five hundred.

Special Rate on Thatch—For the Company's other ventures the rate was Rs. 7 per high-sided and Rs. 8 per covered goods wagon ; and for the public Rs. 12 from 1st May to 31st October, and Rs. 8 from 1st November to 30th April.

Special Rate on Timber—

(1) For any distance not exceeding 10 miles 9 pies per cubic foot.
(2) For any distance over 10 miles, 1 anna per cubic foot.
(3) For any distance over 25 miles, 1 anna and 6 pies per cubic foot.

Special Rate on Tea Shooks.—For any distance, 1½ pies per maund per mile, exclusive of terminals.

Special Rate on Lime.—In full wagon loads of 81 maunds, ¾ pie per maund per mile, exclusive of terminals.

Special Rate on Sand and Stone Ballast.—In full wagon loads of 162 maunds, 4 annas per wagon per mile up to 25 miles, with a minimum charge of Rs. 3 and 3 annas per mile for any distance over 25 miles, terminals excluded.

Fuel consumption.—Coal.—The Makum coal used during the year was obtained from the Company's collieries at the rate of 5 annas per maund; and continued to be a first-class fuel for all railway purposes, comparing favourably with English fuel.

Flood Damages.—On the 4th June the Brahmaputra river rose to an exceptional height, flooding and damaging 640 yards of line at the steamerghat. The traffic between the Workshops and the steamerghat was closed till the 9th. On the 17th June and the 3rd and the 24th July the ghat line was again flooded. On the 10th August the ghat line was again damaged by heavy rains and force of the river, nearly ½ miles being entirely under water for three days.

Accidents.—On the 16th October a wild elephant was run over between the Makum junction and Digboi. The engine and 11 high-sided wagons were derailed, and the line was blocked for about 24 hours. On the 28th October a pointsman at the steamerghat station was killed during shunting operations. On the 10th November one Ayah passenger was killed by falling out of a carriage whilst travelling in 8 down passenger train between Lahowal and Dibrugarh station.

PART II.—WORKING OF LOCAL BOARDS.

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.

226. The expenditure of the year, as compared with the final grants under the main budget heads, was as follows :

Budget grant and expenditure.

Heads.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Unexpended.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works...	5,16,835	4,64,100	3,88,259	75,841
Repairs	2,43,951	2,66,200	2,62,428	3,772
Establishment	63,214	62,700	55,515	7,185
Tools and Plant...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	8,24,000	7,93,000	7,06,202	86,798

The details of the above expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 7,06,202, by Local Boards, were—

Board.	Original Works.				Repairs.				Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand total.
	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Silchar	...	19,476	1,899	21,375	...	28,267	150	28,417	3,674	.....	53,466
Hailákándi	...	16,254	1,871	18,125	...	7,670	286	7,956	1,830	.....	27,911
North Sylhet	...	41,664	3,869	45,633	...	13,464	2,569	16,033	3,499	.....	65,065
Sunámganj	40	21,665	3,172	24,877	...	6,219	378	6,597	2,485	.....	33,959
Habiganj	...	32,296	3,425	35,721	138	7,901	401	8,440	3,069	.....	47,230
South Sylhet	77	24,566	2,221	26,864	...	15,922	237	16,169	2,989	.....	46,012
Karimganj	...	20,669	3,456	24,125	44	15,784	1,005	16,833	2,922	.....	43,880
Dhubri	810	26,075	2,846	29,731	300	10,825	121	11,246	4,027	.....	45,004
Goálpára	...	6,300	1,093	7,393	40	11,842	1,050	12,932	2,468	.....	22,793
Barpeta	21	4,891	1,275	6,187	200	6,025	234	6,459	1,530	.....	14,176
Gauháti	...	21,113	2,032	23,145	194	18,010	3,162	21,366	4,208	.....	48,719
Mangaldai	...	7,133	1,095	8,228	...	12,653	114	12,767	2,733	.....	23,728
Tezpur	...	14,723	1,697	16,420	...	14,386	809	15,195	3,788	.....	35,403
Nowgong	186	10,163	2,162	12,511	59	20,528	950	21,537	3,824	.....	37,872
Golághát	...	11,307	1,346	12,653	121	6,559	350	7,030	2,353	.....	22,036
Jorhát	1,499	12,645	3,165	17,309	295	9,893	1,976	12,164	2,782	.....	32,255
Sibságar	41	13,701	1,209	14,951	197	18,520	1,394	20,111	2,669	.....	37,731
North Lakhimpur ...	...	16,155	2,925	19,080	100	5,475	130	5,705	1,735	.....	26,520
Dibrugarh	...	22,178	1,853	24,031	...	14,777	704	15,841	2,930	.....	42,442
Total	2,674	3,42,974	42,611	3,88,259	1,688	2,44,720	16,020	2,62,428	55,515	.....	7,06,202

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

The following is a brief account of the working of each Local Board during the year under report:

SILCHAR.

Original works.

227. The total amount available during the year under review for original works was Rs. 53,926, against Rs. 17,957 in 1892-93. The total grant was distributed over sixteen original works, six of which, with a grant of Rs. 26,149, were, in consideration of their importance, made over to the Public Works Department, while ten, with a grant of Rs. 27,777, were under the control of the Board. Out of the total grant of Rs. 26,149 made over to the Public Works Department, only Rs. 4,695 were expended during the year. A portion of the savings was utilised by the Board in raising the Scottpur road. The Board spent Rs. 14,981 out of the Rs. 27,777 retained by them on the works for which the amount was originally allotted, and transferred the balance, Rs. 12,796, to the head "Repairs" to meet charges on account of flood damages and other special repairs on the Nutwanpur, Kalain-Katigora, and Sonai-Lakhipur roads.

The following are the original works retained by the Board :—Improving Tarapur road ; raising and widening the Jaintia-Cachar road *viâ* Natwanpur ; renewing Labaccherra bridge ; improving Kalain-Katigora road ; raising and improving the Scottpur road ; improving Sonai-Lakhipur road ; improving Nimotha road ; improving Sildhubi road ; constructing two wooden bridges on the Sildhubi road ; compensation for land taken up for the Boaljur bridge ; compensation for land for raising Masimpur road ; and constructing ferry-*máns*.

The following are the original works made over to the Public Works Department :—Raising and improving the Durganagar road ; bridging the Durganagar road ; constructing an iron girder bridge over Boaljur Khal on the Sildhubi road ; constructing the Arong bridge on the Natwanpur road ; raising, improving, and bridging the Scottpur road ; bridging the Scottpur road ; and constructing the Bhagakhal bridge on the Kalain-Katigora road.

Repairs.

228. All the roads, ferry-*máns*, and rest-houses under the Board were kept in a proper state of repair during the year.

HAILÁKÁNDI.

Original works.

229. The following were the principal original works of the Board during the year 1893-94 :—Constructing Ratanpur road ; bridging the Koyah road ; metalling subdivisional roads ; constructing Malikhal timber bridge ; raising the 31st mile of the East Hailákándi road ; bunding up the Dargalakhal on the Burnimukh road ; improving the Narainpur rest-house ; constructing two roads in South Hailákándi ; constructing a barrel culvert of brick masonry at Monacherra *khal* ; constructing four second-class ferry-*máns* ; raising the Burnimukh road ; constructing a bamboo bridge on the Dhaleswari river ; putting up corrugated iron pipes to station drains ; and constructing Pola timber bridge. Besides the above, Rs. 851 were expended on account of certain improvements to the Koyah and Bhugdamuk roads executed during the previous year ; Rs. 1,967 were expended in payments for compensation for lands taken up for roads and other purposes. The total amount expended on original works was Rs. 18,125, and the final allotment Rs. 20,487. The figures include Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Repairs.

230. All the buildings and roads, including the Narainpur rest-house, which is now the only rest-house under the Board, were maintained in a state of efficiency during the year.

NORTH SYLHET.

Original works.

231. The following were the most important works under the Board :—Constructing Sylhet-Mukhtapurghat road ; constructing a road connecting the old Cachar road with Kanairghat ; constructing first section of the Lala Bazar-Sherpur road ; constructing second section of the Lala Bazar-Sherpur road ; constructing two ferry-*már* boats ; and constructing bridges on the Sylhet-Mukhtapurghat road. The Board spent Rs. 280 in surveying the second section of the Lala Bazar-Sherpur road, and Rs. 423 in filling up gaps in the Lala Bazar road, as also Rs. 577 in compensation for land.

Repairs.

232. All the buildings and roads, including the ferries and rest-houses under the Board, were efficiently maintained during the year.

SUNÁMGANJ.

Original works.

233. The Sunámganj-Pagla and Pagla-Govindganj Roads were, as in the two previous years, again the only important original works which occupied the Board. The remaining original works were of small importance, and call for no remarks. The total grant at the disposal of the Board for original works was Rs. 25,116,* against which an outlay of Rs. 24,877* was incurred.

Repairs.

234. All the roads, rest-houses, and ferry-*máns* under the Board were kept in good order during the year.

* Including Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

HABIGANJ.

235. The following important works were made over to the Public Works Department for execution, as also a few other unimportant ones, which are not mentioned here :—Constructing permanent bridges on the Habiganj-Muchikandi road ; constructing a raised pathway from Habiganj to Bániachung ; metalling river-face road ; improvements to five rest-houses ; and constructing a trace-path from Surma to Chandi Cherra.

Original works.

The following works were carried out by the Board :—Two hill tracks, one from Lalchand to Shahaji bazar and the other from Lalchand to Laskar, were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,435 and Rs. 1,002, respectively. Four *már*-boats were also constructed during the year for Rs. 800. The remaining works, some of which were also carried out by the Public Works Department, were of a petty nature, and call for no remarks.

236. All the buildings and roads, including rest-houses and ferries, under the Board were satisfactorily maintained during the year.

Repai

SOUTH SYLHET.

237. The following are the important original works undertaken during the year :—Constructing Fenchuganj-Kamalganj road ; constructing the Kamalganj-Srimangal road ; constructing permanent bridges on the first six miles of the Srimangal road ; and constructing Latu-Hingajia road, II section. An estimate for an improved road from Kajaldhara to Hingajia was submitted to the Chairman for sanction.

Original works.

KARIMGANJ.

238. The following are the most important works undertaken during the year :—Constructing Jhaldhup-Bairagibazar road, length 6½ miles ; improving Nilambazar-Shahbazpur road, length 8 miles ; and Latu-Hingajia road. The remaining works were of minor importance, and call for no particular remarks.

Original works.

239. All the buildings and roads, including the ferries, under the Board were efficiently maintained during the year.

Repairs.

DHUBRI.

240. The only important original works under the Board were the completion of the Gauripur-Roha road, first and second sections. The outlay during the year against the first of these works was Rs. 620, against an allotment of Rs. 809. The estimate is Rs. 25,214, and the total expenditure up to the end of 1893-94, Rs. 26,394. On the second section Rs. 24,927 were expended during the year, against an allotment of Rs. 25,000. The estimate for this work is Rs. 80,028. The total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 51,741. The above works are being carried out by the Public Works Department. The remaining works were of a petty nature, and were all carried out by the Board. The outlay incurred by the Board on these latter works was Rs. 1,338. The allotment was Rs. 1,340.

Original works.

241. All the buildings and roads, including rest-houses and ferry-*máns*, were efficiently maintained by the Board during the year.

Repairs.

GOÁLPÁRA.

242. The following works were made over to the Public Works Department for execution :—Completion of the Gauripur-Roha road, third and fourth sections, and constructing Champamati rest-house.

Original works.

The following are the important works carried out by the Board :—Construction of the Lakhipur road ; constructing the Moijonga road ; enlarging Karimuna bridge on the Moijonga road ; and constructing a *már* boat for Bohoti ferry.

243. All the buildings and roads, including ferries and rest-houses, under the Board were mainained in good order during the year.

Repairs.

BARPETA.

244. The only important work during the year which was carried out by the Public Works Department was the construction of the Hirajan bridge, on which an expenditure of Rs. 3,00? was incurred in the purchase of the ironwork, the estimate for which was Rs. 8,344. The total amount spent by the Board on original works was Rs. 6,187,* against an allotment of Rs. 6,056.*

Original works.

245. All the buildings, roads, rest-houses, and ferries under the Board were kept in proper order during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 6,226, against an allotment of Rs. 6,212. The total expenditure on Repairs was Rs. 6,459,* and the final allotment Rs. 6,569.*

Repairs.

* Including Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

GAUHÁTI.

246. The following are the important works undertaken during the year :—Raising and widening Gauháti-Nalbari road, first section ; raising and widening the Bardaur road ; and raising and improving the Palasbari-Barduar road. Rs. 596 were spent in opening out a cold-weather track from Hajo to Chenga. The Board spent Rs. 459 in the construction of a *már* for the Palasbari ferry on the Brahmaputra river.

Original works.

247. All the roads and bridges, including rest-houses, serais, and ferry-*márs* under the Board were efficiently maintained during the year.

Repairs.

MANGALDAI.

248. The following were the most important original works undertaken during the year :—Renewing Rangamati-Kalaigaon road ; renewing Ramheri-Paniri road ; renewing Mackenzie road ; constructing the Kuapani bridge ; constructing an iron bridge over the Mangaldai river on the Kabirali ; constructing an iron bridge in the ninth mile of the Rangamati-Kalaigaon road ; constructing an iron bridge over the Hagurijan, near Kukrakata, on the Nalbari-Majikusi road ; constructing an iron bridge over the Gerua stream on the Rontholi road ; and reconstructing the Nalbari and Bengbari rest-houses. A *pucca* well was constructed at Kalaigaon, where good drinking water was much required.

Original works.

249. During the year under report, 411 miles of road were repaired and maintained by the Board, which are divided thus—main roads, 74 miles ; secondary, including village, roads, 337 miles. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 12,122. There are 13 rest-houses under the Board, of which 6 were repaired during the year, but nothing done to the remainder. The expenditure was Rs. 472 out of a grant of Rs. 1,300.

Repairs.

TEZPUR.

250. The following works were undertaken during the year :—Special repairs to the Balipara road ; constructing the Daputa-Ghagra road ; and constructing two pairs of ferry-*márs*.

Original works.

251. All the roads, including ferries and rest-houses, under the Board were efficiently maintained during the year. During the year the Board made a grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Town Fund.

Repairs.

NOWGONG.

252. The Board spent Rs. 12,511* on original works, of which the following were the most important :—Constructing a permanent road from Atgaon to Dhingghat ; completing Roha-Baropujia road ; making a diversion of the Chapanalla road near Sogunbari ; constructing subordinates' quarters at Nowgong ; widening first section of the Chapanalla road ; and constructing a stable godown and serai at Dhingghat.

Original works.

253. During the year under review, the Board maintained in good order 48 miles of main road, 290 miles of secondary roads, and 70 miles of village roads. Some of the secondary roads, *viz.*, the Dhing, Juria, Dharamtal, Roha, Chaparmukh, and Tetelisora roads were seriously damaged by floods during the rains. Besides the above, eleven rest-houses and three ferry-*márs* were maintained in good order by the Board.

Repairs.

GOLÁGHÁT.

254. The most important works undertaken by the Board during the year under review were the construction of the Dakhin Hengra, Naojan, and Duriajan bridges, and improving the Barbarua Ali. The remaining works were of a petty nature, and call for no special remarks.

Original works.

JORHÁT.

255. The following are the most important original works undertaken by the Board during 1893-94 :—Constructing the Kakojan bridge ; improving Hatigarh Ali ; and constructing Saikotajan bridge. Besides the above, the Board spent Rs. 9,179 on petty works, a few of which were carried out by planters and the remainder by the Board.

Original works.

256. All the buildings under the Board, besides the roads, ferries, and rest-houses, were thoroughly repaired and kept in good order during the year.

Repairs.

SIBSÁGAR.

257. The following were the most important works undertaken during the year :—Raising and improving Khorikotia Ali ; constructing an iron-girder bridge over the Deopani at Ladoigarh ; and constructing bridges Nos. 1 and 2 on Romani Ali. The remaining works were more or less of a petty nature, and call for no remarks.

Original works.

* Including Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

258. The Board maintained 264 miles of road during the year, and the ferry-*ghâts* and rest-houses were all kept in good order.

Repairs.

NORTH LAKHIMPUR.

259. The following are the most important works :—Improving the Dhakuakhana road and improving Gogamukh road. The remaining works were of a petty nature, and call for no remarks.

Original works.

260. All the roads, including rest-houses and ferries, under the Board were maintained in good order during the year.

Repairs.

DIBRUGARH.

261. The following were the most important works undertaken during the year :—Metalling the first mile of the Rangagora road ; constructing a masonry bridge over the Dhollajan ; constructing a masonry bridge over the Maijan on the Madna road ; metalling a portion of the Rangagora road in the third mile ; and strengthening the wing walls of the masonry bridge over the Dhollajan. The above works, with a few others of minor importance, were carried out by the Public Works Department.

Original works.

The principal works carried out under the direct management of the Board were—Raising Hugrijan road and Improving Haruhat Ali and special repairs to damages done by floods. The Rangagora road was also improved at a cost of Rs. 3,896, and a timber bridge constructed over the Kakojan on the third mile of the Dhodar Ali. The remaining works, which were the raising of the Moria Ali and metalling and raising the Mankatta road, were carried out by tea-planters.

262. All the roads, including ferries and rest-houses, in charge of the Board were efficiently maintained during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 14,777, against a modified grant of Rs. 18,940.

Repairs.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

263. The total amount of the budget grants allotted by all the Local Boards for miscellaneous public improvements, which also includes village sanitation, amounted for original works to Rs. 51,800 and for repairs to Rs. 18,700, as per statement subjoined :

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Local Board.	Original Works.		Repairs.	
	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silchar	2,100	1,899	150	150
Hailákándi	2,927	1,871	166	286
North Sylhet	5,000	3,869	2,500	2,569
Sunámganj	4,150	3,172	750	378
Habiganj	4,647	3,425	1,793	401
South Sylhet	2,184	2,221	444	237
Karimganj	3,370	3,456	955	1,005
Dhubri	2,890	2,846	120	121.
Goálpára	1,000	1,093	699	1,050
Barpeta	984	1,275	226	234
Gauháti	2,535	2,032	3,015	3,162
Mangaldai	3,000	1,095	900	114
Tezpur	2,000	1,697	1,000	809
Nowgong	2,300	2,162	1,023	950
Golághát	1,346	1,346	200	350
Jorhát	3,805	3,165	2,150	1,976
Sibságar	1,424	1,209	1,400	1,394
North Lakhimpur	3,980	2,925	200	130
Dibrugarh	2,304	1,853	1,020	704
Modifications to accord with the revised estimate	*—146*	...	*—11*	...
Total	51,800	42,611	18,700	16,020

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

All the works under the above head came under the category of "Minor Works," and the more important of them are briefly noticed below:

Silchar.—The Board spent Rs. 2,050 in improving the sanitary condition of the six bázárs of the district, and in completing a *pucca* drain and a road in the Sealtek Bázár.

Hailákándi.—Raniganj pottery rings were purchased during the year for sinking wells at the following places:—Monacherra bázár, Algapur bázár, Hailákándi *khás* bázár, and near the Narainpur rest-house. Nothing was, however, done during the year beyond paying for the rings. Three of these wells are intended to replace the three corrugated-iron wells referred to in paragraph 268 of the previous year's report, the pipes for which had also been purchased, though subsequently condemned on sanitary grounds. The remaining original works were—Improving the new *khás* bázár; improving the *pucca* well near the subdivisional kutcherry; erecting a Horbury's patent 4-seated latrine; preparing ground for planting trees on subdivisional roads; and planting trees on subdivisional roads. The repair works were—Repairing sheds in the new *khás* bázár; improving the drains of the town of Hailákándi; and clearing and fencing subdivisional tanks.

North Sylhet.—The work of removing the silt obstruction in the Batuakhal, referred to in paragraph 268 of the report for 1892-93, was successfully completed. Fourteen masonry wells of 2½ feet internal diameter were sunk at different places. Ten of these were completed, the remaining four could not be finished owing to obstructions in the shape of rocks, &c. Materials were collected for a 7-foot diameter well at the Jaintiapur bázár, which will be carried out as a contribution work. Experimental drainage works were started at two notoriously unhealthy places, *viz.*, Jaintia and Kalatikar, and the effect was beneficial. The Jaintiapur bázár was drained and the stalls improved. The tanks and drains dug in previous years were repaired and improved. Some portions of the Surma dyke, which were submerged during the floods, were partly raised and repaired.

Sunámganj.—Certain improvements were carried out in the Sunámganj tank referred to in paragraph 268 of the previous year's report. The turfing of the tank on the south of the Sunámganj thána was also taken in hand, as also the construction of six wells at Sunámganj; but as regards the wells nothing beyond the purchasing of bricks appears to have been done. Two *pucca* wells were almost completed at Rampur, where good drinking water was not to be had. A fire engine was purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 827. The *pucca* drain in front of the subdivisional court-house was extended, and village sites improved during the year. The Board purchased four of Horbury's patent 5-seated latrines, and three of them were fitted up in the most populous parts of the town. The remaining one will be fitted up in the present year. Under Repairs come the following:—Clearing and repairing 14 tanks and one well; removal of rank vegetation in the town and also in three selected places; and improving certain bamboo latrines.

Habiganj.—Rs. 2,852 were spent in constructing eight wells at different places, and in purchasing materials for one at Shahazi bazar, which was subsequently made over to the Public Works Department for construction. Improvements were also carried out in the drainage of certain important villages. Under Repairs come the clearing of a tank and clearing and improving six wells, which had been sunk in the previous year.

South Sylhet.—The grant under this head was utilised principally in station conservancy works. The Jubilee tank was improved and the cholera-shed repaired.

Karimganj.—The Board spent Rs. 2,597 on sanitation works, and Rs. 314 on the construction of a *pucca* privy in the kutcherry. Under Repairs the Board spent Rs. 1,434 in connection with sanitation works.

Dhubri.—The following are the original works undertaken by the Board:—Protecting *bund* on the 25th and 26th miles of the Gauripur-Roha road, first section; constructing *pucca* wells at Katdanga, Jhapusabari, Hasdah, Bidyapara, and Bichandai, and four other places. Under Repairs Rs. 121 were spent in repairing wells.

Goálpára.—Three *pucca* wells were sunk at selected sites, *viz.*, one in the village of North Salmara, on the 58th mile of the Gauripur-Roha road, third section; one in the Bhangbari village; and the third in the village of Tinkonia, at mile 10½ of the Mongdesvar road. Thirteen earthen-ware pipe-wells and two *pucca* wells at different places were repaired. Annual repairs to the Goálpára station drains were also carried out.

Barpeta.—The Board spent Rs. 285 in sinking thirteen wells in villages where good drinking-water was not procurable, and Rs. 600 in improving six tanks in different parts of the subdivision. Six Norton's tube-wells were also purchased at a cost of Rs. 389. Under Repairs, Rs. 80 were spent in repairing seven wells, and Rs. 154 in repairing and improving drains in eight important villages.

Gauháti.—Under Original Works the Board spent Rs. 2,021 on the following works:—(1) Sinking a *pucca* well at Marowa, Rs. 648; (2) sinking a *pucca* well at Sutergaon, Rs. 648; (3) fencing the Maligam tank, Rs. 30; (4) *bund* on Bholagaonjan, Rs. 50; (5) burning bricks at Palasbari for wells, Rs. 615. Rs. 3,011 were spent under Repairs on the following works:—Clearing well at Kokjhar village; clearing water-drain near Tambulpur rest-house; clearing Marowa, Maligaon, Gohainhât, Nagarkuchi, Silpukhri, and Sankuchi tanks; clearing water-drains near Agra, and also Dum Duma rest-house; maintenance of Gauháti main drains; repairs of roads and maintenance of drains in North Gauháti; protecting river bank at Gauháti; protecting Noanadi bank at Nalbari; and maintenance of Brahmaputra gauge and Urbasi pillar.

Mangaldai.—The following were the original works:—Constructing a *pucca* well at Kalaigaon, providing a cistern for Mangaldai town well; and constructing a *hât*-shed at Ghagrapara and a serai at Rangamati. Rs. 113 were spent on repairs to certian *bunds*, tanks, and wells.

Tezpur.—The Board made over Rs. 1,800 to the Tezpur Town Fund to enable it to meet the cost of sinking two ring-wells at Sutia and Tezpur, and provide pumping apparatus for the Town Fund wells at Tezpur. The works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,500. Improvements were effected in the drainage of the *hâts* at Balipara, Bindukuri, Jamuguri, Sutia, and Behali. The well at the junction of the Balipara and the North Trunk roads was repaired, and also the Kharoi *bund* in mauza Kholabari. All the *hât*-sheds at Balipara, Gorumari, Daputa, Bindukuri, Jamuguri, Sutia, Behali, and Charalli were either repaired or renewed.

Nowgong.—A *pucca* well was sunk at Rangahi *hât*, one of the largest *hâts* in the district, where good drinking-water was very much needed. The work cost Rs. 615. Norton's tube-wells were sunk at Dimon and Pathari, where *kalá-azár* dispensaries have been opened. They have, however, proved a failure. A drain was cut between the Mora and Potakullung, two large *bils* in the vicinity of the station, the object being to conduct the water of the Kullung river through the Potakullung into the Morakullung. A new *hât*-shed was built at Dhing, where a new *hât* was opened, and all the *hâts* in the district were properly maintained by the Board, who appointed chaukidárs on Rs. 3 per mensem for each of the *hâts*. Several wells were also repaired and improved during the year.

Golághát.—The Board spent Rs. 1,346 in sinking wells at Golághát, Rs. 200 were spent in clearing tanks, and Rs. 150 in repairing the temple at Nigriting.

Jorhát.—The following were the original works:—Constructing *pucca* wells at Titabar village, Meleng, and Masorhat, and a ring-well at Soraigaon. The well at Masorhat was commenced in 1892-93, and completed during 1893-94; and although the water obtained was very good, the Chairman writes as follows regarding these wells:—"With the exception of the well at Rangajan *hât*, I fear not a single well we have sunk is used by those they were intended for." The Masorhat village was greatly improved and the Bhogdoi *bund* completed. Two corrugated-iron sheds, one 30′ × 7′ and the other 40′ × 7′, were constructed at the Titabar *hât*, and also a thatched shed 30′ × 12′. Under Repairs come the Borgohain tank, three wells, six village roads, the Bhogdoi and Jhanzi *bunds*, and the *hâts* at Titabar, Seleng, and Moriani.

Sibságar.—The original works were sinking two wells, one at Jhanzi and the other at Dimu, and clearing the Mitong and Khor-Khori *jans*. The two wells could not be completed during the year owing to sanction having been received very late in the year. The two *jans* were cleared for distances of 5½ and 2½ miles each, respectively. Under Repairs come the Dikhu, Disang, and Darika *bunds*, the Sibságar temple, and Rangpur ruins.

North Lakhimpur.—The principal works were—Extending the Dhakuakhana *bund*; sinking a masonry well at Noragaon; constructing masonry platforms and drains for five ring-wells sunk in former years; and repairing old wells.

Dibrugarh.—Two *pucca* wells were constructed, one at Nagakhelia village, and the other at Barbarua *hât*, for Rs. 500 and Rs. 490 each, respectively. The drainage of the above village was also improved. The Mirjan and Fakial *bunds* were raised and improved. Seven wells were repaired, as also the Chabua, Barbarua, Tinsukia, Khatkhati, and Dum-Duma *hâts*.

SECTION 8.

POST OFFICE.

Number of post offices.

264. During the year under review the two Imperial offices at Atkhel and Jhanji (Sibságar) were closed, as they were being worked at a loss. Five offices, however, *viz.*, Kampur, Titabar, Bijura, Begampur, and Ratabari, were taken over from the district post, so that the total number of Imperial offices rose from 222 to 225.

District offices.

265. As stated above, five offices were converted to Imperial, and two offices, *viz.*, Loharghat (Kámrúp district) and Kathalguri (Lakhimpur district) were, at the request of the Local Boards, abolished. Eight new offices were opened, *viz.*, Chenga, Patidarrang (Kámrúp district), Melang, Nanglamora, Barnagaon (Sibságar) district), Kathalguri (Lakhimpur district), Madna, and Gangkul (Sylhet district), so that the net increase during the year was one, and the total number of offices was raised to 62.

Imperial village postmen.

266. Nine additional village postmen were entertained during the year; of these, 6 were taken over from the district post, *viz.*, those at Kampur, Kharikhana, Titabar, Bijura, Begampur, and Ratabári. The appointments of three village postmen, *viz.*, those at Jhanji, Atkhel, and Cherrapunji, were abolished, the total number of village postmen increasing from 216 to 222.

District post village postmen.

267. Eight new village postmen were added to the establishment during the year, *viz.*, at Chenga-nanglamora, Barnagaon, Melang, Kathalguri, Gangkul, Madna, and Patharighat. Six were transferred to the Imperial post as detailed in the preceding paragraph, and one was abolished, *viz.*, at Kathalguri. The net increase was one, the total number being 72.

Imperial postmen.

268. Five postmen were added to the following offices, *viz.*, Dibrugarh, Roha, Shillong (2), and Cherrapunji, the total number now being 119. There are no postmen paid from District Post Funds.

Combined post and telegraph offices.

269. No less than twelve new offices were opened during the year, *viz.*, Bilasipara, Nakachari, Udarband, Kalain, Silcuri, Sunámganj, Barkola, Chandkhira, Madna, Banskandi, Dwarband, and Kaitamabi. Two offices, *viz.*, those at Kairong and Kaitamabi, which were only temporarily required for troops and labourers working on the Kohima-Manipur road, were finally closed during the year, leaving 10 as the net addition to this

SECTION 9. *Telegraphs.*

class of office, the number now existing being 70 (*vide* column 6 of the statement attached to this section).

From the foregoing paragraphs it will be seen that establishments increased under every head.

270. The total estimated number of articles received for delivery rose from 5,973,955 in 1892-93 to 6,430,205 in the year under report. This increase of 7·6 per cent. is satisfactory.

Correspondence.

271. An increase of 11 per cent. in the number of savings bank accounts and of 10 per cent. in balance at credit of depositor indicates confidence in this branch of postal work.

Savings Bank.

272. The business in this Department continues to expand. The figures showing the total number of orders issued and paid and the total amount will be found in columns 9 and 10 of the statement. It will be noticed that the amount of orders issued is about double the amount of orders paid. This is probably due to the fact that Assam employs so many immigrants whose homes are in other parts of India and who remit their savings by means of postal money orders. The business was successfully conducted by the Department, very few complaints having been received against this branch.

Money orders.

273. The comparative statement below shows the operation of the Postal Department in the Assam Circle for the year 1893-94.

Comparative statement of operations.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
Number of Imperial offices.		Number of district dâk offices.		Number of Imperial village postmen.		Number of district village postmen.		Number of Imperial postmen.		Number of combined telegraph offices in the Assam Circle.		Approximate number of articles received for delivery in post offices in the Assam Circle.	
1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
222	225	61	62	216	222	71	72	114	119	60	70	5,973,955	6,430,205

8				9				10			
Savings Bank Accounts remaining open at the end of the year.				Money Orders issued.				Money Orders paid.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
11,791	18,08,472 2 3	13,162	19,89,979 5 0	2,62,222	61,38,639 12 0	294,532	67,38,192 9 0	83,953	28,38,471 6 0	95,517	32,20,595 2 0

SECTION 9.

TELEGRAPHS.

Telegraphs.

274. There were 1,680 miles of telegraph line and 2,872 miles of wire open on the 31st March 1893; 228 miles of line and 259 of wire were added during the year, thus increasing the mileage of lines and wires to 1,908 and 3,131, respectively, at the close of 1893-94. One hundred and six telegraph offices of all classes were open on the 31st March 1893, 27 new offices were opened, and 7 were closed during 1893-94, leaving 126 offices open on the 31st March 1894. Of the new offices opened during the year, 13 were Government offices, 2 railway offices, and 12 belonged to the class "not open for paid telegrams." The following lines were constructed during the year 1893-94. :

	Miles.
Habiganj to Madna	12·64
Patharkandi to Chandkhira	4·00
Lup to Udarband	0·18
Lup to Banskandi	0·17
Badarpur to Kalain	3·23
Kalain to Barkhola	4·28
Chhátak to Sunámganj	19·55
Mahendraganj to Mankachar	17·50

During the year the following portions of line were completed for the Assam-Bengal Railway:

	Miles.
Badarpur to Comilla	95·76
A portion of the line from Gauháti to Lumding	32·5
„ „ „ Badarpur to Lumding	27·0

The line from Gauháti to Lumding was completed after the close of the year. Forty-nine miles of the line from Silchar to Changsil (*viâ* the Rengti route) were completed before the work was stopped on account of the rains setting in and the desertion of coolies. The number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices was 133,117, or 12,647 more than the number for the preceding year. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 1,32,937-15-7, against Rs. 1,28,093-14-9 in 1892-93.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

FINANCE.—IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL.

(*a*)—IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL.

275. The following statement gives the receipts and expenditure of the province during 1892-93 and 1893-94, and the figures for the two years are compared in the last column.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Receipts.

1892-93.				Heads of Accounts.	1893-94.				Total for 1893-94, compared with that for 1892-93.	
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,27,000	36,02,503	..	47,29,503	I.—Land Revenue	16,44,900	39,72,378	..	56,17,278	8,87,775	..
3,86,771	..	..	3,86,771	II.—Opium	4,01,745	..	..	4,01,745	14,974	..
2,03,817	6,11,449	..	8,15,266	IV.—Stamps	2,11,793	6,35,381	..	8,47,174	31,908	..
19,40,472	6,46,824	..	25,87,296	V.—Excise	20,43,890	6,81,297	..	27,25,187	1,37,891	..
..	..	5,49,499	5,49,499	VI.—Provincial Rates	..	..	6,11,214	6,11,214	61,715	..
1,13,112	1,13,113	..	2,26,225	VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,30,268	1,30,268	..	2,60,536	34,311	..
1,91,415	1,91,414	..	3,82,829	IX.—Forests	2,44,249	2,44,248	..	4,88,497	1,05,668	..
22,138	22,139	..	44,277	X.—Registration	23,678	23,678	..	47,356	3,079	..
30,795	..	..	30,795	XI.—Tributes	1,00,100	..	..	1,00,100	69,305	..
40,15,520	51,87,442	5,49,499	97,52,461	Total A.—Principal Heads of Revenue.	48,60,623	56,87,250	6,11,214	1,10,99,087	13,46,626	..
				B.—INTEREST.						
976	1,058	..	2,034	XII.—Interest	489	1,210	..	1,699	..	335
976	1,058	..	2,034	Total B.—Interest	489	1,210	..	1,699	..	335
				C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.						
..	..	2	2	XIII.—Post Office	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	2	2	Total C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.	..	..	..	..	..	2
				D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.						
..	97,764	..	97,764	XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	..	96,906	..	96,906	..	858
..	55,130	..	55,130	XVIB.—Ditto ditto —Jails ..	..	47,933	..	47,933	..	7,197
..	65,123	54,682	120,805	XVII.—Police	..	96,649	56,262	1,52,911	32,106	..
..	858	..	858	XVIII.—Marine	..	14	..	14	..	844
..	40,457	319	40,776	XIX.—Education	..	44,030	1,021	45,051	4,275	..
..	581	4	585	XX.—Medical	..	404	..	404	..	181
..	24	64,043	64,067	XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	..	..	75,434	75,434	11,367	..
..	2,60,937	1,19,048	3,79,985	Total D.—Receipts by Civil Departments.	..	2,85,936	1,32,717	4,18,653	47,748	9,080
				E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL RECEIPTS.						
15,430	3,519	..	18,949	XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	17,865	3,272	..	21,137	2,188	..
3,486	1,151	..	4,637	XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ..	3,909	1,840	..	5,749	1,112	..
77,859	65,231	5,966	1,49,056	XXV.—Miscellaneous	41,326	1,25,141	7,261	1,73,728	24,672	..
96,775	69,901	5,966	1,72,642	Total Miscellaneous Civil Receipts ..	63,100	1,30,253	7,261	2,00,614	27,972	..
				H.—RAILWAYS.						
..	84,874	..	84,874	XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	..	93,903	..	93,903	9,029	..
..	84,874	..	84,874	Total H.—Railways	..	93,903	..	93,903	9,029	..
				K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.						
4,633	..	..	4,633	XXXI.—Military Works	4,200	..	..	4,200	..	433
158	52,981	1,04,693	1,57,832	XXXII—Civil Works ..	40	63,766	1,07,562	1,71,368	13,536	..
4,791	52,981	1,04,693	1,62,465	Total K.—Buildings and Roads ..	4,240	63,766	1,07,562	1,75,568	13,536	433
				ADJUSTING HEADS.						
..	2,55,774	..	2,55,774	Contribution from Local to Provincial ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,55,774
..	..	1,89,787	1,89,787	Ditto ditto Provincial to Local ..	..	..	4,24,221	4,24,221	2,34,434	..
41,18,062	59,12,967	9,68,995	1,10,00,024	Grand Total	48,68,452	62,62,318	12,82,975	1,24,13,745	16,79,345	2,65,624
					Net Increase..				14,13,721	

FINANCE.

Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

Expenditure.

1892-93.				Heads of Account.	1893-94.				Total for 1893-94 compared with that for 1892-93.	
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,367	10,103	168	18,638	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ..	4,580	13,907	909	18,696	58	..
30,490	..	..	30,490	2.—Assignments and Compensations ..	48,384	..	..	48,784	17,894	..
..	9,31,657	..	9,31,657	3.—Land Revenue	..	10,04,713	..	10,04.713	73,056	..
9,639	27,117	..	36,756	6.—Stamps	9,063	27,188	..	36,251	95	..
9,532	3,177	..	12,709	7.—Excise	7,949	2,650	..	10,599	..	2,110
..	..	2,295	2,295	8.—Provincial Rates	..	..	2,733	2,733	438	..
537	537	..	1,074	10.—Assessed Taxes	560	560	..	1,120	46	..
1,31,952	1,31,952	..	2,63,904	11.—Forests	1,33,752	1,33,752	..	2,67,504	3,600	..
12,067	12,067	..	24,134	12.—Registration	12,946	12,946	..	25,892	1,758	..
2,01,084	11,16,610	2,463	13,21,057	Total A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue.	2,17,234	11,95,016	3,642	14,15,892	96,945	2,110
				B.—INTERESTS.						
..	468	..	468	13.—Interest on ordinary debt ..	..	494	..	494	26	..
151	..	..	151	14.— ,, ,, other obligations ..	191	..	..	191	40	..
151	468	..	619	Total B.—Interests	191	494	..	685	66	..
				C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.						
..	856	38,176	39,032	15.—Post Office	..	1,818	39,766	41,584	2,552	..
..	856	38,176	39,032	Total C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.	..	1,818	39,766	41,584	2,552	..
				D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.						
50,773	2,45,379	2,806	2,98,958	18.—General Administration ..	52,700	2,90,577	2,890	3,46,167	47,209	..
..	5,44,167	..	5,44,167	19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ..	..	5,79,665	..	5,79.665	35,498	..
..	85,477	..	85,477	19B.— Ditto .. —Jails ..	..	78,319	..	78,319	..	7,158
..	11,66,642	..	11,66,642	20.—Police	..	13,31,941	..	13,31,941	1,65,299	..
..	98,862	..	98,862	21.—Marine	..	59,068	..	59,068	..	39,794
..	1,74,127	1,64,973	3,39,100	22.—Education	..	1,92,653	1,72,582	3,65,235	26,135	..
13,234	..	..	13,234	23.—Ecclesiastical	15,683	..	..	15,683	2,449	..
..	1,93,787	82,510	2,76,297	24.—Medical	..	1,88,905	92,849	2,81,754	5,457	..
..	2,52,320	..	2,52,320	25.—Political	..	1,51,698	..	1,51,698	..	1,00,622
3,241	6,773	33,363	43,377	26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	..	10,031	37,862	47,893	4,516	..
67,248	27,67,534	2,33,652	31,18,434	Total D.—Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments.	68,383	28,82,857	3,06,183	32,57,423	2,86,563	1,47,574
				E.—MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.						
16,750	..	..	16,750	27.—Territorial and Political Pensions ..	16,308	..	..	16,308	..	442
440	82,103	..	82,543	29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	2,011	87,008	..	89,014	5,471	..
..	66,870	270	67,140	30.—Stationery and Printing ..	..	89,595	153	89,748	22,608	..
12,732	58,954	20,754	92,440	32.—Miscellaneous	20,295	62,607	29,775	1,12,677	20,237	..
29,922	2,07,927	21,024	2,58,873	Total E.—Miscellaneous Charges ..	38,614	2,39,205	29,928	3,07,747	49,316	442
				G.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.						
..	41,787	..	41,787	37.—Construction of Railways ..	..	22,538	..	22,538	..	19,249
..	41,787	..	41,787	Total G.—Construction of Railways ..	..	22,538	..	22,538	..	19,249
				H.—RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNTS.						
1,14,971	72,453	..	1,87,424	38.—State Railway Expenses ..	2,66,544	76,324	..	3,42,868	1,55,444	..
21,362	..	..	21,362	39.—Guaranteed Companies ..	70,647	..	..	70,647	49,285	..
..	1,00,404	..	1,00,404	40.—Subsidised Companies	..	1,00,423	..	1,00,423	19	..
—8,15,718	..	..	—8,15,718	41.—Miscellaneous Railway expenses ..	..	..	..	..	8,15,718	..
—6,79,385	1,72,857	..	—5,06,528	Total H.—Railway Revenue Accounts ..	3,37,191	1,76,747	..	5,13,938	10,20,466	..
				K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.						
96,541	..	..	96,541	44.—Military Works	81,223	..	..	81,223	..	15,318
7,74,736	13,21,778	6,13,773	27,10,287	45.—Civil Works	10,89.717	16,02,018	7,09,342	34,01,077	6,90,790	..
8,71,277	13,21,778	6,13,773	28,06,828	Total K.—Buildings and Roads ..	11,70,940	16,02,018	7,09,342	34,82,300	6,90,790	15,318
				N.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS.						
—3,36,451	..	..	—3,36,451	48.—State Railways	6,70,044	..	..	6,70,044	10,06,495	..
—3,36,451	..	..	—3,36,451	Total N.—Capital Outlay on Railways ..	6,70,044	..	..	6,70,044	10,06,495	..
				ADJUSTING HEADS.						
..	1,89,787	..	1,89,787	Contribution from Provincial to Local ..	..	4,24,221	..	4,24,221	2,34,434	..
..	..	2,55,774	2,55,774	Ditto ditto Local to Provincial ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,55,774
1,54,746	58,19,604	12,14,862	71,89.212	Grand total	25,02,597	65,44,914	10,88,861	1,01,36,372	33,87,627	4,40,467
					Net Increase				29,47,160	

FINANCE.

Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

These figures are rearranged below to compare the receipts with the expenditure (1) of the Principal Heads of Revenue and (2) of each department. The cost of collection of revenue proper was 12·76 per cent. in 1893-94, against 13·62 per cent. in 1892-93 and 13·79 per cent. in 1891-92. In the following abstract are shown (1) the gross receipts of the two years under the principal heads of revenue and expenditure involved in collecting those receipts and (2) the departmental receipts and expenditure :

	1892-93.			1893-94.			1893-94 compared with 1892-93.			
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts + , or expenditure —	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts + , or expenditure —	Increase of revenue.	Decrease of revenue.	Increase of expenditure.	Decrease of expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—(*a*) Principal Heads of Revenue..	97,52,461	16,21,057	+84,31,404	1,10,99,087	14,15,892	+96,83,195	+13,46,626	....	+94,835	....
II.—Departmental Heads—										
(*b*) Interest	2,034	619	+1,415	1,699	685	+1,014	....	−335	+66	....
(*c*) Post Office, &c.	2	39,032	−39,030	....	41,584	−41,584	....	−2	+2,554	....
(*d*) Civil Departments ..	3,79,985	31,18,434	−27,38,449	4,18,653	32,57,423	−28,38,770	+38,668	....	+1,38,989	....
(*e*) Miscellaneous	1,72,642	2,58,873	−86,231	2,00,614	3,07,747	−1,07,133	+27,972	....	+48,874	....
(*g*) Construction of Railways ..	....	41,787	−41,787	....	22,538	−22,538	....	....	....	−19,249
(*h*) Railway Revenue Accounts ..	84,874	5,06,528	+5,91,402	93,903	5,13,938	−4,20,035	+9,029	....	+10,20,466	....
(*k*) Buildings and Roads ..	1,62,465	28,06,828	−26,44,363	1,75,568	34,82,300	−33,06,732	+13,103	....	+6,75,472	....
(*m*) Capital Outlay on Railways ..	....	−3,36,451	+3,36,451	....	6,70,044	−6,70,044	....	....	+10,06,495	....
Adjusting Heads	4,45,561	4,45,561	....	4,24,221	4,24,221	....	....	−21,340	....	−21,340
Total Departmental Heads ..	12,47,563	58,68,155	−46,20,592	13,14,658	87,20,480	−74,05,822	+88,772	−21,677	+28,92,914	−40,589
Grand total	1,10,00,024	71,89,212	+38,10,812	1,24,13,745	1,01,36,372	+22,77,373	+14,35,398	−21,677	+29,87,749	−40,589

I.—Principal Heads of Revenue.

Receipts.

1892-93 ... ... Rs. 97,52,461
1893-94 ... ... „ 1,10,99,087

The figures for 1893-94 show a net increase of Rs. 13,46,626 over the receipts of 1892-93. The increase is distributed as follows :

Land Revenue ... ... Increase Rs. 9,87,775

This is due to the re-assessment in the Assam Valley districts.

Opium ... ... Increase Rs. 14,974
Stamps ... ... „ „ 31,908
Excise ... ... „ „ 1,37,891

Sylhet was mainly responsible for the increase in stamp revenue. The increase under opium and excise is attributed to the large number of coolies attracted to the province by the Assam-Bengal Railway and to the higher prices obtained for the leases of excise and opium shops.

Provincial rates ... ... Increase Rs. 61,715

The receipts under this head increased in proportion to the land revenue realisations.

Assessed taxes ... ... Increase Rs. 34,311

This was due to assessment of tax on exchange compensation allowance, and to additions to the staff of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Forests ... ... Increase Rs. 1,05,668

The increase under this head was due to an increased demand for timber and other forest produce both for Government purposes and for private enterprise.

Registration ... ... Increase Rs. 3,079

The increase under this head was due to an increase in the registration of documents relating to immoveable property.

Tributes ... ... Increase Rs. 69,305

The increase was due to the payment of arrears of Manipur State tribute.

Total ... ... Increase Rs. 13,46,626

FINANCE.

Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

Expenditure.

1892-93 ... ... Rs. 13,21,057
1893-94 ... ... „ 14,15,892

The expenditure against the principal heads of revenue in 1893-94 shows an increase of Rs. 94,835, as compared with the expenditure in 1892-93. The largest increase, Rs. 73,056, occurred under the head of Land Revenue, and was due to the payment of exchange compensation, additional appointments to the Commission, and an increase of the superior subordinate service. There was an increase of Rs. 17,892 in "Assignments and Compensations," due to the payment of arrears of Kubo compensation to the Manipur State and to gratuities to ex-mauzadars. Under the heads of "Forests" and "Registration" there were increases of Rs. 3,600 and Rs. 1,758, respectively, while there was a decrease of Rs. 2,110 in the expenditure on excise. The other variations do not call for remark.

II.—DEPARTMENTAL HEADS.

Receipts.

1892-93 ... ... Rs. 12,47,563
1893-94 ... ... „ 13,14,658

The results of 1893-94 show a net increase over the figures of 1892-93 of Rs. 67,095, which is distributed as follows:

Law and Justice—Courts of Law ... ...Decrease Rs. 858
„ „ —Jails ... ... „ „ 7,197

The decrease was due to diminished receipts from jail manufacture and to the employment of fewer convicts on extramural labour under the Public Works Department.

Police ... ...Increase Rs. 32,106

This increase was caused by larger receipts on account of Punitive Police in the Cachar district, and recoveries on account of rations supplied to Police in the North Lushai Hills.

Education ... ... Increase Rs. 4,275

This was due partly to higher fees, and partly to the fact that the receipts in the previous year under this head were unduly low.

Scientific and other Minor Departments ... ... Increase Rs. 11,367

The larger collections were due to increased receipts in connection with the working of Act I of 1882 under the headings (*a*) Contractors' fees; (*b*) Rates under section 109; and (*c*) Fees for the use of Debarkation Depôts under the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

Receipts in aid of superannuation ... ... Increase Rs. 2,188

The increase was due to larger subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund in consequence of the grant of exchange compensation allowance, and also to increased subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations owing to the arrival of new Civilians and the enhanced rate of subscriptions.

Stationery and Printing ... ... Increase Rs. 1,112
Miscellaneous ... ... „ „ 24,672

This increase is due to a larger amount of "deposits" having lapsed to Government.

Railways ... ... Increase Rs. 9,029

Improvement in the net earnings of the Cherra-Companyganj and Jorhát State Railways account for the increase.

Buildings and Roads—
Civil Works ... ... Increase Rs. 13,536

The increase was due to increased ferry receipts.

Adjusting Heads ... ... Decrease Rs. 21,340

The other differences are unimportant.

Expenditure.

1892-93 ... ... Rs. 58,68,155
1893-94 ... ... „ 87,20,480

The expenditure of 1893-94 shows an increase over that of 1892-93 of Rs. 28,52,335.

Post Office ... ... Increase Rs. 2,552

The increase is due to the entertainment of an increased number of runners and delivery peons.

General Administration ... ... Increase Rs. 47,209

The increase was due to exchange compensation allowance, privilege leave allowances of officers, the sumptuary allowance of the Chief Commissioner, revision of the Secretariat establishment, and to cost of repairs to the Inspector General of Police's steam-launch *Kestrel*.

Law and Justice—Courts of Law... ... ... Increase Rs. 35,498

This increase is to be largely accounted for by the number of new officers appointed.

Law and Justice—Jails ... ... Decrease Rs. 7,158

Improvements in the system of supplying rations are the cause of this decrease.

Police ... ... Increase Rs. 1,65,299

This increase is due to the reorganization of the staff of superior police officers in Bengal and Assam, the payment of exchange compensation allowance, the entertainment of a large punitive

police force in the Cachar district, the re-organization of the Surma Valley and the North Lushai Hills Military Police, and the expenditure in connection with the Abor expedition.

Marine ... ... Decrease Rs. 39,794

The figures for 1892-93 included exceptional items of expenditure for special repairs to the Government steamer *Brahmakund*. The subsidies also to the mail steamer services were paid in 1892-93 at the higher rates then in force under the old contract.

Education ... ... Increase Rs. 26,135

The increase was due to the payment of arrears of salary and to larger grants to schools.

Ecclesiastical ... ... Increase Rs. 2,449

The increase was due to exchange compensation allowance and privilege leave allowance of an officer paid in Assam.

Medical ... ... Increase Rs. 5,457

The increase was mainly due to the opening of new dispensaries.

Political ... ... Decrease Rs. 1,00,622

This variation was due to the exceptional expenditure incurred in 1892-93 in connection with the *quasi*-military operations in the Lushai country.

Scientific and other Minor Departments ... ... Increase Rs. 4,516

The increase is mainly due to the increased deficit in the Bengal portion of the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

Superannuation allowances and pension ... ... Increase Rs. 6,471

The increase is due to the granting of new pensions and to the renewals of some that had lapsed.

Stationery and Printing ... ... Increase Rs. 22,608

Increase of the staff and of the stock and materials of the Assam Secretariat Press accounts for this increase.

Miscellaneous ... ... Increase Rs. 20,237

Larger expenditure on account of remittances and the construction of new serais and rest-houses explain this increase.

Railways ... ... Increase Rs. 20,07,712

The bulk of this expenditure was incurred on the construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Buildings and Roads—

Military Works ... ... Decrease Rs. 15,318

This was due to the expenditure in 1892-93 having been exceptionally large in consequence of the erection of lines for the Gurkha Rifles and of drainage works in the Manipur Cantonment.

Civil Works ... ... Increase Rs. 6,90,790

The increase was due to expenditure on the Nichuguard-Manipur road, the Assam North Trunk road, and the roads in the North Lakhimpur subdivision, and on public buildings and roads in the North Lashai Hills. It was distributed as below:

Manipur Road, Imperial	Increase Rs.	3,14,981
Provincial expenditure	„ „	2,80,241
Local Roads	„ „	95,567
Adjusting heads	Decrease Rs.	21,340
Total (including minor variations not noticed above)		28,52,325

(*b*)—THE PROVINCIAL CONTRACT.

276. The present 5-year Provincial contract commenced from 1st April 1892, and the result of two years' working is as follows:

Provincial contract.

	Rs.
Balance on 1st April 1892	13,59,049
Provincial Revenue, 1892-93	59,12,967
	72,72,016
Provincial Expenditure, 1892-93	58,19,604
Balance on 1st April 1893	14,52,412
Provincial Revenue, 1893-94	62,62,318
	77,14,730
Provincial Expenditure, 1893-94	65,44,914
Provincial Balance on 1st April 1894.	11,69,816

This included the Local Boards balance of 1892-93, Rs. 2,55,774, so that the net Provincial accumulated balance on the 1st April 1894 stood at Rs. 9,14,042, showing that in the two years the provincial balance has been reduced by Rs. 4,45,007.

(c)—LOCAL FUNDS.

FINANCE.

Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

Local Funds.

27. The receipts and charges of Incorporated Local Funds are shown under the head "Local" in the General Statement of the Accounts of the province. The following statement distinguishes between Local Boards and the Inland Labour Transport Fund :

	Receipts.								
	1892-93.			1893-94.			1893-94 compared with 1892-93, increase +, decrease —.		
	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Rates	5,49,499	....	5,49,499	6,11,214	....	6,11,214	+ 61,715	....	+ 61,715
Post Office	2	....	2	....	....	....	— 2	....	— 2
Police	54,682	....	54,682	56,262	....	56,262	+ 1,580	....	+ 1,580
Education	319	....	319	1,021	....	1,021	+ 702	....	+ 702
Medical	4	....	4	....	....	....	— 4	....	— 4
Minor Department	....	64,043	64,043	....	75,434	75,434	....	+ 11,391	+ 11,391
Stationery and Printing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	5,966	....	5,966	7,261	....	7,261	+ 1,295	....	+ 1,295
Civil Works	1,04,693	....	1,04,693	1,07,562	....	1,07,562	+ 2,869	....	+ 2,869
Contribution	1,89,787	....	1,89,787	4,22[illegible]	....	4,24,221	+2,34,434	....	+ 2,34,434
Total	9,04,952	64,043	9,68,995	12,07,541*	75,434	12,82,975	+3,02,589	+ 11,391	+ 3,13,980

	Expenditure.								
	1892-93.			1893-94.			1893-94 compared with 1892-93, increase +, decrease —.		
	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds and Drawbacks	168	....	168	909	....	909	+ 741	....	+ 741
Provincial Rates	2,295	....	2,295	2,733	....	2,733	+ 438	....	+ 438
Post Office	38,176	....	38,176	39,766	....	39,766	+ 1,590	....	+ 1,590
General Administration	2,806	....	2,806	2,890	....	2,890	+ 84	....	+ 84
Education	1,64,973	....	1,64,973	1,72,582	....	1,72,582	+ 7,609	....	+ 7,609
Medical	57,865	24,645	82,510	67,938	24,911	92,849	+ 10,073	+ 266	+ 10,339
Minor Department	908	32,455	33,363	900	36,962	37,862	— 8	+ 4,507	+ 4,499
Stationery and Printing	....	270	270	....	153	153	....	— 117	— 117
Miscellaneous	20,754	....	20,754	29,216	559	29,775	+ 8,462	+ 559	+ 9,021
Civil Works	6,13,773	....	6,13,773	7,09,342	....	7,09,342	+ 95,569	....	+ 95,569
Contribution	2,55,774	....	2,55,774	....	....	....	— 2,55,774	....	— 2,55,774
Total	11,57,492	57,370	12,14,862	10,26,276	62,585	10,88,861	— 1,31,216	+ 5,215	— 1,26,001

Local figures have been included and the differences explained in the preceding paragraphs. There was no "Contribution from Local to Provincial" during the year, as the Chief Commissioner's order, in his Resolution No. 900G., dated the 13th February 1893, was modified by Resolution No. 4514, dated the 4th July 1894.

The following statement gives the Receipts and Expenditure of the excluded Local Funds of the province for the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94:

Receipts.

	1892-93.					1893-94.					1893-94 compared with 1892-93, increase +, and decrease −.				
	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Funds.) Sinking Loan	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Funds.) Sinking Loan	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Funds.) Sinking Loan	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ..	....	70	....	..	70	....	72	....	..	72	....	+ 2	....	..	+ 2
Assessed Taxes ..	85,429	1,790	....	..	85,219	84,768	1,846	....	..	86,614	+ 1,339	+ 56	....	.	+ 1,395
Interest	....	....	4,092	..	4,092	..	....	4,092	..	4,092	....	....	....	..	....
General Administration..	....	....	....	..	....	75	....	....	..	75	+ 75	....	....	..	+ 75
Police	26,779	2,054	....	..	28,833	25,985	1,959	....	..	27,944	− 794	− 95	....	..	− 889
Education	131	....	246	..	377	284	....	....	..	284	+ 153	....	−246	..	− 93
Medical	400	....	....	..	400	1,870	....	....	..	1,870	+ 1,470	....	....	..	+ 1,470
Minor Departments ..	30,376	677	....	..	31,053	33,565	739	....	..	34,304	+ 3,189	+ 62	....	..	+ 3,251
Miscellaneous ..	30,151	4,919	....	349	35,419	35,881	4,191	10	362	40,444	+ 5,730	−728	+ 10	+13	+ 5,025
Public Works.. ..	....	....	....	..	....	1,198	....	542	..	1,740	+ 1,198	....	+542	...	+ 1,740
Total	1,71,266	9,510	4,248	349	1,85,373	1,83,626	8,807	4,554	362	1,97,349	+12.360	−703	+306	+13	+11,976

Expenditure.

	1892-93.					1893-94.					1893-94 compared with 1892-93, increase +, and decrease —.				
	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Fund.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	(Shillong Sinking Other Funds Station Funds). Loan	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Fund.	(Shillong Sinking Other Funds Station Funds). Loan	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	(Shillong Sinking Other Funds Station Funds). Loan	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds	20	....	....	..	20	144	....	....	..	144	+ 124	....	....	..	+ 124
Interest	574	....	....	..	574	587	....	....	..	587	+ 13	....	....	..	+ 13
General Administration ..	18,962	671	....	..	19,633	18,399	750	....	..	19,149	− 563	+ 79	....	..	− 484
Police	5,997	316	....	..	6,313	6,798	394	....	..	7,192	+ 801	+ 78	....	..	+ 879
Education	3,805	....	2,494	..	6,299	5,174	....	2,421	..	7,595	+1,369	....	− 73	..	+1,296
Medical	7,818	....	....	..	7,818	7,879	....	....	..	7,879	+ 61	....	....	..	+ 61
Minor Departments ..	90,079	6,418	....	..	96,497	83,842	6,988	....	..	90,830	−6,237	+570	....	..	−5,667
Superannuation ..	....	....	....	..	....	150	....	....	..	150	+ 150	....	....	..	+ 150
Miscellaneous ..	9,276	428	....	350	10,054	12,323	76	....	350	12,748	+3,046	−352	....	..	+2,694
Public Works ..	34,204	639	1,461	..	36,304	40,569	1,509	558	..	42,637	6,366	+870	−903	..	+6,333
Total	1,70,735	8,472	3,955	350	1,83,512	1,75,865	9,717	2,979	350	1,88,911	+5,130	+1,245	−976	..	+5,399

The receipt side of this account shows an increase against all the heads except "Police" and "Education," under which the decreases are slight, and the net result for the year is an increase of Rs. 11,976.

The main increases were under "Minor Department" and "Miscellaneous." Gauhâti and Tezpur municipalities contributed principally to the increase under the former head, and the Nowgong and Tezpur municipalities to the increase under the latter.

The result on the expenditure side shows a net increase of Rs. 5,399, and was due to increased expenditure under 'Public Works," chiefly in the Gauhâti and the Sylhet municipalities.

The excluded Local Funds opened with a balance of Rs. 35,200-11-11, and closed on 31st March 1894 with a balance of Rs. 43,637-14-7.

I.—LAND REVENUE.

FINANCE.

Land Revenue.

Number of permanently-settled estates.

278. The number of permanently-settled estates on the revenue roll at the end of the year was 49,951, against 49,966 on the 31st March 1893; the decrease of 15 in the number of such estates occurred in Sylhet. In Goálpára and the Gáro Hills, the only other districts with a permanent settlement, there was no change in the number of these estates, *viz.*, 19 in the former district and 1 in the latter.

Number of temporarily-settled estates.

279. The total number of temporarily-settled, revenue-paying estates on the roll at the close of the year was 724,947, against 717,725 in the preceding year. The increase was shared by every district, except Sibságar and the Nága Hills.

Division.	District.	Number of estates.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of	
		1892-93.	1893-94.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Surma Valley ...	Cachar	11,130	11,284	154	.....	1·38	.....
	Sylhet	47,877	47,936	59	.....	·12	.....
Brahmaputra Valley...	Goálpára	14,515	15,080	565	.....	3·89	.....
	Kámrúp	177,619	179,626	2,007	.....	1·13	.....
	Darrang	106,419	106,904	485	.....	·45	.....
	Nowgong	151,409	153,830	2,421	.....	1·73	.....
	Sibságar	150,107	148,348	.....	1,759	.....	1·17
	Lakhimpur	53,642	56,711	3,069	.....	5·72	.....
Hill districts ...	Nága Hills	314*	308	.....	6	.....	1·91
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	31	38	7	.....	22·58	.....
	Gáro Hills	4,662	4,882	220	.....	4·72	.....
	Total	717,725*	724,947	8,987	1,765	.....	.....
	Net increase			+7,222		+1·01	

Current demand.

280. The current land revenue demand of the province rose from Rs. 42,78,690 to Rs. 53,69,190, being an increase of Rs. 10,90,500, or 25·49 per cent., as compared with an increase of Rs. 64,623, or 1·53 per cent. in the previous year. The increase was shared by every district in the province, as the following statement will show:

District.	Permanently-settled estates.		Temporarily-settled estates.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Cachar	.....	.....	3,44,188	3,45,203	3,44,188	3,45,203	1,015	...	·29	.....
Sylhet	3,66,364	3,66,460	2,80,999	2,83,270	6,47,363	6,49,730	2,367	...	·37	.....
Total Surma Valley ...	3,66,364	3,66,460	6,25,187	6,28,473	9,91,551	9,94,933	3,382	...	·34	.....
Goálpára	11,411	11,411	87,684	93,832	99,095	1,05,243	6,148	...	6·20	.....
Kámrúp	.....	.....	9,79,347	13,33,314	9,79,347	13,33,314	3,53,967	...	36·14	.....
Darrang	.....	.....	4,96,682	6,48,820	4,96,682	6,48,820	1,52,138	...	30·62	.....
Nowgong	.....	.....	5,41,144	6,90,980	5,41,144	6,90,980	1,49,836	...	27·70	.....
Sibságar	.....	.....	8,72,484	12,01,689	8,72,484	12,01,689	3,29,205	...	37·73	.....
Lakhimpur ...	.....	.....	2,75,853	3,70,124	2,75,853	3,70,124	94,271	...	34·17	.....
Total Brahmaputra Valley	11,411	11,411	32,53,194	43,38,759	32,64,605	43,50,170	10,85,565	...	33·25	.....
Nága Hills ...	.....	.....	1,585	1,612	1,585	1,612	27	...	1·70	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	.....	.....	5,380	6,356	5,380	6,356	976	...	18·14	.....
Gáro Hills ...	12	12	15,557	16,107	15,569	16,119	550	...	3·55	.....
Total Hill districts ...	12	12	22,522	24,075	22,534	24,087	1,553	...	6·89	.....
Grand total ...	3,77,787	3,77,883	39,00,903	49,91,307	42,78,690	53,69,190	10,90,500	...	25·49	.....

* Revised figures.

In the Brahmaputra Valley, there was an increase of Rs. 10,85,565 over the figures of the previous year. The following statement gives details of the increase in each district and of the variations in the demand for the different tenures :

District.	Annual leases.	Periodic leases.	*Nisfkhiraj* estates.	Special tenures.	Waste land grants.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára	+ 5,566	— 739	.....	+ 1,321	.....	+ 6,148
Kámrúp	+ 1,80,381	+ 1,20,534	+ 50,595	+ 2,619	— 162	+ 3,53,967
Darrang	+ 1,89,016	— 36,798	— 676	+ 11	+ 585	+ 1,52,138
Nowgong	+ 1,29,390	+ 20,851	+ 338	.....	— 743	+ 1,49,836
Sibságar	+ 1,06,622	+ 2,08,397	+ 7	+ 12,314	+ 1,865	+ 3,29,205
Lakhimpur	+ 2,21,197	— 1,36,706	+ 219	+ 9,105	+ 456	+ 94,271
Total	+ 8,32,172	+ 1,75,539	+ 50,483	+ 25,370	+ 2,001	+ 10,85,565

To the total increase in the Kámrúp district, Barpeta contributed Rs. 50,576, of which Rs. 46,314 were due to re-assessment. The revenue demand of the Gauháti subdivision amounts to one-fourth of the whole demand of the Brahmaputra Valley, and over one-third of the total increase occurred in this subdivision. The great bulk of the increase (Rs. 2,51,662) was due to the re-assessment. The large increase of Rs. 98,561 in the Mangaldai subdivision of the Darrang district was entirely due to re-assessment ; there was a decrease of 5,890 acres in the annual and periodic settlements and in settlement at half rates, and the fall in revenue would have been considerable if the rates had not been increased. The settlement was affected by the large number of resignations in 1892-93. The sadr subdivision showed an increase of Rs. 53,577, which was partly due to extension of cultivation and partly to enchanced rates of revenue. In Nowgong, the increase from re-assessment in all classes of tenures was Rs. 98,291, excluding Rs. 21,137 to be refunded on account of excess collections on *faringati* land. The three subdivisions of Sibságar all showed a decrease in the area held under ordinary leases, but nevertheless gave a substantial increase in the revenue owing to the re-assessment. Of the total increase of Rs. 20,021 in the North Lakhimpur subdivision, Rs. 5,804 were due to re-assessment, and the rest to the cadastral survey and extensions of cultivation. In the Dibrugarh subdivision the increase was Rs. 74,250, of which more than half was attributable to the re-assessment.

Arrear demand.

281. The arrear demand on 1st April 1893 was shown in the report for 1892-93 as Rs. 83,735. Subsequent proceedings and enquiries resulted in certain additions and reductions, which brought the corrected arrear demand up to Rs. 90,839.

District.	Arrear demand as reported on 1st April 1893.	Changes made in the arrear demand in consequence of further enquiries made after 1st April 1893.		Arrear demand on 1st April 1893, as finally ascertained.
		Additions.	Reductions.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	9,066	1,269	837	9,498
Sylhet	13,177	3,818	738	16,257
Goálpára	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kámrúp	4,275	63	.....	4,338
Darrang	724	278	.....	1,002
Nowgong	34,515	486	.....	35,001
Sibságar	21,318	2,683	.....	24,001
Lakhimpur	304	82	.....	386
Nága Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gáro Hills	356	.....	.....	356
Total	83,735	8,679	1,575	90,839

FINANCE.

Land Revenue.

282. The total demand, collections, remissions, and balances of each district are given in the subjoined statement :

Total demand, collections, remissions, and balances

District.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	3,54,701	3,38,551	284	15,866
Sylhet	6,65,987	6,52,479	685	12,823
Goálpára	1,05,243	1,05,237	6	.....
Kámrúp	13,37,652	12,79,474	2,002	56,176
Darrang	6,49,822	6,34,641	191	14,990
Nowgong	7,25,981	6,20,232	1,524	1,04,125
Sibságar	12,25,690	11,51,018	141	74,531
Lakhimpur	3,70,510	2,87,387	...	83,123
Nága Hills	1,612	1,612	...	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	6,356	5,982	...	374
Gáro Hills	16,475	14,681	...	[illegible]
Total	54,60,029	50,91,394	4,833	3,63,802

The total demand, including corrected arrears, was Rs. 54,60,029 ; of this, Rs. 50,91,394, or 93·24 per cent., was realised during the year, and Rs. 4,833, or ·09 per cent., remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,63,802, or 6·66 per cent., on the 1st April 1894. In Cachar, the outstanding balance was Rs. 15,866, against Rs. 9,066 in 1892-93—a result which is said to be due to floods which submerged all the low-lying tracts. Of the sum of Rs. 12,823 shown against Sylhet, Rs. 7,211 on account of Pratabgarh are only nominal, the actual balance uncollected in that tract being Rs. 1,124 only. Owing to the new leases in Pratabgarh not having been issued until late in the year, all payments on account of estates in that tract were, for convenience, treated as advanced collections. In the Brahmaputra Valley the settlements were delayed owing to re-assessment operations, and the date of payment by the mauzadárs of the *dariabadi* revenue was extended from the 15th March to the 30th April 1894. The arrear balances in each district on 1st May 1894 were—

	Rs.
Goálpára	.....
Kámrúp	16,894
Darrang	5,093
Nowgong	30,179
Sibságar	18,475
Lakhimpur	6,802
Total	77,443

Of the total balance outstanding (Rs. 3,63,802), all, except Rs. 16,110, has been collected since the close of the year. Details of the latter amount are given below :

	Amount.
	Rs.
Cachar	1,650
Sylhet	1,962*
Kámrúp	2,659
Darrang	3,395
Nowgong	4,443
Sibságar	479
Lakhimpur	90
Gáro Hills	1,432
Total	16,110

283. Remissions were allowed to the extent of Rs. 4,833, against Rs. 1,629 in the previous year. The remissions in Cachar, Sylhet, and Goálpára amounted to Rs. 284, Rs. 685, and Rs. 6, respectively. In Kámrúp, Rs. 2,012 were stolen from the Boko tahsil, and had to be remitted. Rs. 191 were remitted in Darrang and Rs. 1,524 in Nowgong ; the last mentioned amount represents the outstanding balance of 1892-93, which was found to be unrealisable. A sum of Rs. 141 was remitted in Sibságar.

Remissions.

* Including Rs. 192 remitted after the close of the year.

284. The following table compares the current demand of miscellaneous land revenue of the year under each head with that of the previous year :

Current demand of miscellaneous land revenue.

Sources of miscellaneous land revenue.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
(1) Elephants—						
(*a*) License fees	9,602	18,842	9,240	.....	96·23	.....
(*b*) Royalty	8,500	28,750	20,250	.....	238·24	.....
Total Elephants	18,102	47,592	29,490	.....	162·91	.....
(2) Fisheries	1,27,109	1,29,666	2,557	.....	2·01	.....
(3) Poll tax	14,226	14,539	313	.....	2·20	.....
(4) House tax	1,30,654	1,32,326	1,672	.....	1·28	.....
(5) Lime quarries	15,536	15,518	.....	18	.....	·12
(6) Stone „	201	201	.....	.....	.....	.....
(7) Coal mines and mineral oil ...	34,179	37,009	2,830	.....	8·28	.....
(8) Sale of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue	8,530	10,241	1,711	.....	20·06	.....
(9) Survey fees	8,922	30,827	21,905	.....	245·52	.....
(10) Mutation and Registration fees ...	618	63	.....	555	.....	89·81
(11) Fees on separate accounts ...	411	76	.....	335	.....	81·51
(12) Other Miscellaneous items not specified above	9,025	6,016	.....	3,009	.....	33·34
Grand total	3,67,513	4,24,074	60,478	3,917	.....	.....
Net Increase	.....	.....	56,561		15·39	

285. There was an increase of Rs. 56,561, or 15·39 per cent., over the figures of the previous year. The increase was shared by all heads of revenue, except "Lime quarries," "Mutation and registration fees," "Fees on separate accounts," and "Other miscellaneous items."

Explanation of increase and decrease.

286. The arrear demand at the close of 1892-93 was shown as Rs. 13,058, but the figures have since been corrected to Rs. 15,254 as shown in the statement below :

Arrear demand.

Sources of miscellaneous land revenue.	Arrear demand as reported on 1st April 1893.	Changes made in arrear demand in consequence of further enquiries made after 1st April 1893.		Arrear demand on 1st April 1893 as finally ascertained.
		Additions.	Reductions.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. License fees for catching elephants	22	...	...	22
2. Royalty on elephants	800	100	...	900
3. Fisheries	11,932	91	10	12,013
4. Poll tax	271	...	...	271
5. House tax	33	15	...	48
6. Miscellaneous	...	2,000	...	2,000
Total	13,058	2,206	10	15,254

The sum of Rs. 2,000 under item 6 represents the revenue due for the year 1892-93 on account of a lease for a petroleum concession in Lakhimpur.

FINANCE.

Land Revenue.

Total demand, collections, and balances.

287. The total demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue, including arrears, was Rs. 4,39,328, of which Rs. 4,22,084, or 96·07 per cent., were realised, Rs. 1,406, or ·32 per cent., were remitted, and Rs. 15,838, or 3·61 per cent., remained outstanding at the close of the year. Details for each district are given in the statement below :

District.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of		
					Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Cachar	22,600	22,108	.....	492	97·82	.....	2·18
Sylhet	75,373	68,489	980	5,904	90·87	1·30	7·83
Goálpára	7,809	7,809	.....	.....	100·00	.....	.....
Kámrúp	26,478	26,279	.....	199	99·25	.....	·75
Darrang	19,370	18,770	.....	600	·96·90	.....	3·10
Nowgong	32,539	28,395	420	3,724	87·26	1·29	11·44
Sibságar	30,473	29,923	.....	550	98·20	.....	1·80
Lakhimpur	79,257	77,328	6	1,923	97·57	·01	2·43
Nága Hills	50,648	48,896	.....	1,752	96·54	.....	3·46
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	54,811	54,640	.....	171	99·69	.....	·31
Gáro Hills	39,970	39,447	.....	523	98·69	.....	1·31
Total	4,39,328	4,22,084	1,406	15,838	96·07	·32	3·61

Remissions.

288. During the year Rs. 1,406 were remitted. In Sylhet a sum of Rs. 980 was remitted owing to the defaulter having no property. In Nowgong Rs. 420 were written off as irrecoverable. In Lakhimpur Rs. 6 were remitted.

Annual settlements at full rates in the Assam Valley.

289. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of annual leases at full rates in each district of the Assam Valley..

District.	1892-93.				1893-94.				Increase or decrease in revenue.
	Number of settlements.	Area settled in acres.	Average area in each holding.	Revenue.	Number of settlements.	Area settled in acres.	Average area in each holding.	Revenue.	
				Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára (Eastern Duárs) ...	14,132	65,523	4·63	85,905	14,722	67,186	4·56	92,331	+ 6,426
Kámrúp	111,615	218,880	1·96	3,75,020	127,651	255,817	2·00	5,55,401	+1,80,381
Darrang	62,008	111,243	1·79	2,10,227	78,759	162,859	2·06	3,99,243	+1,89,016
Nowgong	95,007	156,567	1·64	2,72,631	111,811	180,281	1·61	4,02,021	+1,29,390
Sibságar	63,877	92,850	1·45	1,72,329	69,951	112,040	1·60	2,78,951	+1,06,622
Lakhimpur	32,296	54,535	1·68	1,01,411	55,985	140,916	2·51	3,22,608	+2,21,197
Total	378,935	699,598	1·85	12,17,523	458,879	919,099	2·00	20,50,555	+8,33,032

During the year 458,879 annual leases, covering an area of 919,099 acres with a revenue of Rs. 20,50,555, were issued, against 387,935 leases, covering an area of 699,598 acres with a revenue of Rs. 12,17,523 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of 79,944 in the number of holdings, of 219,501 acres in area, and of Rs. 8,33,032 in revenue. It is difficult to compare the figures for annual and decennial leases separately, as the former are unduly swollen by the issue, as a temporary measure, pending re-assessment, of annual leases for all estates not surveyed cadastrally prior to the year 1890-91. As the resurvey and re-assessment of these estates are completed, periodic leases will again be issued for such of them as are held permanently. Apart from this, there was an increase of annual holdings in the Eastern Duárs owing to the immigration of raiyats from the parganas of Parbatjuar and Khuntághát, and a decrease in Dibrugarh and the three subdivisions of Sibságar, owing to the settlements of town land, which were effected during the year, having been treated as special settlements and dealt with accordingly in paragraph 292 of this section. Settlements, both

annual and decennial, were injuriously affected by the large resignations which took place in December 1892, in consequence of the uneasiness which prevailed at that time in connection with the resettlement operations.

290. The statement below shows the number, area, and revenue of periodic or decennial leases at full rates in each district at the end of 1892-93 and 1893-94 :

Periodic settlement at full rates in the Assam Valley.

District.	1892-93.				1893-94.				Increase or decrease in revenue.
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Average area in each holding.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Average area in each holding.	Revenue.	
				Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára (Eastern Duárs) ...	1	192	192·00	319	...	...	...	.....	— 319
Kámrúp	63,442	265,430	4·18	5,01,534	48,984	220,288	4·49	6,22,068	+1,20,534
Darrang	44,176	128,142	2·91	2,50,858	27,899	75,131	2·69	2,14,060	— 36,798
Nowgong	56,280	121,768	2·16	2,45,705	41,899	90,491	2·15	2,66,556	+ 20,851
Sibságar	85,665	345,269	4·03	6,64,908	76,198	308,422	4·04	8,73,305	+2,08,397
Lakhimpur	21,215	84,072	3·96	1,55,835	85	8,387	98·67	19,129	—1,36,706
Total	270,779	944,873	3·48	18,19,159	195,065	702,719	3·60	19,95,118	+1,75,959

291. The following statement shows, for each district of the Assam Valley, the number, area, and revenue of estates assessed at half rates during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Nisfkhiráj holdings in the Assam Valley.

District.	Settled for one year.						Settled for ten years.						Up to which year settled.
	Number.		Area, in acres.		Revenue.		Number.		Area in acres.		Revenue.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	
Kámrúp	..	89	..	6,327	..	2,616	1,538	1,801	153,323	147,031	92,520	1,40,499	.....
Darrang	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	78	16,320	13,464	9,691	9,015	.....
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	5,542	5,542	4,546	4,546	1893-99
Sibságar	3	..	4	..	7	..	346	349	5,007	5,016	3,441	3,455	.....
Lakhimpur	1	1	50	50	50	60	25	28	1,262	1,269	1,216	1,425	.....
Total	4	90	54	6,377	57	2,676	2,012	2,281	181,454	172,322	1,11,414	1,58,940	.....

District.	Settled for twenty years from 1880-81.						Total.								Increase or decrease in area.	Increase or decrease in revenue.
	Number.		Area, in acres.		Revenue.		Number.		Area, in acres.		Assessed area, in acres.		Revenue.			
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.		
					Rs	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Kámrúp	..	..	....	....	..	..	1,538	1,890	153,323	153,358	97,340	129,908	92,520	1,43,115	+ 35	+50,595
Darrang	14	14	18,076	18,076	8,916	8,916	92	92	34,396	31,540	25,251	25,251	18,607	17,931	—2,856	— 676
Nowgong	..	..	....	....	..	..	25	25	5,542	5,542	5,542	5,542	4,546	4,546	....	....
Sibságar	..	..	....	....	..	..	349	349	5,011	5,016	5,011	5,016	3,448	3,455	+ 5	+ 7
Lakhimpur ..	..	..	....	....	..	..	26	29	1,312	1,319	1,312	1,319	1,266	1,485	+ 7	+ 219
Total	14	14	18,076	18,076	8,916	8,916	2,030	2,385	199,584	196,775	134,456	167,036	1,20,387	1,70,532	—2,809	+50,145

The total number of settlements shows an increase of 355 (352 in Kámrúp and 3 in Lakhimpur), which is due to the splitting up of leases. The assessed area shows an increase of 32,580 acres, owing to the assessment of waste land in *nisfkhiráj* holdings in Kámrúp, but there was a decrease in the total settled area of 2,809 acres, owing to the resignation of some of this waste land. The increase of 7 acres in Lakhimpur was a result of the cadastral survey. In the Jorhát subdivision, an area of ·66 acres of land was taken up for the Málopathár road, and 2·34 acres for the diversion of the Jorhát Railway. There was an increase of 8 acres in Sibságar sadr, due to the fact that

FINANCE. *Land Revenue.*

two small blocks of *nisfkhiráj* land, which were overlooked in the original cadastral survey, were identified during the year. The increase in revenue is chiefly due to re-assessment, and partly also to the assessment of waste lands in Kámrúp at 1 anna 3 pie per *bigha*.

Special settlements in the Assam Valley.

292. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of holdings settled on special terms in each district of the Assam Valley during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

—	1892-93.			1893-94.			Increase or decrease.	Rates at which settled.
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.		
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Dhubri town	369	116	854	345	113	811	— 43	*Basti* at Rs. 2, bázár at Rs. 5 per *bigha*.
Latka	11	220	420	11	220	504	+ 84	*Basti* at Re. 1-4, *rupit* 12 annas.
Goálpára *chur*	1	675	6	1	675	6	.....	By public auction.
Total Goálpára	381	1,011	1,280	357	1,008	1,321	+ 41	
Chamua, Barpeta	1	515	951	1	515	1,458	+ 507	At ordinary rates.
Gauháti town { North Gauháti ..	262	180	1,322	302	320	1,960	+ 638	At Rs. 2 a *bigha*.
Gauháti town { South „ ...	729	388	4,756	659	401	5,825	+ 1,069	At Rs. 2 to Rs. 150 for one and fifteen years.
Jalukbari *khát*, Gauháti ...	1	298	251	1	298	318	+ 67	Annual at ordinary rates.
Phatasil *khát*	...	...	.....	1	542	338	+ 338	Decennial at ordinary rates.
Total Kámrúp	993	1,381	7,280	964	2,076	9,899	+ 2,619	
Six-pie *lákhiráj* estates (Tezpur) ...	2	677	34	2	677	45	+ 11	At six pies per *bigha* on cultivation.
Auniati *khát* (Nowgong) ...	1	1,993	1,127	1	1,993	1,465	+ 338	At ordinary rates.
Coffee cultivation (do.) ...	1	686	257	1	686	257	.....	At 6 annas per acre.
Total Nowgong	2	2,679	1,384	2	2,679	1,722	+ 338	
Ten-twenties, Golághát ...	1	14	19	...	...	.....	— 19	Land revenue above Rs. 10, in some cases above Rs. 20, remitted.
Ditto Jorhát ...	12	151	244	12	151	404	+ 160	
Ditto Sibságar ...	12	259	518	10	242	634	+ 116	
Towns ... { Golághát ...	...	...	.....	342	358	2,847	+ 2,847	One and ten years at different rates from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 50 per *bigha*.
Towns ... { Jorhát ...	...	...	.....	273	244	1,817	+ 1,817	
Towns ... { Sibságar ...	...	...	.....	1,018	1,257	7,393	+ 7,393	
Total Sibságar	25	424	781	1,655	2,252	13,095	+12,314	
Six-pie *lákhiráj* estates (North Lakhimpur)	7	2,087	77	7	2,087	85	+ 8	Six pie per *bigha* of cultivation.
Khiráj khát (Dibrugarh) ...	2	172	327	1	172	437	+ 110	At ordinary rates.
Dibrugarh town { Annual ...	...	...	.....	22	18	197	+ 197	Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per *bigha*.
Dibrugarh town { 15 years ...	...	...	.....	482	498	8,790	+ 8,790	
Total Lakhimpur	9	2,259	404	512	2,775	9,509	+ 9,105	
Grand total	1,412	8,431	11,163	3,492	11,467	35,591	+24,428	

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Land Revenue.

293. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of the different classes of tenure in each district of the Assam Valley during the year 1893-94 :

Tenures in the Assam Valley Districts.

District.	Permanently settled.			Annual leases.			Decennial leases.		
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Goálpára	19	347,667	11,411	14,722	67,186	92,331	.....	.....	.....
Kámrúp	..	....	....	127,651	255,817	5,55,401	48,984	220,288	6,22,063
Darrang	..	....	....	78,759	166,180	3,99,243	27,899	75,131	2,14,960
Nowgong	..	....	....	111,811	180,281	4,02,021	41,899	90,491	2,66,556
Sibságar	..	....	....	69,951	112,040	2,78,951	76,198	308,422	8,73,305
Lakhimpur	..	....	....	55,935	140,916	3,22,608	85	8,387	19,129
Total for 1893-94	19	347,667	11,411	458,879	922,420	20,50,555	195,065	702,719	19,95,113
1890-91	19	347,667	11,411	320,418	605,710	10,50,016	274,379	965,567	18,48,223
1891-92	19	347,667	11,411	343,134	655,889	11,36,802	273,324	958,892	18,41,873
1892-93	19	347,667	11,411	379,305	700,389	12,18,383	270,790	945,093	18,19,579

District.	Special tenures.			*Nisfkhiráj.*			Waste land grants.			Total revenue-paying estates.		
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Revenue
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Goálpára	357	1,008	1,321	....	....	....	1	360	180	15,099	416,221	1,05,343
Kámrúp	964	2,076	9,899	1,890	153,358	1,43,115	30	6,102	2,831	179,519	637,641	13,33,314
Darrang	2	677	45	92	31,540	17,931	152	41,731	17,541	106,904	315,259	6,48,820
Nowgong	1	1,993	1,465	25	5,542	4,546	94	33,266	16,392	153,830	311,573	6,90,989
Sibságar	1,655	2,252	13,095	349	5,016	3,455	195	60,911	32,883	148,348	488,641	12,01,683
Lakhimpur	512	2,775	9,509	29	1,319	1,485	100	39,831	17,393	56,711	193,228	3,70,124
Total for 1893-94	3,491	10,781	35,334	2,385	196,775	1,70,532	572	182,201	87,220	660,411	2,362,563	43,50,179
1890-91	1,108	6,369	9,207	2,027	199,313	1,19,710	504	167,242	83,944	598,455	2,230,908	31,22,511
1891-92	1,030	6,260	8,921	2,030	134,231	1,20,078	549	181,046	84,751	620,086	2,283,985	32,03,836
1892-93	1,030	6,734	9,626	2,130	199,584	1,20,387	556	179,887	85,219	653,730	2,379,354	32,04,695

The variations in the different tenures are discussed under their respective heads.

SECTION I. *Salt.*

294. The following table gives the average area and revenue of each class of tenure in the Brahmaputra Valley for the seven years ending 1893-94 :

Average area and revenue of estates in the Brahmaputra Valley.

Year.	Annual leases.		Decennial leases.		Special tenures.		*Nisfkhiráj.*		Waste land grants.	
	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
1887-88	1 11 0	1·95	1 14 0	3·50	0 7 4	113·30	0 9 5	97·70	0 6 8	333·97
1888-89	1 11 4	1·95	1 14 1	3·60	0 6 11	119·00	0 9 5	97·80	0 7 2	329·27
1889-90	1 11 6	1·89	1 14 3	3·57	0 7 4	139·22	0 9 6	98·34	0 7 10	340·75
1890-91	1 11 9	1·89	1 14 7	3·52	1 7 2	5·75	0 9 7	98·33	0 8 0	331·83
1891-92	1 11 9	1·91	1 14 9	3·51	1 6 10	6·08	0 14 4	66·12	0 7 6	329·77
1892-93	1 11 9	1·84	1 14 9	3·49	1 6 10	6·53	0 9 7	98·31	0 7 6	323·53
1893-94	2 3 7	2·01	2 13 5	3·60	3 4 5	3·09	0 13 10	82·51	0 7 7	318·53

295. The following statement shows the area of the different classes of land—*basti, rupit, faringati*—assessed at full and half rates in each district of the Brahmaputra Valley. Special tenures and waste land grants are not included in this statement, but it includes lands held by tea-planters on ordinary terms :

Area and classification of land assessed at full and half rates in the Brahmaputra Valley.

District.	*Basti.*		*Rupit.*		*Faringati.*		Total to end of 1893-94.			Total to end of 1892-93.		
	Full rate.	Half rate.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Total.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Goálpára (Eastern Duárs) ..	5,941	....	43,018	....	18,227	....	67,186	.....	67,186	65,715	.....	65,715
Kámrúp	41,703	12,009	258,028	57,289	176,374	60,610	476,105	129,908	606,013	484,310	97,340	581,650
Darrang	24,254	1,828	164,888	13,043	48,848	10,380	237,990	25,251	263,241	239,385	25,251	264,636
Nowgong	24,199	1,118	141,778	1,444	104,800	2,980	270,772	5,542	276,314	278,335	5,542	283,877
Sibságar	45,787	153	240,065	2,799	134,610	2,064	420,462	5,016	425,478	438,119	5,011	443,130
Lakhimpur	16,702	152	82,563	1,019	50,033	148	149,303	1,319	150,622	138,607	1,312	139,919
Total	158,586	15,260	930,340	75,594	532,892	76,182	1,621,818	167,036	1,788,854	1,644,471	134,456	1,778,927
	173,846		1,005,934		609,074		1,788,854			1,778,927		

Comparing this statement with the similar statement given in paragraph 296 of last year's report, the following results are obtained in the matter of extensions of cultivation in the different classes :

Year.	*Basti.*	*Rupit.*	*Faringati.*	Total.	Revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1892-93	167,363	952,856	658,708	1,778,927	31,57,069
1893-94	178,846	1,005,934	609,074	1,788,854	42,16,205
	+6,483	+53,078	—49,634	+9,927	+10,59,136

II.—SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

SECTION 1.

SALT.

296. The Saraspur salt well in Cachar is the only source of revenue under this head. It was settled for three years, commencing from 1891-92, for a sum of Rs. 37-8, annual revenue. The lease expired on the 31st March 1894, and the well was resettled, on the 1st April 1894, for another period of three years, for an annual revenue of Rs. 23, of which Rs. 5-12, or one-fourth of the annual revenue, was paid in advance in March 1894. The revenue for 1893-94 was realised in full during the year.

Cachar salt wells.

SECTION 2.

EXCISE.

Chief events of 1893-94 in connection with excise.

297. During the year two Commissions made inquiry into the consumption of opium and hemp drugs. In the course of their investigations, the Hemp Drug Commissioners visited Assam, but the Opium Commissioners were unable to include this province in their tour, and confined themselves to recording the evidence of numerous witnesses from Assam, who appeared before them in Calcutta.

Changes in system for the administration of excise.

298. The following changes in the excise system took place during the year. A small supply of opium was, for the first time, lodged in the Gunjong sub-treasury for issue to vendors in the North Cachar Hills. The one private distillery in the province for the manufacture of rum was closed on the death of the proprietor. Under the orders of the Government of India, contained in the Finance and Commerce Department's letter No. 4014Ex. of the 14th September 1893, the rate of fixed license fees for steamer retail licenses was raised from Rs. 32 to Rs. 50 per annum in the case of steamers plying between Bengal and Assam. A license issued under this system either in Assam or in Bengal now has currency in both provinces, though the fee is credited to the province in which the license is taken out. For steamers plying in the province only, the old rate of Rs. 32 has been retained.

Revenue demand.

299. The following statement shows the revenue demand under each head of excise for the past five years:

Heads of Excise.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	2,79,262	3,42,981	3,51,258	3,84,987	3,85,526
Rum—					
Wholesale licenses	150	50	100	50	50
Retail	6,879	8,889	8,979	6,827	5,415
Still-head duty	11,723	9,912	12,280	17,778	1,325
Total Rum	18,752	18,851	21,359	24,655	6,790
Imported Liquors—					
Wholesale licenses	1,550	1,400	1,400	1,358	1,250
Retail	11,824	13,658	13,144	12,225	15,388
Total Imported Liquors	13,374	15,058	14,544	13,583	16,638
Tari	295	295	125	182	251
Pachwai	1,834	2,012	1,509	1,190	877
Ganja—					
Licenses	1,16,744	1,29,163	1,39,948	1,67,663	1,59,582
Duty	1,36,317	1,43,276	1,46,767	1,39,533	1,72,005
Total *Ganja*	3,53,061	2,72,439	2,86,715	3,07,196	3,31,587
Bhang—					
Licenses	...	...	...	...	...
Duty	...	...	...	...	...
Total *Bhang*	...	...	...	...	...
Opium and its compounds—					
Licenses	2,54,029	2,45,816	2,85,636	2,89,117	2,99,945
Duty	14,80,184	15,56,919	16,29,867	15,87,097	16,48,529
Total	17,34,213	18,02,735	19,15,503	18,76,214	19,48,474
Miscellaneous	508	712	621	624	532
Grand total	23,01,299	24,55,083	25,91,634	26,08,631	26,90,675

As compared with the preceding year, there was a further increase of Rs. 82,044, or 3·15 per cent., in the total revenue demand, which was the largest that has ever been obtained in this province. Of this increase, Rs. 4,685 were contributed by license fees and Rs. 77,451 by duty, while

SECTION 2. *Excise.*

the miscellaneous receipts diminished by Rs. 92. Under license fees, there was an increase under opium (Rs. 11,030), imported liquors (Rs. 3,055), country spirits (Rs. 539), and *tari* (Rs. 69), while decreases occurred under *ganja* (Rs. 8,081), rum (Rs. 1,412), *pachwai* (Rs. 313), and *madak* and *chandu* (Rs. 202). Under duty there was an increase under every head, with the exception of still-head duty on rum, which declined by Rs. 16,453 in consequence of the only distillery in the province having been closed during the early part of the year. The most noticeable increases occurred in the net price of opium (Rs. 61,432) and *ganja* (Rs. 32,472). There was an increase in the total revenue in each district during the year, with the exception of Goálpára and the Khási Hills. In Cachar the revenue recovered from the temporary check it received in 1892-93. The increase for the year in that district (Rs. 11,149) was mainly due to increased receipts under duty on *ganja* and opium, owing to the retail price of these drugs having fallen on the breaking up of the monopoly created in 1892-93, and also owing to the influx of natives of other provinces in connection with the Assam-Bengal Railway. In Sylhet the revenue has shown an uninterrupted and progressive increase during the past six years, the increase in 1893-94, which amounted to Rs 6,216, being mainly due to country spirits and license fees for opium shops. In Goálpára the revenue still continued to decrease, though the falling off in the year under review (Rs. 431) was small. The increase in Kámrúp (Rs. 14,085), which occurred under all heads with the exception of rum and *tari* license fees and miscellaneous receipts, was chiefly due to the increase in both license fees and duty on opium and *ganja*. The total revenue in Darrang continued to advance, though the increase in 1893-94 (Rs. 2,421) was small on the whole, for the increase in the revenue from opium, which was considerable, was counterbalanced to a large extent by the decrease under country spirits, due to a combination among the vendors. There was a large advance in the revenue of Nowgong (Rs. 18,015), mostly due to an increase in license fees under opium. The increase of Rs. 2,800 under country spirits is also large for this district. The increase in Sibságar (Rs. 10,509) was caused by increased consumption, and consequently increased duty, in the cases of both opium and *ganja*. The license fees also for *ganja* increased. The gross increase, however, was counterbalanced by the falling off in the license fees for the sale of opium and country spirits. The increase of Rs. 18,430 in Lakhimpur was mainly due to increased issues of opium. License fees, however, under country spirits and imported liquors, and duty on *ganja*, also helped to augment the revenue. The only noticeable decrease occurred under the head of rum in consequence of the closing of the Campbellpur distillery.

Collections.

300. Out of Rs. 26,90,675, the total revenue demand of the year, Rs. 1,38,763 were collected in advance in 1892-93, leaving Rs. 25,51,912 as the current demand recoverable during the year. Of this amount, Rs. 25,49,954 were realised during the year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,613 at the close. This was afterwards reduced to Rs. 422 by the recovery of Rs. 572 and remission of Rs. 619 since the close of the year. In addition to the current collections, Rs. 119 out of the total sum of Rs. 450 outstanding from 1892-93 were recovered, and Rs. 1,427 collected in excess (this amount will be refunded on application), and Rs. 1,73,801 were realised in advance in connection with the settlements for the current year. Thus the total revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 27,25,301, against Rs. 25,87,281 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 1,38,020, or 5·33 per cent. The sanctioned budget estimate of receipts for the year 1893-94 was Rs. 26,45,000, which was revised to Rs. 26,50,000 in July 1893. But the actual revenue collections made during the year exceeded the sanctioned budget by Rs. 80,301. The excess over the estimates was due to increased receipts under duty on *ganja* and opium, and also to larger advance collections of license fees under country spirits and opium. The collections were also in excess of the estimate sanctioned for the current provincial contract by Rs. 1,75,301.

Charges.

301. The charges of the department for the past two years are shown in the following table :

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Commissioner of Excise and his establishment	...	...
District excise establishment	4,194	4,211
Travelling allowance of excise office establishment	...	...
Cost of hydrometers	3	...
Contingencies	76	133
Cost of conveying opium within the province	606	551
Preventive police, net cost	360	360
Refunds	9,321	3,382
Rewards	13,083	10,819
Total	27,643	19,456

From the above table it will be seen that there was a decrease of Rs. 8,187 in expenditure during 1893-94, which was due to the fact that fewer rewards were paid and fewer refunds made during the year. In addition to the charges debitable to Excise, the total expenditure of Rs. 19,456 shown above includes (*a*) Rs. 3,123 on account of salary of clerks who do excise work in Sylhet and the Assam Valley districts, but which is debitable to Land Revenue ; (*b*) Rs. 1,919, rewards paid in opium cases debited to the budget of the Opium Agent, Behar ; and (*c*) Rs. 360, the net cost of excise preventive police in Shillong, debitable to Police. If these three items, which have been borne by the budgets of

other departments, be excluded, the net expenditure incurred by the Excise Department in the past year was Rs. 14,054, against Rs. 21,903 in the preceding year—a decrease of Rs. 7,849.

Country spirits.

302. During the past year one shop (in Nowgong) was removed from the sanctioned list of 1892-93, as it was found to be no longer required, and 12 new shops (*viz.*, 3 in Goálpára, 4 in each of the districts of Kámrúp and Nowgong, and 1 in Lakhimpur) were added to it. The total number of shops sanctioned for settlement was thus raised to 212. Of the new shops, 2 in Kámrúp and 3 in Nowgong were opened to meet the demands of the people employed on the Assam-Bengal Railway, 4 were opened on the frontier with the object of preventing smuggling and illicit distillation, 1 was erected at Margherita to supply the wants of the workmen in the coal mines, and the remaining 2 were to meet local demands. Of the 212 shops on the sanctioned list, only 200 were settled, 12 old shops remaining temporarily closed for the year. There were 8 more shops settled than in the previous year, but the total revenue demand showed a nominal increase of Rs. 539, or 0·14 per cent., only, the figures for the two years being Rs. 3,84,987 and Rs. 3,85,526 respectively. An increase in the revenue occurred in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, Kámrúp, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, the Nága Hills, and the Gáro Hills, and a decrease in the remaining four districts. The largest increase (Rs. 6,651) was in Lakhimpur, and was due chiefly to the opening of a new shop and to the settlement for the year of a shop which had remained closed in 1892-93. The largest decrease (Rs. 9,622) occurred in Darrang in consequence of a strong combination among the vendors of the sadr subdivision. The operation of the same cause in Jorhát and the want of competition at Golághát produced a decrease in Sibságar of Rs. 5,441. In Darrang, however, the settlements for the current year show considerable improvement, and in Sibságar the deficit of the last year has been more than made good in the current year. Of the total revenue demand of Rs. 3,85,526, Rs. 48,853 were realised in advance in 1892-93. Of the balance, Rs. 3,36,585 were collected during the year, Rs 30 remitted, and Rs. 58 remained outstanding at the close. In addition to the above, Re. 1 was paid in excess, Rs. 37 were recovered in Darrang on account of the year 1892-93, and Rs. 69,808 realised in advance for the current year. Thus, the total collections under this head during the year were Rs. 4,06,431, against Rs. 3,69,800 in 1892-93, there having been thus an increase of Rs. 36,631, or 9·91 per cent. As in the previous year, the average retail price of country spirits varied from 6 annas to Re. 1 a bottle in both valleys. In the Hill districts it ranged from 10 annas to Rs. 2 the minimum rate having been raised from 8 annas to 10 annas in the Gáro Hills.

Rum.

303. One wholesale and 19 retail rum licenses were issued during the year, against 31 retail and 1 wholesale license in 1892-93. The decrease in the number of retail licenses was chiefly due to the closure of the 10 shops assigned to the late proprietor of the Campbellpur distillery, which was closed at his death. The revenue demand on account of wholesale license fees was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 50; but under retail shops it showed a decrease of Rs. 1,412, or 20·7 per cent, the figures for the year under review being Rs. 5,415, against Rs. 6,827 in the preceding year. In consequence of the closing of the one distillery in the province, no rum was locally manufactured during the year. There were, however, 829½ gallons in stock from the previous year, and the duty realised on this quantity amounted to Rs. 1,325. The total demand on account of license fees and duty for the past year was Rs. 6,790, of which Rs. 285 were collected in advance in 1892-93, and the balance (Rs. 6,505), together with an excess collection of Rs. 38 and an advance of Rs. 1,793 on account of the current year, was realised in 1893-94. The total revenue collections made during the year amounted to Rs. 8,336, against Rs. 23,816 in 1892-93, showing a decrease of Rs. 15,480, or 64·9 per cent., which was accounted for by the closing of Mr. Campbell's distillery. During the year 877 gallons of Bengal and Shahjehanpur rum were imported into the province by tea-planters and licensed vendors, against 3,447 gallons in the preceding year.

Imported liquor.

304. One hundred and nine licenses of all descriptions (25 wholesale, 6 public house, 33 steamer retail, and 45 general retail shop licenses) were in force in the province in 1893-94, against 89 (28 wholesale, 7 public house, 10 steamer retail, and 44 general retail shop licenses) in 1892-93. This increase was due chiefly to the fact that more retail licenses were taken out for steamers, in consequence of prosecutions for unlicensed sales having been instituted against the butlers of steamers. The total revenue demand under this head for 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 16,638, against Rs. 13,583 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,055, or 22·49 per cent. This increase was under the heads "Steamer" and "General retail licenses," though the bulk of it (Rs 2,527) occurred under the latter head. But here, again, the greater portion of the increase is more apparent than real, inasmuch as the year 1893-94 being the first year of the triennial settlements in the districts of Cachar, Kámrúp, Darrang, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, and of one shop in Nowgong, 14 months' license fees were taken as the demand for these shops, against 10 months' fees taken as their demand in 1892-93. Out of the total revenue demand of Rs. 16,638, Rs. 1,945 were collected in advance in 1892-93, and the balance of Rs. 14,693, together with an excess collection of Rs. 10 and an advance collection of Rs. 1,862 on account of the current year, was realised during 1893-94. Thus the total collections during the past year amounted to Rs. 16,565, against Rs. 14,938 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 1,627, or 10·9 per cent.

Tari.

305. As in the preceding year, licenses for the sale of *tari* were issued in the towns of Gauháti and Dibrugarh only. Two licenses for the sale of fresh *tari* and the same number for that of fermented *tari* were issued during the year, against one of the former and two of the latter description in 1892-93. The total revenue demand on account of these licenses amounted to Rs. 251 in 1893-94, against Rs. 182 in 1892-93—an increase of Rs. 69, or 37·91 per cent., which was due entirely to Lakhimpur. Of the total demand of Rs. 251, Rs. 19 were collected in advance in 1892-93, and the balance (Rs. 232), together with an advance of Rs. 20 on account of 1894-95, was paid during the year. The total collections during the year were Rs. 252, against Rs. 170 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 82.

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306. Ten licenses (1 in each of the districts of Cachar and Sylhet, 3 in Kámrúp, and 5 in Darrang) were issued for the sale of *pachwai*, against 11 in 1892-93. There was, however, a decrease of Rs. 313 (from Rs. 1,190 to Rs. 877) in the revenue demand, Kámrúp being the only district which showed an increase.

Pachwai.

307. The subjoined statement compares the revenue demand on account of *ganja* from both license fees and duty during the past two years:

Ganja.

District.	License fees.			Duty.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	35,000	24,897	—10,103	18,402	36,231	+17,829
Sylhet	58,130	59,803	+ 1,673	66,384	63,369	— 3,015
Goálpára	13,447	12,774	— 673	15,069	17,066	+ 1,997
Kámrúp	12,724	14,076	+ 1,352	12,401	18,238	+ 5,837
Darrang	8,645	8,596	— 49	3,216	3,940	+ 724
Nowgong	2,724	3,295	+ 571	3,751	4,054	+ 303
Sibságar	17,128	18,461	+ 1,333	11,460	16,472	+ 5,012
Lakhimpur	18,107	16,147	— 1,960	8,260	11,729	+ 3,469
Nága Hills	630	720	+ 90	275	714	+ 439
Khási „	890	399	— 491	315	192	— 123
Gáro „	238	414	+ 176	...	...	...
Total	1,67,663	159,582	— 8,081	1,39,533	1,72,005	+32,472

There was thus an increase in the total revenue demand on account of *ganja*, the figures for 1893-94 (Rs. 3,31,587) exceeding those for the preceding year (Rs. 3,07,196) by Rs. 24,391, or 7·35 per cent. This increase was chiefly caused by duty on *ganja*, which showed a large increase, *viz.*, Rs. 32,472, with an increase of only 33 maunds 16 seers 2 chhataks in consumption, license fees showing a net decrease of Rs. 8,081. The falling off under the latter head was chiefly due to the district of Cachar, which showed a decrease of Rs. 10,103 owing to the breaking up of the monopoly for which the abnormally high price of Rs. 35,000 was paid in 1892-93, and the consequent difficulty in settling shops individually. Besides Cachar, four other districts showed a decrease in license fees, while there was an increase in the remaining six districts, the largest increase, Rs. 1,673, occurring in Sylhet. On the other hand, there was an increase in duty in all districts in which it was levied, with the exception of Sylhet and the Khási Hills; the largest increase (Rs. 17,829) occurring in Cachar, and the largest decrease (Rs. 3,015) in Sylhet. This increase was due to the enhancement of the rate by one rupee a seer and increased consumption, especially of *chur*—the most expensive form of *ganja*—in all the plains districts, with the exception of Sylhet, Goálpára, and Nowgong. Of the total demand of Rs. 3,31,587, Rs. 23,603 were collected in advance in 1892-93, and Rs. 3,07,671 were realised during the year under report, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 313 at its close. In addition to the above, Rs. 82 were realised on account of arrears of 1892-93, Rs. 105 were levied in excess, and Rs. 26,044 collected in advance on account of the current year. Thus the total revenue collections during 1893-94 was Rs. 3,33,902, against Rs. 3,03,633 realised in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 30,269, or 9·97 per cent. The total quantity of *ganja* issued to the licensed vendors during the year was 654 maunds 1 seer 4 chhataks, against 620 maunds 25 seers 2 chhataks issued in 1892-93, showing a net increase of 33 maunds 16 seers 2 chhataks. The largest increase occurred in Cachar, where consumption and prices recovered from the effects of the monopoly of the previous year. The increase of 11 maunds 35 seers in Kámrúp, which stands next, was due partly to the breaking up of the combination among the *goládárs*, who are also retail vendors, resulting in a reduction of the retail price, and partly to the increase in the *ganja*-consuming population of the district in consequence of the influx of foreign coolies in connection with the Assam-Bengal Railway operations. The only other variation worthy of notice is the decrease of 56 maunds 18 seers 12 chhataks, or 18·46 per cent., in Sylhet. Compared with 1892-93, the net increase in the province in the consumption of true *ganja*, *i.e.*, the hemp devoid of wood and useless matter, was 19 maunds 32 seers 15¾ chhataks; but though the figures representing pure *ganja* consumed in 1893-94 are higher than the preceding two years, they are still below those of 1889-90 or 1890-91. During the year under report, 271 shops were licensed for the sale of *ganja*, against 272 in 1892-93.

308. The following table shows the revenue demand on account of opium license fees and duty during the past two years. The license fees on account of *madak* and *chandu* are excluded, but the duty on opium used in the manufacture of *madak* and *chandu* is included :

Opium.

District.	License fees.			Duty.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	19,900	13,804	— 6,096	31,743	41,272	+ 9,529
Sylhet	9,936	11,940	+ 2,004	28,926	29,237	+ 311
Goálpára	4,455	3,348	— 1,107	17,319	17,465	+ 146
Kámrúp	24,945	25,208	+ 263	1,79,020	1,83,418	+ 4,398
Darrang	38,164	39,864	+ 1,700	2,33,508	2,43,057	+ 9,549
Nowgong	26,038	43,185	+ 17,147	2,66,340	2,63,876	— 2,464
Sibságar	77,350	74,341	— 3,009	4,21,335	4,32,863	+ 11,528
Lakhimpur ...	77,910	77,203	— 707	3,97,214	4,24,526	+ 27,312
Hill districts	7,016	7,851	+ 835	11,692	12,815	+ 1,123
Total	2,85,714	2,96,744	+ 11,030	15,87,097	16,48,529	+ 61,432

The total revenue demand of the year under report rose from Rs. 18,72,811 in 1892-93 to Rs. 19,45,273, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 72,462, or 3·87 per cent. The net decrease of one in the number of shops is due to non-settlement of some shops in the sanctioned list for want of adequate bids. Of the increase (Rs. 72,462), Rs. 11,030 occurred under the head of license fees and Rs. 61,432 under the head of duty. The increase in license fees being common to all districts, except Cachar, Goálpára, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, the largest increase (Rs. 17,147) being in Nowgong. Under duty, there was an increase in all districts, with the exception of Nowgong, Lakhimpur showing the highest increase (Rs. 27,312). The following statement shows the increase and decrease in license fees and duty in the plains districts :

District.	Increase or decrease from		Net increase or decrease.
	License fees.	Duty.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	— 6,096	+ 9,529	+ 3,433
Sylhet	+ 2,004	+ 311	+ 2,315
Total Surma Valley Districts ...	— 4,092	+ 9,840	+ 5,748
Goálpára	— 1,107	+ 146	— 961
Kámrúp	+ 263	+ 4,398	+ 4,661
Darrang	+ 1,700	+ 9,549	+ 11,249
Nowgong	+ 17,147	— 2,464	+ 14,683
Sibságar	— 3,009	+ 11,528	+ 8,519
Lakhimpur	— 707	+ 27,312	+ 26,605
Total Assam Valley Districts ...	+ 14,287	+ 50,469	+ 64,756

In Cachar, the decrease of Rs. 6,096 in license fees, due to the difficulty experienced in settling individual shops after the breaking up of the monopoly created in 1892-93, was more than counterbalanced by the increase of Rs. 9,529 in duty. The increase in the duty is attributed to the reduction in the retail price and the influx of natives of other provinces attracted by the railway. The increase in Sylhet was mostly under license fees, and was due to better settlements, though there was a decrease of two in the number of shops settled. In Goálpára, the decline in license fees noticed last year continued, and there was only a slight increase in duty. Kámrúp produced a small increase of Rs. 263 in license fees and a larger increase of Rs. 4,398 in duty. The latter increase has been ascribed to larger issues of opium owing to an increase in population caused by importations in connection with the Assam-Bengal Railway ; but the Commissioner of Excise thinks that the enquiries which led to the discovery of illicit opium have also much to do with the larger issues of the past year. Darrang shows an increase under both heads : that under duty (Rs. 9,549) which is large, is attributed to the reduction in the retail selling price in some of the shops. In Nowgong, the increase of Rs. 17,147 in license fees was accompanied by a decrease of Rs. 2,464 in duty. The increase under the former head was due partly to rivalry between the Marwari traders on the one side and Bengalis and Assamese on the other, and partly to high bids offered for shops near the works of the Assam-Bengal Railway, as well as to the settlement of nine shops in excess of the number settled in 1892-93. The decrease in duty, consequent upon decreased consumption, was due, it is alleged, to the general unhealthiness of

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the district. In Sibságar, there was an increase of Rs. 11,528 in duty, but a decrease of Rs. 3,009 in license fees, due to the difficulty experienced in settling the shops in Golághát on the abolition of the opium monopoly in that subdivision. The large increase (Rs. 27,312) under the head of duty in Lakhimpur is more apparent than real, the returns for 1892-93 being abnormally low owing to the fact that large quantities of opium which were consumed in that year were taken out at the close of 1891-92. The districts of Sibságar and Lakhimpur contribute the largest proportion of the opium revenue in the province, and the following table, which shows the variations in the opium revenue in those two districts, is interesting. It will be seen that after an uninterrupted increase for the four successive years from 1888-89, the revenue from this source experienced a temporary check in 1892-93; but during the year under report the deficit of 1892-93 has been more than made good in both districts.

District.	Increase or decrease in the total revenue demand.					
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sibságar	+ 9,842	+15,520	+32,084	+15,663	— 576	+ 8,519
Lakhimpur	+ 1,980	+35,337	+10,667	+48,344	—23,012	+26,605
Total	+11,822	+50,857	+42,751	+64,007	—23,588	+35,124

The following table shows the consumption of opium during the past five years in the five districts of Assam Proper, to which the bulk of consumption is confined. During the past year the total consumption of opium in the province was 1,385 maunds 13 seers 13 chhataks, against 1,333 maunds 29 seers 2 chhataks in 1892-93, showing an increase of 51 maunds 24 seers 11 chhataks.

District.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease in 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kámrúp	170	145½	154	150½	154	+3½
Darrang	207½	188¾	178	200¼	208	+7¾
Nowgong	243	202¾	231¼	211¼	203¾	—7½
Sibságar	397½	357½	355¾	351	360¼	+9¼
Lakhimpur	358¾	313¾	353½	329¾	353	+23¼
Total	1,376¾	1,208¼	1,274½	1,242¾	1,279	+36¼

The total quantity of opium sold to the licensed vendors from Government treasuries in 1893-94 was 1,385 maunds 13 seers 13 chhataks, showing an increase of 51 maunds 24 seers 11 chhataks, to which all the districts of the province, except Nowgong and the Gáro Hills, contributed. In continuance of the policy of the Administration, the number of licensed shops was kept at the lowest figure practicable; and out of 906 shops on the sanctioned list, 865 only were settled in the past year and 41 were withdrawn from settlement. Variations in the number of shops settled constantly occur, and must always be expected. In 1889-90, 990 shops were leased; the number fell to 946 in 1890-91, and in the succeeding year rose to 953. In 1893-94, 865 shops were settled, against 866 in 1892-93. For 1894-95 the number of opium shops in the province has been further reduced, and 862 shops have been sanctioned for settlement. This reduction was chiefly due to the revision of the list of the Mangaldai subdivision, where 56 shops were struck off as unnecessary. This has been done as an experiment; and if it is found that the reductions have been carried too far, some of the shops now closed will be re-opened during the ensuing year. But the result of the reduction is that whereas 79 shops in the old list realised Rs. 10,687 in 1893-94 as license fees, 53 shops out of 56 in the reduced list for 1894-95 have been settled for Rs. 13,581. In addition to the reductions in Mangaldai, 3 shops in the Tezpur subdivision and three shops in the Lakhimpur district, 2 in Kámrúp and 1 in Goálpára, were similarly omitted from the lists, and 1 new shop was opened in the North Cachar Hills to meet local demands.

Madak and *chandu.*

309. Fifteen shops for the exclusive sale of *madak* and *chandu* were licensed during 1893-94, against 16 such shops in the preceding year. Besides these 15 shops, 2 opium shops (one in the district of Goálpára and the other in Nowgong) had permission to manufacture and sell these admixtures in addition to retailing crude opium. The revenue demand on account of the fifteen shops was Rs. 3,201, against Rs. 3,403 in 1892-93, showing a net decrease of Rs. 202, or 5·9 per cent. This decrease was mainly due to the two districts of the Surma Valley. The total revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,829, against Rs. 3,608 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 221, due to larger advance collections

made for the current year. With the decrease in the number of shops, the quantity of crude opium converted into *madak* and *chandu* decreased from 10 maunds 32 seers 11 chhataks in 1892-93 to 8 maunds 24 seers 4 chhataks in 1893-94, this being due probably to the orders prohibiting consumption on the premises and retsricting sales to one *tola*.

Offences against the excise laws.

310. The table below exhibits the number of persons prosecuted and convicted for breaches of the excise and opium laws in the past two years :

District.	Persons arrested.		Persons convicted.		Fines imposed.		Fines realised.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93	1893-94.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Surma Valley districts ...	227	156	182	128	4,792	2,571	2,450	2,319
Assam ,, ,, ...	542	390	466	327	11,566	6,865	11,122	6,584
Hill districts	51	32	42	27	838	608	641	563
Total	820	578	690	482	17,196	9,964	14,213	9,466

During the year under report, 534 cases were reported and brought to trial, against 754 in 1892-93. Of these, 478 were of an important nature compared with 660 in the preceding year. The Commissioner of Excise is of opinion that this decrease in the number of cases was due to less energy and zeal having been displayed by the police. Of the 478 important cases, 66 were under the Opium Act, of which 30 related to the unlicensed sale of excise opium, 24 to illicit possession of excise opium, one was for illegal possession and sale of excise opium imported from beyond the province, 4 for illicit possession of contraband opium, 3 for illegal sale of the same, and 4 for unlicensed preparation and sale of *madak* and *chandu*. Of the 412 cases under the Excise Act, 79 related to country spirits, 32 to excise *ganja*, 109 to hill *ganja* and wild *bhang*, 187 to *pachwai*, and 5 to imported liquors. Of the 534 cases reported and brought to trial, convictions were obtained in 457 cases, and fines amounting to Rs. 9,964 were imposed, of which Rs. 9,466 were realised, and Rs. 8,256 were distributed as rewards to the informers and the investigating police officers.

SECTION 3.

STAMPS.

Realisation of stamp revenue.

311. As in previous years, the revenue for the year 1893-94 was realised under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.

Receipts of the Department.

312. The total revenue derived from the sale of all descriptions of stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act, and of plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps, together with duty and penalty realised under sections 34 and 37, and the duty paid under section 38 of the Indian Stamp Act, and other miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 8,47,175, against Rs. 8,15,265 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 31,910, or 3·91 per cent. The revenue of the year under report is the highest since the formation of the province in 1874-75. The budget estimate of receipts was sanctioned at Rs. 8,22,000 ; it was revised and raised to Rs. 8,30,000 in July 1893 on the basis of the actual collections during the first three months of the year ; but this revised estimate, high as it was, was exceeded by Rs 17,175. The estimate for the purposes of the current Provincial Contract is Rs. 8,60,000. The following statement shows separately the revenue derived under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act for each of the twenty years since 1874-75, when the province was separated from Bengal. Of the total revenue of 1893-94, 28·91 per cent. was collected under the Indian Stamp Act and 71·09 per cent. under the Court Fees Act..

Year.	Revenue under the general Stamp Acts, XVIII of 1869 and I of 1879.	Revenue under the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.	Total revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	1,38,795	3,35,827	4,74,622
1875-76	1,44,950	3,61,165	5,06,115
1876-77	1,38,299	3,49,033	4,87,332
1877-78	1,67,079	3,81,094	5,48,173
1878-79	1,98,560	3,86,011	5,84,571
1879-80	2,13,861	3,96,482	6,10,343
1880-81	1,99,906	4,13,713	6,13,619
1881-82	1,93,339	4,43,781	6,37 120
1882-83	2,17,170	4,99,765	7,16,935
1883-84	2,06,774	5,40,877	7,47,651
1884-85	2,11,688	5,60,870	7,72,558
1885-86	2,23,400	5,59,319	7,82,719
1886-87	2,02,123	5,40,031	7,42,154
1887-88	1,84,834	6,01,992	7,86,826
1888-89	1,90,533	5,36,240	7,26,779
1889-90	2,12,890	5,90,138	8,03,033
1890-91	2,20,594	5,47,054	7,67,648
1891-92	2,29,831	5,90,993	8,20,824
1892-93	2,44,022	5,71,243	8,15,265
1893-94	2,44,927	6,02,248	8,47,175

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

The general increase in the revenue under the Indian Stamp Act continues, though the figures for the past year exceed those for 1892-93 by Rs. 905 only. Under the Court Fees Act, on the other hand, the revenue has recovered from the temporary check experienced in 1892-93, and the revenue of the year is the highest ever obtained.

The following statement compares the revenue derived under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act in each district of the province during the past two years:

District.	Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and the Court Fees Act, 1870, during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.				Total.	
	Under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879.		Under the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.			
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	26,269	29,260	44,869	50,227	71,138	79,487
Sylhet	1,44,867	1,38,534	3,13,745	3,31,855	4,58,612	4,70,389
Goálpára	14,307	15,406	37,358	39,189	51,665	54,595
Kámrúp	17,705	17,858	52,245	59,515	69,950	77,373
Darrang	5,900	6,148	23,671	25,222	29,571	31,370
Nowgong	4,945	5,131	22,866	24,847	27,811	29,978
Sibságar	12,621	13,501	43,651	46,045	56,272	59,546
Lakhimpur	14,391	15,666	25,184	21,010	39,575	36,676
Nága Hills	397	457	1,437	1,027	1,834	1,484
Khási „	2,129	2,447	5,497	2,736	7,626	5,183
Gáro „	396	354	720	575	1,116	929
Manipur	95	165	.....	.....	95	165
Total	2,44,022	2,44,927	5,71,243	6,02,248	8,15,265	8,47,175

The total increase of Rs. 31,910 in the revenue of the year was contributed by both judicial and non-judicial stamps, though the bulk of it (Rs. 31,005) resulted from the former. All the districts in the province, except Lakhimpur and the three Hill districts shared in the increase, the largest increase (Rs. 11,777) occurring in Sylhet and the largest falling off (Rs. 2,899) in Lakhimpur. Taking each district separately, Cachar shows an increase of Rs. 8,349 over the preceding year, distributed over both judicial and non-judicial stamps. Owing to the destruction of crops and loss of cattle by floods, people were unable to pay their debts and their land revenue, and this led to an increase in the institution of suits of all kinds and the issue of processes for realisation of arrears of revenue, resulting in a rise in the revenue under judicial stamps. The larger number of passes issued for crossing the Inner Line to wood-cutters also added to the increase under this head. Moreover, the high price of food-grains in consequence of the floods led to an increase in transfers of land and loan transactions, and these circumstances account for the increase in the revenue under non-judicial stamps. These are the causes assigned by the district officer, but it seems that the settled state of the district after the frontier disturbances also helped to augment the revenue, and this is borne out by the fact that the increase is about equal during the past two years, the period of tranquillity on the borders. The increase of Rs. 11,777 in Sylhet was due to judicial stamps alone, non-judicial stamps showing a falling off of Rs. 6,333. In this district the revenue from the latter source has yielded an uninterrupted increase since 1888-89, and the revenue of the year under report is only below the years 1885-86 and 1892-93, when it was Rs. 1,39,362 and Rs. 1,44,867 respectively. No explanation has been given of the decline of revenue under this head during the past year, but the revenue is probably more normal, as there was a very considerable increase in the preceding year. The large increase of Rs. 18,110 under judicial stamps was owing to the rise of Rs 13,384 under adhesive court-fee stamps, which was principally due to the resettlement of the Jaintia parganas, on account of which there was an unusually large number of mutation cases. The number of civil suits instituted in the district rose from Rs. 12,721 in 1892-93 to Rs. 14,375 in 1893-94, which also accounts for part of the increase. The total increase of Rs. 2,930 in Goálpára is distributed over both denominations of stamps. The increase of Rs. 1,831 under judicial stamps came from impressed stamps alone, which is attributed to fees levied on the applications for registration of *lákhiráj* lands under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulations. The increase of Rs. 1,099 under non-judicial stamps is due to periodic resettlements of lands having been made by two of the *lákhirájdárs* in this district. The increase of Rs. 7,423 in Kámrúp was due to the increase of Rs. 7,270 under judicial stamps, non-jdicial stamps contributing only Rs. 153 towards the increase. The increase under the former head was owing partly to the increase in the number of civil suits instituted and partly to a larger number of notices of demand issued against raiyats who failed to pay their revenue on due dates on the grounds of objection to the resettlement. The small increase in the receipts under the Indian Stamp Act was due to an increase in realisations on account of duty and penalty. In Darrang there has been an increase of Rs. 1,799 in the total revenue. Here also the increase was due chiefly to judicial stamps and to a small extent to non-judicial stamps, the increases under the two heads being Rs. 1,551 and Rs. 248 respectively. Civil suits of higher value instituted

during the year accounts for the rise under judicial stamps, while an increased sale of document stamps in connection with loans for purposes of trade, and an increase in duty and penalty levied by Civil Courts, led to increased receipts under the Indian Stamp Act. The increase of Rs. 2,167 in Nowgong was similarly distributed over the two classes of stamps, *viz.*, the greater portion (Rs. 1,981) coming from judicial and Rs. 186 from non-judicial stamps. An increase in the number of cases is said to have led to the increase under the former head. Sibságar shows a total increase of Rs. 3,274, likewise due to judicial and non-judicial stamps. Here also the greater portion of the increase (Rs. 2,394) occurred under judicial stamps, owing to the institution of more civil suits. The increase of Rs. 880 under non-judicial stamps, due mostly to document stamps, has been ascribed partly to a larger sale of 8-anna stamps for labour contracts, and partly to increased money transactions by the public. Lakhimpur is the only district in the Assam Valley which shows a different result. In this district there has been an increase of Rs. 1,275 under non-judicial stamps, which was partly due to increased sales of 8-anna document stamps for coolie agreements, but to a greater extent to larger realisations of duty and penalty under sections 34 and 37 of the Act and to duty paid for impressing documents. But this increase has been more than counterbalanced by the heavy falling off of Rs. 4,174 under judicial stamps, resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 2,899 in the total revenue of the district. The revenue from judicial stamps in this district fell off considerably in 1888-89. During the succeeding two years it fluctuated, and some improvement began in 1891-92, which was maintained in the following year. But during the year under report the results are again bad, the revenue has gone down; and though the figures are a little higher than 1890-91 (when the revenue was Rs. 20,508), they are still below 1888-89. The decrease in the number of civil suits has led to this result, though why civil litigation has fallen off is not explained. Of the Hill districts, the Nága Hills shows a small increase under non-judicial with a comparatively large decrease under judicial stamps, reported to be due to ordinary fluctuations rather than to any special cause. But in the Khási Hills the increase under non-judicial stamps and the decrease under judicial stamps are higher. Under non-judicial stamps the increase amounted to Rs. 318, due to larger sales of 1-anna receipt stamps and to larger miscellaneous receipts. Under judicial stamps the falling off was Rs. 2,761. In 1892-93 the revenue under this head was swelled by the sale to one person of two impressed court-fee stamps of the value of Rs. 1,000 each. The absence of any such special cause and a decrease in civil suits instituted during the year led to the decrease. The net result for the district was a decrease of Rs. 2,443 in the total revenue. In the Gáro Hills there was a small decrease under both heads, which does not call for any special notice.

Incidence of stamp revenue.

313. Taking the eight plains districts of the province, the incidence of the stamp revenue per head of population was, as in the previous year, highest (3 annas 6 pie) in Sylhet and lowest (1 anna 4 pie) in Nowgong. The general incidence in the above eight districts in 1893-94 was 2 annas 8 pies, against 2 annas 7 pies in 1892-93.

Percentage of revenue.

314. Of the total revenue, Cachar contributed 9·38 per cent, Sylhet 55·53 per cent., Goálpára 6·44 per cent., Kámrúp 9·13 per cent., Darrang 3·70 per cent., Nowgong 3·54 per cent., Sibságar 7·03 per cent., Lakhimpur 4·33 per cent., and the three Hill districts and Manipur 0·92 per cent.

Document stamps.

315. As in previous years, the chief item of receipts from non-judicial stamps was derived from the sale proceeds of document stamps. The total revenue collections from this source amounted during 1893-94 to Rs. 2,19,734, against Rs. 2,21,539 in 1892-93, showing a small decrease of Rs. 1,805, or 0·81 per cent. The following statement shows the sale of these stamps in each district of the province during the past two years:

District.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	24,311	26,994	2,683	.....
Sylhet	1,36,941	1,30,340	.....	6,601
Goálpára	11,435	12,527	1,092	.....
Kámrúp	15,277	15,199	.....	78
Darrang	4,952	5,067	115	.....
Nowgong	4,155	4,251	96	.....
Sibságar	10,821	11,766	945	.....
Lakhimpur	12,024	12,144	120	.....
Nága Hills	189	233	44	.....
Khási „	1,088	926	.....	162
Gáro „	346	287	.....	59
Manipur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,21,539	2,19,734	.....	1,805

The proceeds of these stamps show an increase in all districts except Sylhet, Kámrúp, the Khási and the Gáro Hills. In spite of the increase under this head in most of the districts, the decrease in the total revenue was brought about by the large falling off (Rs. 6,601) in Sylhet, the cause of which has already been explained. The increase in Cachar, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur continued, and in Goálpára the revenue is again on the increase after the temporary check experienced in 1892-93.

One-anna revenue stamps.

316. The revenue from this source had had an uninterrupted increase since 1888-89, and the rise in the total revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,051, or 10 per cent., the figures for the past two years being Rs. 10,498 and Rs. 11,549, respectively. This increase was shared by all districts (including

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

Manipur). The largest increase (Rs. 278) occurred in Sylhet, and next stands Cachar with an increase of Rs. 234. In both these districts payments of money in connection with the railway operations led to the increase. The bulk of the increase of Rs. 169 in the Khási Hills was also due to the same cause, while the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, attributes the increase of Rs. 136 in his district to greater attention being paid to the requirements of the law. The increase in the other districts does not require any remark.

Other sorts of adhesive stamps.

317. As in the previous year, these stamps were sold in the two Surma Valley districts alone. There was an increase in the sales in both districts, resulting in a total increase of Rs. 89 over 1892-93.

Other general stamps.

318. The sale proceeds of other general stamps show a net decrease of Rs. 629, or 8·75 per cent., compared with 1892-93. No stamps of this class were issued in the districts of the Nága and the Gáro Hills during the past two years. All the remaining districts (except Cachar and Goálpára, in each of which there was a small increase, and Khási Hills, where the revenue remained the same in both years) were responsible for the decrease of the year, though the greater portion of it (Rs. 524) occurred in Sylhet alone. In this district there was an abnormal increase under this head in 1892-93 which accounts for the decrease of the year.

Hundi stamps.

319. These stamps are in use in the plains districts only, and the greater portion of the revenue under this head is contributed by the district of Goálpára In 1893-94, Rs. 1,058 worth of *hundi* stamps was sold in the province, against Rs. 1,175 in 1892-93, showing a small decrease of Rs. 117, or 9·96 per cent. There was a small increase in Cachar, Kámrúp, and Sibságar, and a decrease in the remaining five districts, the largest falling off (Rs. 177) occurring in Goálpára. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the decrease to the jute business having fallen off. The only other variation requiring notice is the increase of Rs. 75 in Kámrúp.

Miscellaneous receipts.

320. The following statement shows the number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by the Civil Courts and the Deputy Commissioners under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act, as also the amount of duty and penalty levied during the past two years :

District.	Number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by Civil Courts under section 34.		Amount of duty and penalty realised by Civil Courts.		Number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by Deputy Commissioners under section 37.		Amount of duty and penalty realised by Deputy Commissioners.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	5	9	27	48	10	8	71	44
Sylhet	18	14	118	85	206	281	1,497	1,953
Goálpára	6	23	38	140	6	14	32	59
Kámrúp	27	22	228	271	9	35	121	218
Darrang	17	27	92	189	7	6	68*	35
Nowgong	11	10	59	54	1	7	5	61
Sibságar	41	20	258	156	6	9	46	76
Lakhimpur	23	23	197	772	9	16	65	220
Nága Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khási „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Gáro „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	148	148	1,017	1,715	254	376	1,905*	2,666

The number of cases in which duty and penalty were levied by the Civil Courts under section 34 of the Act remaining the same for both years, there has been an increase of Rs. 698 in the amount realised. This was mostly due to the district of Lakhimpur, where in one case, in the Sub-Judge's Court, duty to the amount of Rs. 50 and penalty amounting to Rs. 500 were realised. Under section 37 there has been an increase of 122 in the number of cases and Rs. 761 under duty, which was chiefly due to the district of Sylhet.

In addition to the collections shown in the statement above, Rs. 629 were realised in 1893-94 for stamping, by the Collector of Calcutta, documents engrossed on unstamped papers, against Rs. 101 in 1892-93, and Rs. 623 for embossing 1-anna receipt stamps on blank cheques of the Assam-Bengal Railway by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, as compared with Rs. 313 in the preceding year. Rs. 54 was also paid as duty under section 38 of the Act, and Rs. 2 as adjudication fees. The collections under these two heads in 1892-93 were Rs. 39 and Rs. 12 respectively. The total miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act during 1893-94 thus amounted to Rs. 5,689, against Rs. 3,373 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 2,316, or 68·66 per cent.

Judicial stamps.

321. The following statement shows the total revenue derived from the sale of court-fee stamps (adhesive and impressed), stamps for copies, and plain papers used with adhesive court-fee stamps during the past two years.

* Revised figures.

District.	Court-fee stamps.		Increase.	Decrease.	Stamps for copies.		Increase.	Decrease	Plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps.		Increase.	Decrease.	Miscellaneous receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.			1892-93.	1893-94.			1892-93.	1893-94.			1892-93.	1893-94.			1892-93.	1893-94.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	41,751	46,210	4,459	...	1,985	2,519	534	...	1,133	1,498	365	...	.....	.....	...	...	44,869	50,227	5,358	...
Sylhet	2,89,155	3,06,694	17,539	...	17,578	17,623	45	...	7,012	7,538	526	...	.....	.....	...	...	3,13,745	3,31,855	18,110	...
Goálpára	34,008	35,881	1,873	...	2,773	2,760	...	13	577	548	...	29	.....	.....	...	...	37,358	39,189	1,831	...
Kámrúp	48,906	55,655	6,749	...	2,140	2,862	722	...	1,199	998	...	201	.....	.....	...	...	52,245	59,515	7,270	...
Darrang	22,212	23,800	1,588	...	926	897	...	29	533	525	...	8	.....	.....	...	...	23,671	25,222	1,551	...
Nowgong	21,730	23,822	2,092	...	588	485	...	103	548	540	...	8	.....	.....	...	...	22,866	24,847	1,981	...
Sibságar	40,571	42,580	2,009	...	2,098	2,482	384	...	982	983	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	43,651	46,045	2,394	...
Lakhimpur	23,520	19,611	...	3,909	1,125	972	...	153	539	427	...	112	.....	.....	...	...	25,184	21,010	...	4,174
Nága Hills	1,415	976	...	439	9	33	24	...	13	18	5	...	.....	.....	...	...	1,437	1,027	...	410
Khási „	5,217	2,477	...	2,740	197	168	...	29	83	91	8	...	.....	.....	...	...	5,497	2,736	...	2,761
Gáro „	644	466	...	178	66	91	25	...	10	18	8	...	.....	.....	...	...	720	575	...	145
Total	5,29,129	5,58,172	29,043	...	29,485	30,892	1,407	...	12,629	13,184	555	...	.....	.....	...	...	5,71,243	6,02,248	31,005	...

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

After a continued increase up to the year 1884-85, the total revenue from judicial stamps has since fluctuated from year to year. During the year under report the largest revenue from this source has been obtained, and the figures for the year show a net increase of Rs. 31,005, or 5·42 per cent., over the preceding year. All the districts of the province, except Lakhimpur and the three Hill districts, shared in the increase, the largest increase (Rs. 18,110) occurring in Sylhet. The causes of the increase or decrease have already been explained.

Court-fee stamps.

322. During the year under report the sale proceeds of court-fee stamps (both adhesive and impressed) amounted to Rs. 5,58,172, against Rs. 5,29,129 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 29,043, or 5·49 per cent. In 1893-94, 92·68 per cent. of the total revenue under the Court Fees Act was realised from this source. The highest increase took place in Sylhet, which contributes more than half the revenue, and the greatest falling off in Lakhimpur.

Stamps for copies.

323. The total receipts under this head during 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 30,892, against Rs. 29,485, showing a net increase of Rs. 1,407, or 4·77 per cent. When the rate of copying fees was experimentally reduced from 4 annas to 3 annas per folio with effect from the 1st April 1891, it was expected that the reduction would give an impetus to copying business, and induce more persons to obtain copies of papers from courts, and it is interesting to compare the figures of the sale proceeds of these stamps during the past five years, which are as follow:

							R.
1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,005
1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,245
1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,895
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,485
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,892

It will be seen that in the first year of the reduction there was a considerable decrease in the receipts, but the revenue has gradually improved in the succeeding two years, and the figures for the year under report is the highest on record. The reduction in the rate of copying fees has been made permanent from the beginning of the year under report, and I have no doubt that the revenue will continue to expand. Taking district by district, it will be seen that six districts (Cachar, Sylhet, Kámrúp, Sibságar, the Nága and the Gáro Hills) showed an increase, while there was a decrease in the remaining five districts. The increase in Cachar, Kámrúp, and Sibságar is marked, and in each case it has been ascribed to the institution of a larger number of suits. The variations in the other districts do not require any special notice.

Plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps.

324. The sale proceeds of plain paper rose from Rs. 12,629 in 1892-93 to Rs. 13,184 in 1893-94, showing a small increase of Rs. 555. All the districts, except Goálpára, Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur, contributed to this increase, though it was principally obtained from the two districts of the Surma Valley. The large increase in the sale of adhesive court-fee stamps, with which plain paper is used, accounts for the rise in the receipts under this head in these two districts. The other variations worthy of notice are the decrease of Rs. 201 in Kámrúp and of Rs. 112 in Lakhimpur. In the former district there was an unusual increase in the sale of this paper during the preceding two years, owing to a large number of objections filed against the cadastral survey, and this accounts for the decrease in the year under report. In Lakhimpur the decrease followed the falling off under court-fee stamps. The increase or decrease in the remaining districts is small, and is due to ordinary fluctuations.

Agreement of Comptroller's and departmental figures under receipts.

325. On comparing the figures reported by the Deputy Commissioners (Rs. 8,47,175) with those rendered by the Comptroller, Assam (Rs. 8,47,174-4-3), in his monthly statements of the treasury credits under stamps, a slight discrepancy of 11 annas 9 pie is observable. This is owing to the inclusion of fractional parts of a rupee in the departmental accounts.

District charges (Statement No. II).

326. The total charges of the Department on account of discount and commission allowed on the sale of non-judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 7,267 during the year 1893-94, against Rs. 7,358 in 1892-93, showing a small decrease of Rs. 91. There has been a decrease in the total sales of non-judicial stamps, which accounts for part of the decrease. Moreover, more stamps were sold during the year by treasurers and sub-treasurers, who receive no discount, and this helped to reduce the charges. The total amount of discount paid on the sale of court-fee stamps, including stamps for copies and plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps, rose from Rs. 8,969 in 1892-93 to Rs. 9,396 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 427, which is the natural result of the increase in the sales. If to the above charges under the two classes of stamps Rs. 184, representing contingent charges, be added, the total charges come to Rs. 16,847, against Rs. 16,586 in 1892-93, showing a small increase of Rs 261. The total district charges as returned by the Comptroller, Assam, amount to Rs. 16,847-8-6, showing an excess of annas 8-6 over the departmental figures, which is due to exclusion of fractional parts of a rupee from the latter figures.

Refunds.

327. During the year under report Rs. 5,328 were refunded on account of the value of stamps, against Rs. 4,179 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 1,149. Of this sum, Rs. 1,224 represent refunds under the Indian Stamp Act, and Rs. 4,104 refunds under the Court Fees Act.

328. Deducting the district charges paid in cash (including refunds) from the gross revenue, the net revenue from stamps during the past two years is shown below :

Net revenue.

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Gross revenue	8,15,265	8,47,175
Deduct—Charges on account of discount, contingencies, and refunds ...	20,765	22,175
Net revenue	7,94,500	8,25,000

If to the cash payments of Rs. 22,175, Rs. 19,403, the cost of stamps and plain paper supplied from the central stores in Calcutta to the local and branch depôts in this province, and which has been adjusted by book debit, be added, the total expenditure of the Department will amount to Rs. 41,578, against Rs. 33,808 in 1892-93, and the net revenue will be reduced to Rs. 8,05,597, against Rs. 7,81,457 in 1892-93.

With reference to the orders of Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, contained in Resolution No. 299 of the 30th April 1879, the following table is submitted, showing separately the receipts on account of non-judicial and judicial stamps and the district charges paid in cash under each head :

	Non-judicial stamps. Rs.	Judicial stamps. Rs.
Gross revenue	2,44,927	6,02,248
Deduct—District charges, including refunds	8,605	13,570
Net revenue	2,36,322	5,88,678

329. The following statement shows the receipts from the sale of ordinary and service postage labels and telegraph stamps during the past two years :

Ordinary and service postage labels and telegraph stamps.

District.	Ordinary postage stamps.		Service labels.		Telegraph stamps.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cachar ...	27,839	34,976	2,231	2,742	9,770	9,461	39,840	47,179	7,339	.....
Sylhet ...	53,125	60,437	6,884	7,733	3,802	4,826	63,811	72,996	9,185	.....
Goálpára ...	13,305	14,291	1,847	2,095	7,262	7,857	22,414	24,243	1,829	.....
Kámrúp ...	13,033	12,883	2,757	2,746	6,687	6,950	22,477	22,579	102	.....
Darrang ...	24,296	21,950	2,366	2,342	374	4,106	27,036	28,398	1,362	.....
Nowgong ...	11,710	12,727	952	951	890	686	13,552	14,364	812	.....
Sibságar ...	38,073	40,209	3,385	3,454	9,582	8,728	51,040	52,391	1,351	.....
Lakhimpur ...	27,991	31,483	2,185	2,255	6,213	7,832	36,389	41,570	5,181	.....
Nága Hills ...	9,933	9,919	1,440	1,470	62	105	11,435	11,494	59	.....
Khási „ ...	12,157	16,214	9,785	11,261	16,817	16,169	38,759	43,644	4,885	.....
Gáro „ ...	1,190	1,523	398	421	.....	.....	1,588	1,944	356	.....
Manipur ...	5,171	7,100	490	678	5,117	6,198	10,688	13,976	3,288	.....
Total ...	2,37,823	2,63,712	34,630	38,148	66,576	72,918	3,39,029	3,74,778	35,749	.....

330. The total receipts from the sale of ordinary postage stamps amounted to Rs. 2,63,712 during 1893-94 compared with Rs. 2,37,823 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 25,889. The receipts from this source have been gradually progressing, though there was a temporary decrease in 1892-93, and the falling off of that year has been more than made up by the increase of the year under report. Out of the twelve districts including Manipur, an increase is noticeable in all, except in Kámrúp, Darrang, and the Nága Hills,

Ordinary postage stamps.

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

in each of which there has been a decline. The districts of Cachar and Sylhet yielded an increase of Rs. 7,137 and Rs. 7,312 respectively, which are the largest in the province. A general increase in correspondence and the presence of the railway offices and of a large number of people connected therewith, account for the increase. Besides these two districts, Nowgong, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, the Khási Hills, and Manipur also contributed largely towards the increase. The only district which shows a marked decrease is Darrang. The falling off in this district has been ascribed to the Tezpur telegraph office having used telegraph stamps instead of postage stamps as in the previous year.

Service labels.

331. The total increase under this head amounted to Rs. 3,518 during the year under report, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 34,630 and Rs. 38,148, respectively. There has been an increase in all districts, except in Kámrúp, Darrang, and Nowgong, in each of which there has been an insignificant decrease. Khási Hills was responsible for a very considerable increase of Rs. 1,476, which was due to the increase in correspondence in the Government offices at Shillong.

Telegraph stamps.

332. Under telegraph stamps there has also been a net increase, amounting to Rs. 6,342. There being no telegraph office in the Gáro Hills, no stamps of this description were sold in that district. The increase of the year was contributed by all other districts, except Cachar, Nowgong, Sibságar, and the Khási Hills, which showed a decrease. The largest increase (Rs. 3,732) took place in Darrang, the cause of which is the greater use of telegraph stamps for postage stamps and the opening of new offices in the district. The increases in Sylhet and Lakhimpur are also noteworthy. In the former it has been ascribed to an increased telegraphic communication owing to the opening of new offices, and in the latter to the telegrams sent in connection with the Abor expedition. Absence of any disturbance on the frontier has led to the decrease in Cachar, while in Sibságar it has been ascribed to the fact that in 1892-93 a great deal of urgent business connected with the Manipur transport service had to be managed by wire, while no such special cause was in existence in 1893-94. No explanation has been given for the decrease in the Khási Hills.

Prosecutions.

333. The number of prosecutions instituted during the year under report for offences against the Stamp Laws was 81, against 66 in 1892-93, as per details given below :

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Cachar	3	1
Sylhet	12	25
Goálpára	6	11
Kámrúp	...	1
Darrang	2	7
Nowgong	...	...
Sibságar	37	27
Lakhimpur	6	8
Nága Hills	...	1
Total	66	81

During the year under report there has been a further improvement in the total number of prosecutions instituted in the province. But the number is below the figures for any of the six years preceding 1890-91, and there is still room for improvement. In Sylhet, Goálpára, and Darrang the improvement is marked. But only one prosecution was instituted in each of the districts of Kámrúp and the Nága Hills against none in the preceding year. In Cachar and Sibságar there was a decline in the number of prosecutions, while no prosecution was undertaken in Nowgong during the past two years. Taking each district separately, in Cachar there was only one case in which two persons were prosecuted for giving an unstamped receipt. One of the accused was acquitted and the other punished with a fine of Rs. 6. In the 25 cases in Sylhet thirty persons were brought to trial. Conviction was obtained in 21 of these cases ; and of the 24 persons involved in them, 23 were convicted and fined Rs. 232, and one was acquitted. Six persons prosecuted in the remaining four cases were also acquitted. Out of the fines imposed, Rs. 217 were realised and Rs. 15 remained outstanding at the close of the year. In addition to the above, a stamp vendor in the Sunámganj subdivision was fined Rs. 5 under section 34 of the Court Fees Act on account of certain irregularities discovered in his accounts. In Goálpára eleven persons were prosecuted in the same number of cases, all of whom were convicted and fined in the aggregate sum of Rs. 91. In Kámrúp one person was prosecuted for breach of the rules under the Stamp Act, but he was acquitted. In the seven cases in Darrang seven persons were brought to trial, two of whom were acquitted and five convicted and fined Rs. 80. As in the preceding year, the largest number of prosecutions was undertaken in the district of Sibságar,—29 persons were brought to trial in the 27 cases prosecuted in the district, all of whom were convicted and fined Rs. 319-8. There were eight prosecutions in Lakhimpur under the Indian Stamp Act, and eight persons were brought to trial, who on conviction were punished with fines amounting to Rs. 115. In addition to the above, a stamp vendor was also prosecuted under the Court Fees Act, but was warned and discharged. The only case in the Nága Hills was on account of selling a non-judicial stamp by a private individual, which he purchased for his own use. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 20, or in default 15 days' simple imprisonment.

334. There were 204 licensed stamp vendors in the province in 1893-94, against 190 in 1892-93, as per details given below:

Licensed stamp vendors.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Cachar	7	8
Sylhet	110	111
Goálpára	17	22
Kámrúp	22	27
Darrang	7	7
Nowgong	7	6
Sibságar	8	8
Lakhimpur	8	10
Khási and Jaintia Hills	1	1
Gáro Hills	3	4
Total	190	204

During the year under report the number of licensed vendors was increased in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, Goálpára, Kámrúp, Lakhimpur, and the Gáro Hills, while it remained the same in the remaining districts, except in Nowgong, where the number has been reduced by one owing to the exclusion of the postmaster of Nowgong, as he sold no stamps other than postage and receipt stamps during the year. As in the previous year, the naib tahsildár at Katigora in Cachar and the tahsildárs at Pratabgarh and Kanairghat and the naib tahsildár at Hakaluki in Sylhet sold court-fee stamps to persons paying in land revenue. The three sub postmasters in the district of Lakhimpur, who are authorised to sell all descriptions of stamps, have not been shown in the above table, as they did no business whatever.

In addition to the 204 licensed vendors shown above, 248 postmasters, sub-postmasters, and branch postmasters sold 1-anna revenue stamps to the public, against 225 such officers in 1892-93, as per details given below:

District.	Number.		Amount.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
			Rs	Rs.
Cachar	21	21	603	736
Sylhet	40	67	890	1,082
Goálpára	30	30	928	1,024
Kámrúp	22	24	343	369
Darrang	18	25	246	352
Nowgong	15	15	490	510
Sibságar	45	31	607	626
Lakhimpur	25	25	1,177	1,314
Nága Hills	5	6	192	224
Khási „	3	3	350	400
Gáro „	1	1	50	32
Total	225	248	5,876	6,669

With the increase of 23 in the number of postal officials engaged in the sale of 1-anna revenue stamps, there has also been a corresponding increase of Rs. 793 in the sale of such stamps. All districts, except the Gáro Hills, have shared in this increase. The results of the year are satisfactory.

There was no case of fraudulent abstraction of adhesive court-fee or other stamps from the records of any of the courts or offices in the province. The rules for the custody, sale, and defacement of stamps and for the periodical examination of the stock of stamps, were observed.

335. During the year under report postage stamps, impressed non-judicial stamps, and stamps for copies to the value of Rs. 13-3 were damaged by white ants in the district of Nowgong. These stamps were under single lock in the hands of the treasurer, and were kept in a tin-lined almirah in the outer room of the treasury building. The damaged stamps have been returned to the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, and measures taken to prevent any further damage.

Damage done to stamps.

SECTION 4.

ELEPHANTS.

SECTION 7. *Income Tax.*

Elephants.

336. The revenue demand of the year from this source was Rs. 47,592, consisting of Rs. 18,842 on account of license fees and Rs. 28,750 on account of royalty, and exceeded the demand of 1892-93 by Rs. 29,490, Rs. 20,250 of which were on account of royalty. As in the previous year, no elephant-catching was carried on in the Surma Valley or the Gáro Hills. In the Brahmaputra Valley, out of 39 *mahál*s, 25 were worked, against 16 in 1892-93. Two *mahál*s in Goálpára and five in Nowgong having had the biennial period of rest were sold for two years (1893-94 and 1894-95). In Kámrúp, only one *mahál*, which lies on the north bank, was settled for two years at an annual revenue of Rs. 1,000; the other two, which are situated on the south bank, were allowed rest for the same period. The two *mahál*s in the district of Sibságar found no bid, and remained closed. In Lakhimpur, the eight south bank *mahál*s, which should have been settled for two years, were leased out for one year, so that they might run for the same term as those in the adjoining district of Sibságar. With the exception of one *mahál*, which fetched Rs. 1,450, against Rs. 1,560 in 1892-93, the remaining seven on the south bank were sold for higher prices than in the preceding year. The two elephant *mahál*s in the North Lakhimpur subdivision, situated beyond the Inner Line and known as *mahál*s Nos. 14A and 14B, were also settled for the hunting season ending the 31st March 1894, at Rs. 500 each. The elephant *mahál*s in the Nága Hills were sold at Rs. 1,250. The *mahál*s in the Khási and Jaintia Hills district show an increase of Rs. 547. The large increase of Rs. 20,250 in royalty is due to the fact that during the year a greater number of elephants was captured in all the districts, except Sibságar, where the *mahál*s remained closed. The revenue is the highest on record since 1887-88. The number of elephants captured during the year was 105, *viz.*, 46 in Darrang, 38 in Goálpára, 12 in Cachar, and 9 in Kámrúp.

SECTION 5.

LAC.

Lac.

337. Lac is exported from the east of the Gáro Hills; but as it is cultivated exclusively on *jhumed* lands in the unclassed State forests, little benefit is derived by Government from it. Rs. 7 only were realised from this produce during the year, against Rs. 30 realised in the previous year.

SECTION 6.

RUBBER.

Rubber.

338. The yield of India-rubber from Government forests in the province during the year, including the importations from forests across the frontier, was 3,515 maunds, against 4,102 maunds in the preceding fifteen months ending 30th June 1893, or 3,250 maunds in the financial year 1892-93. The receipts from this head of forest revenue, as compared with those of the preceding year, were as follows:

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	2,157	1,321
Goálpára	509	304
Kámrúp	893	900
Darrang	12,275	11,844
Lakhimpur	34,390	27,192
Sibságar and Nága Hills	673	604
Khási and Jaintia „	386	60
Total	51,283	52,225

The increase in the realisations was due to the introduction in 1892-93 of the system of levying a uniform rate on all rubber whether of home production or imported from beyond the frontier. The decrease (587 maunds) in the quantity of rubber exported from the province was partly due to the disturbances in the Abor frontier, which led to an expedition against that tribe in the cold season of 1893-94. The low hills occupied by the Abors, the Mishmis, and other tribes on that frontier are the chief localities from which the foreign rubber-supplies of the province come.

SECTION 7.

INCOME TAX ACT, II OF 1886.

System of assessment and revision.

339. The agency employed and the procedure followed in the assessment of the tax were the same as in previous years. With the exception of Government servants and employés under Local authorities, the assessees under Part I of the Act are most of them either the employés of tea companies or those under the Assam-Bengal Railway Company. No change was made in the mode of assessment under Part IV of the Act. In the Assam Valley districts the assessment was revised on information supplied by the tahsildars and mauzadars.

Gross and net receipts.

340. The following is a summary of the financial results of the last six years:

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts ...	2,14,486	2,20,059	2,14,662	2,20,985	2,26,311	2,60,631
Net „ ...	2,12,993	2,18,397	2,12,795	2,18,711	2,24,895	2,59,115

Both the gross and net receipts were higher than in any of the preceding years.

341. The following statement shows the total assessment and collection of the tax under all parts of the Act:

Total assessment and collection of tax in each district.

District.	Demand.			Collections.		
	Current.	Arrears.	Total.	Current.	Arrears.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	28,771	1,361	30,132	27,776	1,093	28,869
Sylhet	73,306	572	73,878	72,629	495	73,124
Goálpára	19,760	140	19,900	19,661	4	19,665
Kámrúp	17,176	23	17,199	17,156	5	17,161
Darrang	16,263	288	16,551	15,626	207	15,833
Nowgong	11,318	466	11,784	11,082	368	11,450
Sibságar	34,285	1,889	36,174	31,825	608	32,433
Lakhimpur	30,252	3,281	33,533	28,637	3,050	31,687
Nága Hills	2,921	20	2,941	2,780	.....	2,780
Khási and Jaintia Hills	21,594	.....	21,594	21,594	.....	21,594
Gáro Hills	1,789	8	1,797	1,724	.....	1,724
Forest Department	2,366	.....	2,366	2,366	.....	2,366
Manipur	690	.....	690	690	.....	690
Total	2,60,491	8,048	2,68,539	2,53,546	5,830	2,59,376

The above figures do not include penalties and advance collections made in 1892-93 on account of 1893-94, but include advance collections for 1894-95. The total collections for the province amounted to Rs. 2,59,376, against Rs. 2,25,809 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 33,567, or 14·86 per cent. As compared with the previous year, the following districts showed an increase:—Khási and Jaintia Hills, Rs. 9,422; Lakhimpur, Rs. 6,714; Sylhet, Rs. 4,517; Sibságar, Rs. 4,160; Kámrúp, Rs. 3,400; Nowgong, Rs. 3,315; Cachar, Rs. 3,035; Nága Hills, Rs. 708; while there was a decrease in the Gáro Hills, Rs. 149; Darrang, Rs. 591; and Goálpára, Rs. 1,129.

342. The following statement shows, in an abstract form, the collections under the several sources, excluding penalties and fines, and also the percentage which each source bears to the total collections, as compared with 1892-93:

Sources of income.

—	Number of assessees.			Amount of tax.			Percentage to total tax.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Part I.—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Salaries, &c., paid by Government ...	801	820	+ 19	38,242	42,392	+ 4,150	16·94	16·34
Ditto ditto Local authorities ...	81	83	+ 2	909	1,090	+ 181	·40	·42
Ditto ditto Companies, section 9 (1)	1,236	1,428	+192	72,820	83,996	+11,176	32·25	32·38
Ditto ditto Companies, section 9 (2)	176	394	+218	9,158	21,526	+12,368	4·05	8·3
Total Part I	2,294	2,725	+431	1,21,129	1,49,004	+27,875	53·64	57·44
Part II.—Profits of Companies	3	4	+ 1	713	746	+ 33	·32	·29
„ III.—Interest on securities	.....	.....	.....	196	222	+ 26	·09	·08
„ IV.—Other sources ...	5,039	5,094	+ 55	1,03,771	1,09,404	+ 5,633	45·95	42·18
Grand total	7,336	7,823	+487	2,25,809	2,59,376	+33,567	.....	.....

During the year 777 salaries, 41 pensions, and 2 gratuities paid by Government were taxed, against 766 salaries and 35 pensions in the previous year, and there was a proportionate increase under all heads. Although the number of assessees was highest in Sylhet, realisations were largest in the Khási and Jaintia Hills. The reason for this is that Shillong is the headquarters of this Administration. As regards the realisations from salaries paid by Companies, the total number of assessees increased from 1,412 to 1,822, and the amount of tax from Rs. 81,978 to Rs. 1,05,522. The increase in tax was contributed to by all the districts except Darrang, which showed a falling off. Nowgong and Sibságar were responsible for a small decrease in the number of assessees, as well as in the amount of

SECTION 7. *Income Tax.*

tax under section 9(2). The decrease in Darrang is reported to be due to the departure of some of the assessees without either paying the tax or leaving any address. The realisation of arrears of the previous year contributed to the larger collections in the Lakhimpur district. No assessees compounded for the payment of the tax during the year. Rs. 746 were collected under Part II (Profits of Companies), against Rs. 713 in the previous year. Small collections of tax amounting to Rs. 222 were made during the year from interest on securities. The tax thus realised in 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 196. The total collections under Part IV (including arrears, advances for future years, and penalties) amounted to Rs. 1,10,330, or 42·54 per cent. of the total realisations under the Act, as compared with Rs. 1,04,160, or 46·03 per cent., in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,170, or 5·92 per cent., over the total of 1892-93. The following table compares the total collections under this Part in the Assam and Surma Valleys and in the Hill districts separately for the past two years :

	Tax under Part IV.		Percentage of tax to total collections.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Assam Valley	49,696	52,778	21·97	20·35
Surma „	50,768	53,089	22·43	20·47
Hill districts	3,696	4,463	1·63	1·72
Total	1,04,160	1,10,330	46·03	42·54

The decrease in the percentage was due to the large increase in the collections under Part I of the Act.

Fines and penalties.

343. As in the previous year, no fine was imposed by any Magistrate in the province in connection with the realisation of the tax under the Act. The penalties were, as usual, imposed in most cases for default in payment on the due date. The only district in the Assam Valley, where such penalties were realised, was Goálpára. Sylhet and Cachar also showed considerable increase in this respect. In the former district Rs. 1,101 were imposed on 274 persons, against Rs. 452 on 119 persons in the previous year ; and in the latter Rs. 174 were realised from 38 persons, against Rs. 38 from 5 persons in 1892-93. The statement annexed gives the details for each district :

District.	Part I.			Part IV.		
	Number of persons on whom penalties were imposed.	Amount imposed.	Amount collected.	Number of persons on whom penalties were imposed.	Amount imposed.	Amount collected.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cachar ...	37	164	164	1	10	10
Sylhet ...	11	163	163	263	938	894
Goálpára ...	...	...	...	8	21	21
Total ...	48	327	327	272	969	925

Total collections ... ... Rs. (327+925) = Rs. 1,252

„ demand ... ... Rs. (327+969) = Rs. 1,296

Revision by Collector.

344. The following is a comparative statement for 1892-93 and 1893-94 for the whole province as regards the revisional work of Collectors :

	Total number of assessees.	Number of objections.	Petitions rejected.	Tax reduced.	Entirely exempted.	Pending disposal.
				Rs.		
1892-93	5,543	1,372*	805	164	406	1
1893-94	5,363	1,247†	686	222	336	4
Increase or decrease ...	—180	—125	—119	+58	—70	+3

The result of the revision by Collectors was a reduction of Rs. 9,359 on the original demand of Rs. 1,16,847, against Rs. 10,911 on Rs. 1,15,492 in 1892-93.

* This does not include four cases, which were pending at the close of 1891-92.

† „ „ one case, which was pending at the close of 1892-93.

345. Twenty-nine persons out of 908 persons (*i.e.*, 3·19 per cent.) whose petitions of objections were either rejected or only partially granted, filed applications for revision before the Commissioner, against 80 in the preceding year, out of 969 persons (*i.e.*, 8·25 per cent.). The comparative results of the past two years are given below :

Revision by Commissioner.

	Number of applications.	Number rejected.	Assessment modified.	Assessment cancelled.	Pending disposal.
1892-93	80*	54	5	15	8
1893-94	29†	22	6	6	3
Increase or decrease	—51	—32	+1	—9	—5

Twelve appeals were preferred to the Chief Commissioner, against 14 in the preceding year. Of these, one was from the Khási and Jaintia Hills, and the remaining 11 were all from Sylhet. All these appeals were rejected, as in no case could any valid grounds be shown either for partial remission or for total exemption. The total amount remitted on revision by the Commissioner was Rs. 192, against Rs. 292 in 1892-93.

346. No prosecutions were instituted under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code during the year for omission to furnish returns in accordance with sections 41-44 of the Act. The following abstract gives the comparative statistics of processes issued on defaulters in the whole province during the past two years :

Coercive processes.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.
Number of processes issued	3,999	3,485	— 514
„ „ cases in which moveable property was attached ...	367	416	+ 49
„ „ „ moveable property was sold ...	10	11	+ 1
„ „ „ immoveable property was attached ...	...	1	+ 1
„ „ „ immoveable property was sold	1	+ 1	

The average percentage for the whole province of the number of processes issued to persons assessed under Part I of the Act fell from 74·05 in the preceding year to 55·61 ; that under Part IV also fell to 47·89 from 57·6 in the previous year. In all districts, except Sylhet, Goálpára, Darrang, Sibságar, Nága Hills, and Gáro Hills, the percentage was lower than in the previous year. The total number of cases in which moveable property was attached under Parts I and IV was 416, against 367 in the previous year. The increase was confined to Part IV (343 against 288 cases in 1892-93). The cases under Part I fell from 79 in the preceding year to 73. The largest increase under Part IV occurred in Sylhet (179 against 45). There were 11 sales of moveable property and one case of attachment of immoveable property.

347. The figures of the two years ending on 31st March 1894 are compared below :

Expenditure.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	998	901	— 97
Travelling allowance	1	...	— 1
Commission	52	191	+139
Contingencies	22	28	+ 6
Total	1,073	1,120	+ 47

348. The refunds made during the same two years were as follows :

Refunds.

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Cachar	13	35
Sylhet	59	178
Goálpára	156	54
Kámrúp	15	59
Darrang	10	9
Nowgong	4	56
Khási and Jaintia Hills	86	5
Total	343	396

* Excludes 2 cases pending at the close of 1891-92.
† „ 8 „ „ „ „ 1892-93.

SECTION 7. *Income Tax.*

349. The following statement gives a summary of the classification of persons assessed to income tax, together with the proportion of each class of assessees and the tax paid by each class to the total number of assessees and the total amount realised :-

Classification of assessees.

Nature of income.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Percentage of assessees to total number of assessees.	Percentage of tax to total collections.
		Rs.		
Salaries, &c., paid by Government ...	820	42,392	10·49	16·34
Ditto ditto Local authorities ...	83	1,090	1·06	·42
Ditto ditto Companies ...	1,822	1,05,522	23·29	40·69
Profit of Companies	4	746	·05	·29
Interest on securities	.....	222	.....	·08
Professions	675	15,929	8·63	6·15
Commerce	2,346	54,079	29·99	20·85
Transport, &c.	52	751	·67	·29
Trade	1,674	26,360	21·39	10·16
Manufacture	164	2,354	2·09	·91
Property	106	7,889	1·36	3·04
Commission paid to mauzadars, &c. ...	76	1,974	·97	·76
Remittance to England	1	68	·01	·02
Total	7,823	2,59,376	100	100

The classes which yielded more than 10 per cent. of the total amount realised under the Act, are as follows :

	Percentage of tax to total collections.	
	1893-94.	1892-93.
(1) Salaries, &c., paid by Companies	40·69	36·30
(2) Commerce	20·85	22·48
(3) Salaries, &c., paid by Government	16·34	16·94
(4) Trade	10·16	14·62

The increase under "Salaries, &c., paid by Companies" is due principally to a larger amount of tax realised from the employés of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company in the districts of Sylhet, Cachar, the Khási and Jaintia Hills, Nowgong, and Kámrúp. Out of Rs. 54,079 realised under the head "Commerce," Rs. 22,493 were obtained from "Money-lending," the district of Sylhet alone contributing as much as Rs. 20,905.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

SECTION 1.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Registration of births and deaths where taken.

350. There was no extension during the year of the areas in which vital statistics are registered.

Statistics for births and deaths in the province.

351. The following table gives the number of births and deaths registered during the years 1892 and 1893, with the birth and death rates calculated on the population according to the census of 1891 :

District.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Number of births registered.		Number of deaths registered.		Ratio of births per mille of population.		Ratio of deaths per mille of population.	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
I.—Surma Valley—									
Cachar	367,542	10,215	11,120	12,162	11,669	27·79	30·26	33·09	31·75
Sylhet	2,154,593	75,009	71,078	74,442	62,339	34·81	32·99	34·55	28·93
Total Surma Valley	2,522,135	85,224	82,198	86,604	74,008	33·79	32·55	34·33	29·34
II.—Assam Valley—									
Goálpára	452,304	16,760	16,591	15,842	15,801	37·06	36·68	35·02	34·93
Kámrúp	634,249	18,078	17,008	24,686	18,681	28·50	26·82	38·92	29·45
Darrang	307,761	8,293	7,821	12,744	9,952	26·95	25·40	41·41	32·33
Nowgong	344,141	7,600	7,477	10,266	14,430	22·09	21·73	29·83	41·93
Sibságar	457,274	11,763	11,659	12,204	10,614	25·72	25·49	26·68	23·21
Lakhimpur	254,053	7,004	7,437	8,056	7,636	27·57	29·27	31·71	30·05
Total Assam Valley	2,449,782	69,498	67,993	83,798	77,114	28·36	27·75	34·22	31·48
III.—Khási and Jaintia Hills (selected areas only)	49,167	1,187	1,200	1,382	959	24·14	24·41	28·11	19·50
Grand total	5,021,084	155,909	151,391	171,784	152,081	31·05	30·15	34·21	30·28

The general birth-rate fell from 31·05 per 1,000 in 1892 to 30·15 per 1,000 in 1893. The greatest falling off occurred in the Sylhet, Kámrúp, and Darrang districts, where the rates fell from 34·81, 28·50, and 26·95 per 1,000, respectively, in 1892 to 32·99, 26·82, and 25·40 per 1,000 in 1893. There was some improvement in Cachar and Lakhimpur, but the rate for Nowgong (21·73) continued very low. Although the general death-rate as registered fell from 34·21 per 1,000 in 1892 to 30·28 per 1,000 in 1893, it exceeded the reported birth-rate by 0·13 per mille. In Kámrúp and Darrang the death-rate fell from 38·92 and 41·41 in 1892 to 29·45 and 32·33 in 1893. Owing to the prevalence of *kála-azár*, the rate in Nowgong rose from 29·83 to 41·93, exceeding the birth-rate in that district by 20·20. Little reliance, however, can be placed upon these figures, and it appears probable, from calculations based on the results of census enumerations, that the actual birth and death-rates of the

SECTION I. *Births and Deaths.*

province are about 48 and 42 per mille respectively. In the province as a whole there were 109 male to every 100 female births registered, and the male and female deaths registered were in the proportion of 116 to 100. In 1892 the male births and deaths registered were in the proportions of 107 and 111 respectively to every 100 female births and deaths registered.

352. The number of births and deaths registered in sadr and subdivisional towns in which the registration of vital statistics is compulsory with the ratios per 1,000 of populations is given in the following table:

Statistics of births and deaths in the sadr and subdivisional towns.

Sadr towns (registration compulsory).	Population according to the census of 1891.	Total births registered during the year.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Total ratio of births per mille of the population.	Total ratio of deaths per mille of the population.
Silchar	7,523	137	312	18·21	41·47
Sylhet	14,027	210	381	14·97	27·16
Dhubri	4,825	53	117	10·98	24·25
Gauháti	10,817*	277	586	25·61	54·17
Tezpur	4,011	118	287	29·42	71·55
Nowgong	4,815	49	286	10·18	59·40
Sibságar	5,249	154	107	29·34	20·38
Dibrugarh	9,876	367	371	37·16	37·57
Shillong	6,720	145	72	21·57	10·71
Kohima	1,781	33	29	18·53	16·28
Tura	1,045	24	48	22·96	45·93
Total	70,639	1,567	2,596	22·17	36·72

Subdivisional towns (registration compulsory).	Population according to the census of 1891.	Total births registered during the year.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Total ratio of births per mille of the population.	Total ratio of deaths per mille of the population.
Hailákándi	650	13	41	20·00	63·08
Karimganj	3,349	94	98	28·07	29·23
Maulvi Bázár	2,629	35	43	13·31	16·36
Habiganj	4,161	100	161	24·03	38·69
Sunámganj	3,139	65	73	20·71	23·26
Goálpára	5,440	130	169	23·90	31·06
Barpeta	11,887*	364	375	30·62	31·55
Mangaldai	699	8	42	11·44	60·09
Jorhát	2,159	48	99	22·23	45·85
Golághát	2,211	86	157	38·90	71·01
North Lakhimpur	1,244	60	55	48·23	44·21
Total	37,568	1,003	1,313	26·70	34·95

Including Kohima and Tura, the birth-rate rose in sadr towns from 17·71 per 1,000 in 1892 to 22·17 per 1,000, and the death-rate fell from 41·21 per 1,000 in 1892 to 36·72 per 1,000. In the subdivisional towns in which registration is compulsory, the birth and death-rates were respectively 26·70 and 34·95 per 1,000; the corresponding rates registered in the previous year were 22·76 and 36·12 per 1,000. The death-rate recorded in these towns was distinctly higher, but the birth-rate was lower than the rates recorded in the province as a whole. This latter result is largely due to the preponderance of males over females in the towns. In the province as a whole, when the census was taken in 1891, there were 94 females to every 100 males, whereas there were only 58 females to every 100 males in the sadr, and 67 females to every 100 males in the subdivisional towns in which registration is compulsory. When the rates of individual towns are scrutinized, it is seen,

* Includes compulsory registration area outside the municipality.

however, that the disparity of the sexes is not the only cause of the variation in the registered birth-rates. It may account for the low birth-rate (10·98 per 1,000) of Dhubri, as in that town there are only 31 females to every 100 males; but it does not altogether account for the low rate registered in Nowgong (10·18 per 1,000), in which there are 70 females to every 100 males. Judging from the relative number of females to males, the registered birth-rate of Dibrugarh (37·16 per 1,000) was very high, as in that town there were only 62 females to every 100 males in 1891. The death-rates of Tezpur, Mangaldai, and Nowgong (71·55, 60·09, and 59·40 per 1,000, respectively), though still very high, were considerably lower than the rates registered in these towns in 1892. The death-rate of Golághát rose from 37·99 in 1892 to 71·01 per 1,000 in 1893. The registered death-rate of Shillong (10·71 per 1,000) was exceedingly low. There were 268 prosecutions and 213 convictions under the compulsory Registration Act, as against 118 prosecutions and 94 convictions in the previous year.

Provincial mortality from the chief diseases.

353. The following table gives the number of deaths which were registered under the chief causes of mortality during the years 1892 and 1893, and the average number registered from these causes during the five years 1887-91:

	Registered deaths for the past seven years under the chief causes of mortality.		
	1892.	1893.	Average, 1887-91.
Cholera	21,552	21,849	15,041
Small-pox	1,452	2,643	1,846
Fevers	93,971	77,463	72,160
Dysentery and diarrhœa	15,685	14,853	14,426
Injuries	2,016	1,840	1,719
Other causes	37,108	33,433	27,009
All causes	171,784	152,081	132,201

The number of deaths registered from cholera (21,849) continued very high. The disease, which was most prevalent in Nowgong, Cachar, and Sylhet, attained its greatest height between October and December in the Brahmaputra Valley and October and January in the Surma Valley. Between 1889 and 1892 it prevailed most severely during the period from March to July immediately after the immigration season, and it has sometimes been suggested that the disease is imported into the province by emigrants. The outbreak in the autumn of 1893 is directly opposed to this theory. The number of small-pox deaths registered was nearly double the number recorded in 1892, and was very much in excess of the average number registered during the five years 1887-91. Of the 2,643 deaths registered from this cause, 2,083 occurred in parts of the district of Goálpára (where it is said that the people persistently refused vaccination) and 305 in the district of Kámrúp. In the rest of the province only 255 deaths from small-pox were registered. There were 77,463 deaths from fevers registered during the year, as against 93,971 in 1892. The death-rates from this cause were smaller than the previous year's rates in every district, with the exception of Nowgong. The greatest decrease was seen in the Sylhet, Goálpára, Kámrúp, and Darrang districts, and the only district in which there was an increase was Nowgong, where the fever death-rate rose from 21·99 per 1,000 in 1892 to 27·41 per 1,000 in the year under review in consequence of the great increase in the mortality from *kála-azár*. There were 5,407 deaths registered from *kála-azár* in this district, as against 865 in 1892. The mortality from *kála-azár* also increased in Darrang, but decreased in the districts of Goálpára and Kámrúp. The death-rates from dysentery and diarrhœa were highest in the districts of Lakhimpur, Sibságar, and Cachar. The mortality from these causes was relatively very small in the districts of Goálpára and Kámrúp.

SECTION 2.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR INSPECTION.

Amendment of the Act.

354. The Inland Emigration Act, I of 1882, was amended during the year by Act VII of 1893. The title of the Act was also altered to "The Assam Labour and Emigration Act," as the Act controls not only the system under which labourers emigrate to this province, but also that under which they are employed here on estates falling within the Act. The following are the more important changes in the law made by the amending Act of 1893 (the sections of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, as revised, are quoted):

Section 1.—The Act was extended to the Central Provinces and the Ganjam district, and its extension to other parts of the Madras Presidency by the Local Government was declared permissible.

Section 9.—The maximum period of a contract under the Act was reduced from five to four years.

Sections 11A-11D.—The Local Government was empowered to cancel labour contracts in cases

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

of wrongful or irregular recruitment; and the local officers were empowered to repatriate to their native districts labourers whose contracts were so cancelled, together with their families and dependents, and to recover the cost of repatriation from the employer.

Section 42A.—It was provided that an employer might require a medical certificate as to a labourer's fitness to labour in Assam before the labourer is placed under contract under Chapter III of the Act (recruiting by contractors, &c).

Section 111.—The maximum period of a contract entered into in a labour district between the employer and the labourer direct, *i.e.*, otherwise than in the presence of a Government officer, was reduced to one year. The execution of such contracts was also restricted to the actual district in which the labourer is to be employed.

Sections 112-112B.—The system of Dhubri contracts was placed on a legal footing, and made subject to rules framed by the Chief Commissioner under the Act.

Sections 128-133.—The powers of the Local Administration and of the local officers to take action against unhealthy gardens under the coercive provisions of the Act were considerably strengthened. Under section 128, as it originally stood, the District Magistrate was the only authority who could summon a committee on an unhealthy garden, and that only on the written report of an Inspector, certifying that the garden was unfit for the residence of labourers. The revised Act gave power to the Magistrate to summon such a committee of his own motion, and also empowered the Local Administration, in certain cases, to order the Magistrate to convene a committee. The Local Administration was further empowered to call for the proceedings of a committee, and, if the finding of the committee is not unanimous, to record upon such proceedings any finding which the committee was competent to record. Under the old Act, the Local Administration was the only authority which could direct a medical inspection by the District Medical Officer, with a view to coercive action; as amended, section 130 gives to the Magistrate the same powers as to the Local Administration in respect of ordering a medical inspection of gardens when the mortality has exceeded 7 per cent. Final orders under section 132 are, however, to be passed by the Local Administration in all cases.

Section 140A.—When the contract of a labourer has been cancelled or determined under section 111A, 111B, 122, or 140, power is given to the Inspector or Magistrate to cancel the contracts of other labourers related to such labourer.

Section 142A.—The Inspector and Magistrate were empowered to equalise the terms of the contracts of husband and wife when they would otherwise expire on different dates.

Sections 142B-142F.—Complete arrangements were provided for sending back to their native districts, together with their families and dependents, at the expense of the employer or of the Inland Labour Transport Fund, labourers and immigrants of the following classes:

(*a*) Labourers on contract under the Act whose contracts are determined under section 122 of the Act on account of their permanent physical incapacity to labour on an estate;
(*b*) immigrants not being labourers under Act contracts, who are permanently incapacitated from earning their livelihood in a labour district;
(*c*) labourers under contract whose contracts may be cancelled on account of wrongful or irregular recruitment;
(*d*) immigrants not under contract who appear to have been wrongfully or irregularly recruited.

Sections 121 *and* 170.—A paragraph was added to these sections, empowering the Inspector to endorse days of absence, whether on account of sickness or otherwise, on a labour contract *at any time*, subject to the condition that an employer who omits to apply for such endorsement when the Inspector visits his estate, shall ordinarily be debarred from afterwards applying for it.

Section 171A.—This section provides for a monthly statement of deserters, the form for which was laid down in the revised rules under the Act. Unless this statement is submitted, the employer is not entitled to the endorsement on a labour contract of periods of absence owing to desertion.

Sections 173 *and* 175.—The procedure to be followed at the police station when a deserter is arrested and taken there was amended, and Magistrates were permitted to impose a fine for desertion instead of imprisonment, if for any reason they think that the former punishment is preferable.

Sections 182-182C.—Section 182 of the Act, as it originally stood, was replaced by these sections, which provide in greater detail for the endorsement on labour contracts by Magistrates convicting any labourer of the periods of (*a*) unlawful absence from labour, (*b*) of desertion, and (*c*) of imprisonment, not only for offences under the Act itself, but also for offences under other laws when the term of imprisonment imposed does not exceed three years.

Section 192.—The Inland Labour Transport Fund was made available for meeting the cost of sending labourers and other persons back to their native districts.

Chief objects of the amendments made by Act VII of 1893.

355. Apart from miscellaneous changes and improvements of detail, the main objects which the framers of the revised Act had in view, as described in the Statement of Objects and Reasons to the Bill, which was subsequently passed as Act VII of 1893, were—

First, to prevent and remedy abuses in the system of recruiting labourers and other immigrants for employment on estates in the labour districts;

Secondly, to strengthen the control of the Local Administration over unhealthy estates, and to enable the local authorities more readily to enforce sanitary improvements on them; and

Thirdly, to restrict, as far as practicable, consistently with the interests of the tea industry and the present conditions of labour emigration, the operation of the penal contract system sanctioned by the Act.

356. The following table compares the immigration of all classes of coolies into the province during the past two years :

Provincial figures of immigration.

	1892.	1893.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Act ... Sardári adults	13,513	11,710	—1,803	—13·3
Act ... Contractors' adults	14,942	14,304	— 638	— 4·3
Non-Act adults	13,347	11,129	—2,218	—16·6
Total	41,802	37,143	—4,659	—11·1
Children	14,248	13,532	— 716	— 5·0
Grand total	56,050	50,675	—5,375	— 9·5

Although the total number of immigrants was less than that of the previous year, it was well up to the average of the last few years. The figures for the five years ending 1893-94 are as follows :

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Act adults ... Sardári	15,277	7,291	9,241	13,513	11,710
Act adults ... Contractors ...	9,522	10,082	16,071	14,942	14,304
Non-Act adults	12,749	8,832	12,627	13,347	11,129
Total of Act and non-Act adults ...	37,548	26,205	37,939	41,802	37,143
Children	18,110	9,875	11,969	14,248	13,532
Grand total (including children) ...	55,658	36,080	49,908	56,050	50,675

357. The following table gives the statistics of immigration for each division and tea district of the province separately :

District and Valley statistics of immigration.

District.	Act adults.			Non-Act adults.			Total of Act and non-Act adults.			Children.			Grand total, including children.		
	1892.	1893.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1892.	1893.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1892.	1893.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1892.	1893.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1892.	1893.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Cachar ..	3,079	2,534	—17·70	3,220	3,295	+2·32	6,299	5,829	—7·46	1,162	2,080	+79·00	7,461	7,909	+6·00
Sylhet ..	1,020	1,454	+42·54	7,175	4,441	—38·10	8,195	5,895	—28·06	4,260	3,093	—27·39	12,455	8,988	—27·85
Total Surma Valley	4,099	3,988	—2·70	10,395	7,736	—25·57	14,494	11,724	—19·11	5,422	5,173	—4·59	19,916	16,897	—15·15
Kámrúp ..	340	204	—40·00	44	34	—22·72	384	238	—38·02	213	93	—56·33	597	331	—44·55
Darrang ..	4,962	4,092	—17·53	386	413	+6·99	5,348	4,505	—15·76	2,091	1,428	—31·70	7,439	5,933	—20·24
Newgong ..	1,166	1,081	—7·28	507	697	+37·47	1,673	1,778	+6·27	500	360	—28·00	2,173	2,138	—1·61
Sibságar ..	7,611	6,977	—8·33	889	929	+4·49	8,500	7,906	—6·98	3,348	3,435	+2·59	11,848	11,341	—4·27
Lakhimpur ..	10,277	9,672	—5·88	1,126	1,320	+17·22	11,403	10,992	—3·60	2,674	3,043	+13·79	14,077	14,035	— ·29
Total Assam Valley	24,356	22,026	—9·56	2,952	3,393	+14·93	27,308	25,419	—6·91	8,826	8,359	—5·29	36,134	33,778	—6·52
Grand total ..	28,455	26,014	—8·57	13,347	11,129	—16·61	41,802	37,143	—11·14	14,248	13,532	—5·02	56,050	50,675	—9·59

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

358. The following tabular statement distributes the adult immigrants according to their sex between the various localities of recruitment :

Nationality of immigrants.

Nationality of immigrant.		Act.				Non-Act.		Total.	
		Garden sardárs.		Contractors.					
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bengal. Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Parganas.	Men ...	3,393	3,548	4,867	4,295	1,464	1,380	9,724	9,223
	Women	2,951	3,404	4,046	3,802	1,189	1,408	8,186	8,614
	Total ...	6,344	6,952	8,913	8,097	2,653	2,788	17,910	17,837
Behar	Men ...	1,206	762	591	421	555	698	2,352	1,881
	Women	837	529	395	317	489	401	1,721	1,247
	Total ...	2,043	1,291	986	738	1,044	1,099	4,073	3,128
Bengal Proper and Orissa ...	Men ...	872	865	1,151	1,670	876	882	2,899	3,417
	Women	739	928	1,248	1,974	781	1,027	2,768	3,929
	Total ...	1,611	1,793	2,399	3,644	1,657	1,909	5,667	7,346
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Men ...	1,066	766	705	545	3,048	2,273	4,819	3,584
	Women	772	420	531	409	3,074	1,775	4,377	2,604
	Total ...	1,838	1,186	1,236	954	6,122	4,048	9,196	6,188
Central Provinces ...	Men ...	180	124	461	351	95	56	736	531
	Women	105	37	370	289	49	39	524	365
	Total ...	285	161	831	640	144	95	1,260	896
Madras	Men ...	762	185	266	115	515	127	1,543	427
	Women	605	132	273	112	473	96	1,351	340
	Total ...	1,367	317	539	227	988	223	2,894	767
Bombay	Men ...	3	.....	.....	2	11	.....	14	2
	Women	.....	.....	.....	2	10	1	10	3
	Total ...	3	.....	.....	4	21	1	24	5
Nepal	Men ...	8	8	16	.....	6	.....	30	8
	Women	14	2	4	.....	3	.....	21	2
	Total ...	22	10	20	.....	9	.....	51	10
Assam	Men ...	.....	.....	18	.....	672	920	690	920
	Women	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	46	37	46
	Total ...	.....	.....	18	.....	709	966	727	966
Total	Men ...	7,490	6,258	8,075	7,399	7,242	6,336	22,807	19,993
	Women	6,023	5,452	6,867	6,905	6,105	4,793	18,995	17,150
Grand total		13,513	11,710	14,942	14,304	13,347	11,129	41,802	37,143

The following figures show the relative order in which each locality of recruitment stood in respect of Act and non-Act importations :

(a)—Act Importations.

Locality of recruitment.	Recruited by		Total number of labourers imported during 1893.
	Garden Sardárs.	Contractors.	
(1) Chota Nagpur	6,952	8,097	15,049
(2) Bengal Proper and Orissa	1,793	3,644	5,437
(3) North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,186	954	2,140
(4) Behar	1,291	738	2,029

(b)—Non-Act Importations.

	Number of coolies imported.
(1) North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,048
(2) Chota Nagpur	2,788
(3) Bengal Proper and Orissa	1,909
(4) Behar	1,099

359. The proportion of women among adult immigrants from the principal localities of recruitment is given below:

Female immigrants.

Locality of recruitment.	Percentage of women to men among—							
	Sardári immigrants.		Contractors' immigrants.		Non-Act immigrants.		All adult immigrants.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Chota Nagpur	46·5	48·9	45·4	46·9	44·8	50·5	45·7	48·2
Behar	40·9	40·9	40·0	42·9	46·8	36·4	42·2	39·8
Bengal Proper and Orissa	45·8	51·7	52·0	54·1	40·1	53·7	48·7	53·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	42·0	35·4	42·9	42·8	50·2	43·8	47·6	42·0

360. The following table shows—(1) the number of Act labourers imported during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 into each district and division of the province, (2) the number imported through garden sardárs and contractors, respectively, and (3) the average number imported by each sardár:

Extent to which Act labourers were recruited by contractors and garden sardárs.

District.	Sardári coolies.		Number of certificates granted to garden sardárs.		Average recruits per sardár.		Contractors' coolies.		Percentage of increase or decrease of importations during 1893, as compared with 1892.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	Sardári.	Contractors'.
Cachar ...	2,031	1,341	495	456	4·1	2·9	1,048	1,193	—33·9	+ 13·8
Sylhet ...	717	561	301	589	2·3	·9	303	893	—21·7	+194·7
Total Surma Valley ...	2,748	1,902	796	1,045	3·4	1·7	1,351	2,086	—30·7	+ 54·4
Kámrúp ...	275	137	10	.....	27·5	.....	65	67	—50·1	+ 3·0
Darrang ...	2,453	1,808	446	388	5·5	4·6	2,509	2,284	—26·2	— 8·9
Nowgong ...	602	317	141	116	4·2	2·7	564	764	—47·3	+ 35·4
Sibságar ...	4,189	4,406	1,187	1,797	3·5	2·4	3,422	2,571	+5·1	— 24·8
Lakhimpur ...	3,246	3,140	811	1,267	4·0	2·4	7,031	6,532	—3 2	— 7·0
Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	10,765	9,808	2,595	3,568	4·1	2·7	13,591	12,218	—8·8	— 10·1
Grand total ...	13,513	11,710	3,391	4,613	3·9	2·5	14,942	14,304	—13·3	— 4·3

361. During the year 22,410 immigrants and dependents started from the recruiting districts for the Assam Valley, as compared with 25,421 in 1892; only 3 died *en route* as compared with 47 in the previous year; 38 absconded as compared with 40; and 275 were returned as detained by sickness as compared with 259 in the previous year. The number who arrived at the Dhubri depôts was 22,141. Of these, 12,870 (against 11,768 in 1892) came *viâ* Goalundo, and 9,271 (against 13,308) *viâ* Kaunia-Jatrapur. The Goalundo route was thus the more popular one during the year. Of the total number who passed through the Dhubri depôts, 1,567 were sardári coolies with contracts executed in the recruiting districts, and the rest free or assisted emigrants; of the latter, 167, against 297 in the previous year, were brought up to be passed on as non-Act adults, and 20,407 to be placed under contract at Dhubri or to proceed as dependents to coolies to be placed under contract. Of the last-mentioned number, 2,309 were recruited through licensed sardárs, 6,654 through unlicensed sardárs, and 11,444 through contractors. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 2,835, 8,374, 12,302. The Civil Surgeons examined 14,362 emigrants (against 16,730 in 1892) before they were placed under contract, of whom 13,567 were passed, and 795, as compared with 783 in 1892, rejected. Of those rejected, 147 were sent up as non-Act adults by the depôt managers, and 265 as dependents of other labourers, and 383 were returned to their homes. The management of, and the arrangements in, the Dhubri depôts continue to be satisfactory.

Transit of immigrants to the Assam Valley *viâ* Dhubri.

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

Transit of immigrants to the Surma Valley.

362. The statistics regarding the transit of immigrants to the Surma Valley are imperfect. Immigrants travel partly by steamer and partly by country boat. So far as information is available, the mortality in transit was less than in the previous year, and no cases were reported in which the sanitary rules framed under Bengal Act I of 1889 for controlling the transit of free emigrants were infringed. The records kept by the Hospital Assistant at Karimganj show that of the coolies destined for the Cachar district who passed through the depôt there, 2,433 emigrants and dependents came by steamer from Goalundo to Fenchuganj, and 127 direct from Goalundo to Karimganj. This total (2,560) represents 32·4 per cent. of the total immigration to Cachar. As regards Sylhet, the returns received from the local agents of the Steamer Company show that altogether 2,796 immigrants and dependents, or 31·1 per cent. of the total number of immigrants to the district, were landed from steamers. If these figures are correct, they would seem to show retrogression, for in the previous year 57 per cent. of the immigrants to Sylhet appear to have travelled by steamer.

Debarkation depôts.

363. The following statement shows the extent to which the debarkation depôts were used during the year :

District.	Number of depôts.	Total number of immigrants to district.	Number that passed through depôts.	Number detained at depôts.				Contracts cancelled at depôts.	Expenditure.	
				Through want of a guide.	In hospital.	For segregation.	For night only.		Building	Establishments, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar	2	7,909	3,457	2	659	57	2,075	22	2,319 0 0	3,537 2 2
Sylhet	5	8,988	4,912	...	14	31	533	...	354 4 6	1,510 1 8
Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	1	5,933	3,637	607	7*	...	1,935	...	299 15 3	1,676 13 7
Nowgong	1	2,138	1,339	86	10	12	643	...	100 0 0	366 0 0
Sibságar	3	11,341	12,892†	3,529	43	11	2,214	...	494 0 0	2,734 2 0
Lakhimpur	1	14,035	11,997	542	21	...	1,054	...	403 11 0	1,076 10 0
Total	13	50,344	38,234	4,766	754	111	8,454	22	3,970 14 9	10,900 13 5
Total for 1892 ...	13	54,889	39,836	13,684	681	1,368	8,765	31	1,727 0 3	11,564 4 0

Mortality at Dhubri and during transit on the Brahmaputra.

364. There were no deaths among immigrants who travelled by steamer from Goalundo to Dhubri. The number of deaths at Dhubri and during transit from there to the gardens of the Assam Valley districts is shown in the following table :

	Number of deaths.		
	From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.
At Dhubri	2	6	8
On board the steamer	3	8	11
At ports of debarkation—			
Gauháti	...	...	...
Tezpur	...	...	...
Silghát	...	...	...
Kokilamukh	...	4	4
Disangmukh	1	4	5
Nigriting	...	...	...
Mohanamukh	1	3	4
Total	7	25	32
Total for 1892	233	45	278

* 5 attendants. † This includes 1,651 immigrants for Dibrugarh and North Lakhimpur.

Mortality during transit to the Surma Valley.

365. As already explained, the statistics of mortality during the journey to Sylhet and Cachar are imperfect, in consequence of the large proportion of immigrants (chiefly non-Act immigrants) travelling by country boat. The following figures, however, give statistics regarding the batches of labourers (and their dependents) who passed through the various Government depôts :

District.	Year.	Number of immigrants who left Goalundo.	Deaths.		
			En route.	In hospital.	Total.
Cachar	1893	2,685	15*	22	37
	1892	3,457	29	35	64
Sylhet	1893	4,912	6	7	13
	1892	2,399	1	10	11

The figures, so far as they go, show a diminution in the mortaliy during transit in 1893, but they compare unfavourably with the results in the Assam Valley.

Cases of fraudulent and irregular recruitment. Results of enquiries at Dhubri.

366. During the year a careful watch was kept, as usual, in regard to complaints of fraudulent and irregular practices in connection with the recruitment of immigrants. Special attention is paid to the subject at Dhubri, where the immigrants first enter the province ; and enquiries are made into three classes of cases, *viz.*, (*a*) on receipt of complaints either from the Magistrates of the recruiting districts or from the relatives of persons enticed away ; (*b*) when complaints are made directly by the persons themselves at the time of registration here ; and (*c*) when the registering officer suspects any fraud in the recruitment of young persons who come here unaccompanied by relatives, and who seem hardly old enough to look after themselves.

Regarding enquiries of the first kind, altogether 53 complaints or reports were received—almost entirely through Magistrates in the recruiting districts—bringing to notice cases of the supposed enticement or fraudulent recruitment of immigrants. In 39 cases the immigrants concerned could not be traced, and there was nothing to show that they had really come to Assam. In three cases the complaints were found to be untrue, the immigrants having willingly come up and executed agreements. In four other cases the complaints were either found to be untrue or were not proved, after enquiry, where necessary, made in the recruiting districts. In one case the complaint was apparently found true, and the immigrant (an adult male) was repatriated. In one case the immigrant died, and no further action was taken. Five cases were pending at the end of the year. Of the ten cases of this description which were pending at the end of 1892, and in which the enquiry was completed in 1893, the results are as follows :—In three cases the immigrants were not traced as having come to Assam. In two cases the complainants, who had sent letters or petitions to the Deputy Commissioner of Goálpára, could not be traced in the recruiting districts. In five cases the complaints were either found false or were not proved.

As regards enquiries of the second kind, two persons complained before the registering officer that they had been fraudulently recruited ; so they were forwarded to the Magistrates of the recruiting districts for enquiry and report. The charge against the recruiter was dismissed, and they were sent back to their homes.

The results of cases of the third kind for 1893 were as follows :—In nine cases no action was taken by the father, husband, guardian or other relatives to recover the women, all of whom were of full age. In seven cases the women were reported as having come willingly to serve in tea-gardens in Assam. Some of them were reported to be prostitutes. In one case a woman was recovered by her guardian. In twenty-five cases the home of the woman was not discovered. Eleven cases of this description were pending at the end of the year. Nineteen pending cases of this description for the year 1892 ended as follows : No steps were taken in three cases by their guardians or any other relatives. All of them were of full age. The women in two cases went up to Assam of their own accord. In one case the woman was returned to her home. In twelve cases the attempt to trace the women's antecedents failed. The woman in one case ran away from the tea-garden, so no further enquiry was made.

The following table shows, in a convenient form, the number of cases reported in 1892 and 1893, in which complaints in connection with recruitment were made in each of the actual labour districts, and the number in which the complaints were found true, found false, and not proved respectively :

District.	Complaints.		True cases.		False cases.		Not proved.		Pending.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	2	10	1	2†	1	8	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Darrang	2	6	1	2	...	1	...	2	1	1
Nowgong	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sibságar	11	15	...	2	2	8	3	4	6	1
Lakhimpur	19	23	1	7	5	9	9	4	4	3
Total	36	55	3	13	8	27	14	10	11	5

* In country boats. † In one case a batch of 126 coolies from the Sonthal Parganas were fraudulently recruited.

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

Statistics of the labour force.

367. The following figures show the additions to, and deductions from, the total labour force of the province during the year 1893 :

Labour force remaining at the end of the year 1892		461,245
Additions—		
Imported by contractors or garden sardárs, including free labourers and dependents imported direct	50,675	
Local labour contracts entered into under sections 111 and 112 of Act I of 1882	21,313	
Received from other gardens	5,802	
Deserters recaptured	510	
Remaining after expiry of contract	22,403	
Otherwise obtained	20,557	
Births	11,653	
Total	132,913	
Deductions—		
Transferred to other gardens	4,057	
Left with permission or on expiry of contract	61,889	
Deaths	15,982	
Desertions	19,062	
Free labourers put under contract	12,806	
Contracts cancelled under sections 111, 140, or 177, Act I of 1882 ...	87	
„ „ „ section 122	1,305	
„ redeemed under section 142	13	
„ dissolved by mutual consent	664	
Total	115,865	
Net increase during the year		17,048
Grand total at the close of the year		478,293

These figures show that the total labour force at the end of 1893 was 3·6 per cent. in excess of the labour force at the end of 1892.

Mean strength of the labour force.

368. The statement below shows the total labour force at the beginning and end of each of the last three years and the mean strength for the two half years of 1893 :

Class of labourers.	1st January 1891.	1st January 1892.	1st January 1893.	1st July 1893.	Mean strength for the first half-year of 1893.	31st December 1893.	Mean strength for the second half-year of 1893.
Act adults	101,904	111,639	117,529	125,475	121,502	119,792	122,633
Non-Act ... Adults ..	147,453	158,146	172,497	185,050	178,773	179,368	182,209
Non-Act ... Children ...	158,783	167,518	171,219	179,192	175,205	179,133	179,162
Total	408,140	437,303	461,245	489,717	475,481	478,293	484,005

District figures of the labour force.

369. The total labour force of each district and the variations in strength during the year 1893 are given below :

District.	1st January 1893.	31st December 1893.	Percentage of total provincial force.	Increase or decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Cachar	103,964	106,819	22·3	+ 2,855	+ 2·7
Sylhet	97,102	100,170	20·9	+ 3,068	+ 3·1
Total Surma Valley	201,066	206,989	43·2	+ 5,923.	+ 2·9
Kámrúp	3,414	3,192	·7	— 222	— 6·5
Darrang	51,572	51,522	10·8	— 50	— ·09
Nowgong	16,342	16,375	3·4	+ 33	+ ·2
Sibságar	101,766	108,997	22·8	+ 7,231	+ 7·1
Lakhimpur	87,085	91,218	19·1	+ 4,133	+ 4·7
Total Assam Valley	260,179	271,304	56·8	+ 11,125	+ 4·2
Grand total	461,245	478,293	100·0	+ 17,048	+ 3·6

370. The nationality and sex of the adult labour force at the beginning and end of 1893 are shown in the following table :

Nationality and sex of the adult labour force.

Nationality.	Sex.	Act.		Non-Act.		Total.		Ratio of nationality.
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bengal—Chota Nagpur	Men ...	37,243	36,801	34,389	36,011	71,632	72,812	47·8
	Women...	33,134	33,757	33,105	36,512	66,239	70,269	
Bengal—Behar ...	Men ...	4,734	5,083	6,743	6,992	11,477	12,075	7·5
	Women...	3,479	3,839	6,050	6,416	9,529	10,255	
Bengal—Bengal Proper and Orissa.	Men ...	8,849	9,861	18,840	19,310	27,689	29,171	20·9
	Women...	9,392	11,062	21,677	22,186	31,069	33,248	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Men ...	5,656	5,192	20,558	20,508	26,214	25,700	16·5
	Women...	4,381	4,161	19,038	19,458	23,419	23,619	
Central Provinces ...	Men ...	1,025	1,248	285	401	1,310	1,649	1·0
	Women...	799	959	287	340	1,086	1,299	
Madras	Men ...	2,767	2,264	1,877	2,068	4,644	4,332	2·9
	Women...	2,470	2,116	1,993	2,243	4,463	4,359	
Bombay	Men ...	8	4	31	33	39	37	...
	Women...	4	3	15	16	19	19	
Nepal	Men ...	51	48	50	113	101	161	...
	Women...	24	22	50	56	74	78	
Assam	Men ...	2,145	1,847	5,592	4,927	7,737	6,774	3·4
	Women...	1,368	1,525	1,917	1,778	3,285	3,303	
Total	Men ...	62,478	62,348	88,365	90,363	150,843	152,711	...
	Women...	55,051	57,444	84,132	89,005	139,183	146,449	
Grand total... ...	.....	117,529	119,792	172,497	179,368	290,026	299,160	

The proportion of Act and non-Act and all adult labourers belonging to each nationality is shown below :

Nationality.	1892.	1893.		
	Total.	Act labourers.	Non-Act labourers.	Total.
Bengal—Chota Nagpur	48·2	58·9	40·4	47·8
Bengal—Behar	7·2	7·4	7·5	7·5
Bengal—Bengal Proper and Orissa	21·1	17·5	23·1	20·9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	15·1	7·8	22·5	16·6
Central Provinces	0·9	1·8	·4	1·0
Madras	3·4	3·7	2·4	2·9
Bombay	0·1	0·1	.....	.....
Nepal	0·1	.....	.....	.....
Assam	3·9	2·8	3·7	3·3
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

371. The mean strength of the labour force in each district for each half-year and for the whole year is shown in the following table. The percentages of mortality and desertion are calculated on these figures :

Mean strength of the labour force in each district.

District.	Act.			Non-Act.						Total annual strength.		
				Adults.			Children.					
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.
Cachar ..	7,958	7,962	7,960	58,113	58,907	58,510	40,489	41,118	40,803	106,560	107,987	107,272
Sylhet ..	7,461	8,258	7,859	52,460	52,364	52,412	40,040	40,872	40,456	99,961	101,495	100,728
Kámrúp ..	904	830	867	1,402	1,389	1,395	1,140	1,117	1,128	3,447	3,336	3,391
Darrang ..	24,519	23,982	24,251	12,235	12,161	12,198	15,936	16,521	16,228	52,689	52,664	52,677
Nowgong ..	4,240	4,161	4,200	6,783	6,911	6,847	6,060	6,027	6,043	17,083	17,100	17,091
Sibságar ..	39,742	39,783	39,762	25,424	27,650	26,537	41,402	42,751	42,076	106,569	110,185	108,377
Lakhimpur ..	36,677	37,656	37,166	22,356	22,825	22,590	30,137	30,755	30,446	89,170	91,236	90,203
Total ..	121,502	122,633	122,067	178,773	182,209	180,491	175,205	179,162	177,183	475,481	484,005	479,743

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

The total annual mean strength of the labour force has risen rapidly during the last few years. The average labour force for the last eight years has been as follows:—1886, 301,349; 1887, 320,408; 1888, 347,371; 1889, 386,532, ; 1890, 406,089 ; 1891, 429,148 ; 1892, 457,717 ; 1893, 479,743.

372. The number of labour contracts under the Act executed in 1893, as compared with the number executed in 1892, is shown below:

Number of contracts made.

	1892.	1893.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Under section 111 of the Act in the actual labour districts ...	21,050	18,610	— 11·5
„ „ 112 „ „ „ „ ...	862	2,703	+213·5
At Dhubri	15,946	13,567	— 14·9
In the recruiting districts	5,021	12,837	+155·6
Total	42,879	47,717	+11·3

373. The following table shows the number of local contracts under sections 111 and 112 of the Act and the sex and nationality of the labourers entering into such contracts.

Nationality of labourers making local contracts.

District.	Sex.	Contracts under section 111.	Contracts under section 112.	Particulars of columns 3 and 4 by nationality. Chota Nagpur.	Behar.	Bengal Proper and Orissa.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Central Provinces.	Madras.	Bombay.	Nepal.	Assam.	Total of columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cachar	Men	194	340	100	65	98	254	5	12	..	..	....	534
	Women	113	294	49	55	99	199	2	2	..	..	1	407
	Total of 1893	307	634	149	120	197	453	7	14	..	..	1	941
	„ „ *1892*	*925*	*421*	*251*	*285*	*170*	*421*	*35*	*183*	..	..	*1*	*1,346*
Sylhet	Men	2,042	200	732	438	530	179	51	312	..	..	....	2,242
	Women	1,580	175	530	309	566	119	18	212	..	..	1	1,755
	Total of 1893	3,622	375	1,262	747	1,096	298	69	524	..	..	1	3,997
	„ „ *1892*	*3,036*	*2*	*614*	*570*	*515*	*794*	*47*	*493*	..	*1*	*4*	*3,038*
Kámrúp	Men	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	..	..	2	4
	Women	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....
	Total of 1893	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	..	..	2	4
	„ „ *1892*	*52*	*1*	*17*	*5*	*19*	....	....	....	..	*1*	*11*	*53*
Darrang	Men	2,164	221	1,119	85	244	123	43	32	..	1	738	2,385
	Women	1,612	87	846	64	287	128	10	36	..	..	628	1,699
	Total of 1893	3,776	308	1,965	149	531	251	53	68	..	1	1,066	4,084
	„ „ *1892*	*4,216*	*89*	*2,122*	*114*	*483*	*174*	*9*	*20*	..	*2*	*1,381*	*4,305*
Nowgong	Men	134	30	98	10	42	2	....	5	..	..	7	164
	Women	108	9	68	5	37	....	2	1	..	..	4	117
	Total of 1893	242	39	166	15	79	2	2	6	..	..	11	281
	„ „ *1892*	*231*	*15*	*136*	*18*	*73*	*3*	....	....	..	..	*16*	*246*
Sibságar	Men	3,899	228	2,495	357	492	143	78	39	4	3	516	4,127
	Women	3,027	181	2,076	231	476	124	56	39	1	2	203	3,208
	Total of 1893	6,926	409	4,571	588	968	267	134	78	5	5	719	7,335
	„ „ *1892*	*8,548*	*289*	*5,142*	*1,033*	*1,472*	*379*	*20*	*245*	*2*	*3*	*541*	*8,837*
Lakhimpur	Men	2,069	581	2,194	72	244	24	30	49	..	..	37	2,650
	Women	1,668	353	1,676	40	227	30	4	24	..	..	20	2,021
	Total of 1893	3,737	934	3,870	112	471	54	34	73	..	..	57	4,671
	„ „ *1892*	*4,042*	*51*	*3,403*	*103*	*386*	*96*	*13*	*36*	..	..	*56*	*4,093*
	Grand total of 1893	18,610	2,703	11,983	1,731	3,342	1,327	299	763	5	6	1,351	21,313
	„ „ *1892*	*21,050*	*863*	*11,685*	*2,128*	*3,118*	*1,867*	*124*	*977*	*2*	*7*	*2,010*	*21,918*

There was a general decrease in all districts, except Sylhet and Nowgong (where, however, the number of such contracts is insignificant), in the number of contracts entered into under section 111 of the Act, *i.e.*, contracts entered into in the actual labour district between employer and labourer direct without the intervention of a Government officer. Contracts entered into under section 112 in the presence of the Magistrate increased in all districts. These results necessarily follow from the amendments made in the abovementioned sections by Act VII of 1893. Contracts under section 111 can now only be executed for a term not exceeding one year (instead of five years as before). Consequently in cases in which a local contract for more than one year is desired, the labourer has to execute it under section 112 before a Magistrate.

374. The following table gives details of local contracts executed in the actual labour districts, the classes of labourers who entered into them, and the periods of the contracts:

Details of local contracts.

District.	Section 111.	Section 112.	Class of labourers				Number of years.							
			New.	Time-expired.	Old Act coolies transferred.	Local.	Under one year.	1	2	Under two and a half years.	3	4	Under five years.	5
Cachar	307	634	631	309	....	1	....	337	....	....	550	54	....	....
Sylhet	3,622	375	1,279	2,718	....	....	....	2,829	5	....	1,163	....	....	....
Kámrúp	....	4	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
Darrang	3,776	308	....	3,251	....	833	21	2,325	776	....	695	100	....	167
Nowgong	242	39	18	149	114	....	....	217	22	2	16	15	....	9
Sibságar	6,941	409	1,741	5,333	....	276	282	2,682	1,529	137	2,517	81	71	51
Lakhimpur	3,737	934	62	4,574	....	35	9	2,572	1,342	....	439	248	....	66
Total of 1893	18,625	2,703	3,731	16,336	114	1,147	312	10,962	3,674	139	5,380	497	71	293
„ „ *1892*	*21,042*	*363*	*5,415*	*14,092*	*3*	*2,400*	*117*	*7,533*	*6,073*	*87*	*6,681*	*225*	*97*	*1,097*

As might have been expected from the changes made by the Act of 1893, there was a large increase in the number of contracts entered into for not more than one year, and a corresponding decrease in the number of contracts for periods more than a year. The few contracts shown as executed for periods over four years were entered into during the first quarter of 1893 before the revised Act came into operation.

375. The figures for 1892 and 1893 showing the periods of the contracts executed at Dhubri are as follows:

Period of contracts executed at Dhubri.

Year.	Three-year contracts.			Four-year contracts.			Five-ye contracts.			Total contracts.		
	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.
1892	1,536	1,196	2,732	...	...	...	14,410	5,436	19,846	15,946	6,632	22,578
1893	1,073	501	1,574	6,153	2,099	8,252	6,341	3,175	9,516	13,567	5,775	19,342

These figures show that the proportion of three-year contracts to the total number executed at Dhubri was less than in the previous year. In future there will, of course, be no five-year contracts.

376. The following table shows the extent to which local contracts executed direct between employer and labourer were verified by the Magistrate or Inspector during 1893:

Verification of contracts.

District.	Number of contracts under section 111.			Number verified.	Number not verified on account of					Percentage of contracts verified	
	Remaining unverified at close of previous year.	Executed during the year.	Total.		Expiry of contract.	Death or desertion of labourer.	Sickness.	Other causes.	Total.	(a) On total number of contracts.	(b) On contracts capable of verification.
Cachar ...	126	307	433	343	4	13	35	38	90	79·2	82·4
Sylhet ...	786	3,622	4,408	2,920	163	250	27	1,048	1,488	66·2	100·0
Kámrúp ...	5	.....	5	2	1	.....	...	2	3	40·0	100·0
Darrang ...	1,365	3,776	5,141	3,786	137	27	54	1,137	1,355	73·6	97·6
Nowgong ...	84	242	326	200	48	4	...	74	126	61·3	100·0
Sibságar ...	4,360	6,941	11,301	8,948	584	138	46	1,585	2,353	79·1	98·9
Lakhimpur ...	1,555	3,737	5,292	3,192	395	12	10	1,683	2,100	60·3	100·0
Total ...	8,231	18,625	26,906	19,391	1,332	444	172	5,567	7,515	72·0	99·1

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These figures show that nearly three-fourths of the contracts executed were verified by the subsequent production of the labourers executing them before a Government officer on his visit to the estate. From the nature of things, a certain number of such contracts are incapable of verification, as the labourer may be sick or have gone to his own country to recruit, or the contract may have expired, on the date of the visit to the garden. Excluding such contracts, the percentage of contracts verified on the total number capable of verification was 99·1.

Expiry and cancelment of contracts.

377. The following table shows number of contracts which expired by lapse of time, the number of such expiries reported by managers, and the number of contracts which were cancelled or determined during the year under the different sections of the Act :

District.	Number shown in garden returns as time-expired.	Number of time-expired contracts reported under section 141.	Number cancelled by Inspector under section 111A.	Number cancelled by Inspector or under section 111B.	Number suspended by Inspector for temporary unfitness, section 120.	Number cancelled by Inspector or for permanent incapacity, section 122.	Number made void by committee by reason of unfitness of estate, section 129.	Number cancelled by magistrate under section 140.	Number cancelled by magistrate under section 140A.	Number redeemed under section 142.	Number dissolved by mutual consent.
Cachar ...	1,621	1,616	16	10	.....	40	.....	15	.....	1	5
Sylhet ...	2,626	2,626	9	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	1	...
Kámrúp ...	154	154	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Darrang ...	6,546	5,877	28	.....	.....	222	.....	.....	.....	1	47
Nowgong ...	869	869	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	1	.....	15
Sibságar ...	10,743	10,865	1	.....	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	4	570
Lakhimpur ...	8,472	8,472	7	.....	.....	651	.....	.....	.....	4	26
Total of 1893 ...	31,031	30,479	61	10	.....	1,305	.....	15	1	13	664
„ „ *1892* ...	*30,207*	*28,342*	*83*	.....	.....	*1,647*	.....	.....	.....	*10*	*32*

Section 141.—*Notice of expiration of contracts.*—There was a considerable improvement in the extent to which employers complied with this important provision of the law. The largest number of defaults (669) was in the Darrang district, but the whole of this was due to three gardens, the managers of which had left the district, and could not, therefore, be punished.

Sections 111A *and* 111B.—*Cancelments of local contracts.*—Of the contracts entered into direct between employer and labourer, 71 were subsequently cancelled by the Magistrate or Inspector, as compared with 83 in the previous year. The number of cancelments in the years immediately preceding had been as follows :—1891, 57; 1890, 24; 1889, 156; 1888, 181; 1887, 20; 1886, 133. When it is considered that several thousands of such contracts are executed and verified each year, it will be obvious that the number of cancelments is extremely small.

Section 122.—*Cancelments of contracts for physical incapacity.*—The following table shows the number of contracts cancelled during 1892 and 1893 owing to the labourers becoming permanently incapacitated from carrying them out:

District.	Contract cancelled for permanent incapacity under section 122 of the Act.	
	1892.	1893.
Cachar	37	40
Sylhet	103	50
Kámrúp	3	4
Darrang	142	222
Nowgong	100	137
Sibságar	188	201
Lakhimpur	1,074	651
Total	1,647	1,305

In many cases the labourers, whose contracts were cancelled, were newly imported coolies physically unfit for tea-garden work.

Contracts dissolved by mutual consent.—The number of contracts dissolved by mutual consent has been as follows in each district during the last two years:

District.	Contracts dissolved by mutual consent, 1892.	1893.
Cachar	3	5
Sylhet	17	...
Kámrúp	...	1
Darrang	27	47
Nowgong	12	15
Sibságar	4	570
Lakhimpur	19	26
Total	82	664

The number of cancelments by mutual consent increased considerably during the year, especially in Sibságar. The Deputy Commissioner of this district explains—

Of the 570 contracts dissolved by mutual consent, only 47 were cancelled with a view to putting an end to the contract and allowing the coolies to return to their homes, and two coolies remained on the garden with their friends. Out of the 47 cases in which the coolies returned to their own homes, 42 were Kachari coolies. The rest were cancelled with a view to substituting fresh agreements.

Possibly the change made in the local contract system by the new law limiting direct contracts under section 111 to one year may account for the increase, temporary contracts having been entered into under section 111 on the garden and converted into permanent contracts under section 112 when a convenient opportunity occurred of appearing before the Magistrate.

Section 142.—Redemption of contracts.—Only 13 contracts were redeemed in 1893, as compared with 10 in 1892 and 6 in 1891. Contracts for one year may be redeemed at any time by the labourer on payment to the employer of a sum not more than Rs. 12; and the full redemption value of a contract for two years is Rs. 48. There must have been during 1893 a daily average of 9,000 to 10,000 coolies under contract for one year or less; and probably about the same number under contract for periods between one year and two years. The fact that only 13 contracts were redeemed (including contracts entered into by new immigrants just come to Assam), while it was well within the means of the labourers to redeem thousands of them, is a satisfactory test of the generally good relations between employers and labourers.

The extent to which the second paragraph of section 121 and section 170 of the Act are acted upon.

378. Section 121 of the Act permits the employer to move the Inspector to extend, under certain conditions and restrictions, a labourer's labour contract by the number of days during which he was absent from labour owing to sickness. Section 170 makes similar provision in respect of wilful absences from labour in other cases. As usual, these sections were practically not taken advantage of by employers during 1893 to procure the extension of labour contracts.

Repatriation of labourers.

379. The following table gives certain particulars regaring the repatriation, during the past two years, of labourers whose contracts were determined under section 122:

District.	Number of contracts cancelled for permanent incapacity under section 122.		Number of coolies repatriated.		Number of coolies who will be repatriated when a sardár is available to accompany them.		Number of coolies who preferred to remain on the garden or in the district.		Number of coolies who died.		Number of coolies who absconded.		Number of coolies sent to the lunatic asylum.		Amount paid by Government over and above the three months' wages paid by employers.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar	37	40	32	24	..	..	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 8 0	37 0 6
Sylhet	103	50	73	42	5	..	25	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	569 13 9	219 7 6
Kámrúp	3	4	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	5 2 0
Darrang	142	222	142	143	..	..	..	52	..	14	..	13	..	..	....	....
Nowgong	100	137	64	127	..	..	34	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	....	95 4 0
Sibságar	188	201	153	153	..	..	34	40	..	6	..	1	1	1	102 11 9	437 12 3
Lakhimpur	1,074	651	678	375	..	..	369	276	16	..	11	..	..	..	2,073 15 6	290 3 0
Total	1,647	1,305	1,145	866	5	..	467	403	18	21	11	14	1	1	2,773 1 0	1,084 13 3

In future, the amount paid by Government towards repatriating labourers will be less, as the revised Act authorises the Inspector to realise the full cost of repatriation from the employers, or, if this is not done, to charge it to the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

Wages of different classes of labourers.

380. The following tables give some idea of the actual amount of wages drawn from the gardens by Act and non-Act labourers, distinguishing the sexes, and by children. They are based on the enquiries made by officers inspecting the gardens. In each case the officer is required to ascertain the wages paid during the month previous to that in which the inspection was held. Two tables are given, the first showing the average wages

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for the year, and the second, in regard to districts from which this information has been reported, the average for the manufacturing and non-manufacturing seasons separately:

			Monthly wages. Average. Rs. a. p.
Cachar	Act	Men	4 13 1
		Women	3 8 6
	Non-Act	Men	4 8 6
		Women	4 3 6
		Children	1 8 9
North Sylhet	Act	Men	3 13 1
		Women	3 0 9
	Non-Act	Men	4 5 0
		Women	3 4 1
		Children	2 1 0
South Sylhet	Act	Men	3 8 4
		Women	2 8 4
	Non-Act	Men	4 8 2
		Women	3 4 8
		Children	1 13 3
Karimganj	Act	Men	4 13 3
		Women	3 6 9
	Non-Act	Men	4 2 7
		Women	3 1 8
		Children	1 14 2
Habiganj	Act	Men	4 0 0
		Women	3 0 9
	Non-Act	Men	4 9 7
		Women	3 7 9
		Children	1 14 3
Kámrúp	Act	Men	4 8 0
		Women	3 8 7
	Non-Act	Men	4 9 10
		Women	3 12 5
		Children	2 4 11
Tezpur	Act	Men	5 11 8
		Women	4 7 3
	Non-Act	Men	4 14 11
		Women	3 3 7
		Children	2 8 3
Mangaldai	Act	Men	5 9 4
		Women	4 1 5
	Non-Act	Men	5 11 0
		Women	4 9 5
		Childern	2 3 1
Nowgong	Act	Men	5 0 2
		Women	4 6 5
	Non-Act	Men	6 1 0
		Women	5 0 8
		Children	2 13 7
Sibságar	Act	Men	4 9 10
		Women	3 10 0
	Non-Act	Men	5 8 1
		Women	3 9 1
		Children	2 4 9
Lakhimpur	Act	Men	5 3 9
		Women	4 1 5
	Non-Act	Men	6 7 4
		Women	4 13 3
		Children	2 11 4

			Non-manufacturing, or cold-season monthly wages. Average. Rs. a. p.	Manufacturing, or rainy season monthly wages. Average. Rs. a. p.
Cachar	Act	Men	4 11 0	4 10 1
		Women	2 8 8	3 4 9
	Non-Act	Men	5 9 2	5 2 1
		Women	4 7 0	4 6 11
		Children	2 7 8	1 1 4
Kámrúp	Act	Men	4 7 9	4 8 4
		Women	3 5 6	3 11 8
	Non-Act	Men	4 8 2	4 11 6
		Women	3 6 4	4 2 6
		Children	2 5 9	2 4 1
Nowgong	Act	Men	4 8 5	5 7 11
		Women	3 15 0	4 13 10
	Non-Act	Men	5 5 9	6 12 4
		Women	4 3 10	5 13 6
		Children	2 9 4	3 1 11
Sibságar	Act	Men	4 6 7	4 13 1
		Women	3 6 1	3 13 11
	Non-Act	Men	5 2 5	5 13 9
		Women	3 3 0	3 15 3
		Children	2 2 1	2 7 6
Lakhimpur	Act	Men	4 1 0	6 3 0
		Women	3 0 6	5 1 3
	Non-Act	Men	5 13 9	7 3 9
		Women	3 7 3	5 6 0
		Children	2 11 0	3 1 3

Certain explanations regarding statement of wages on tea-gardens.

381. The wages shown above do not, of course, represent the total expenditure incurred by employers on behalf of their labour force; they are exclusive of house accommodation, water-supply, and sanitary arrangements, medical treatment and diet or subsistence allowance in cases of sickness, and food at certain contract rates, &c. The coolies have also, to a large extent, various collateral sources of livelihood, such as the cultivation of paddy and other crops, the rearing of live-stock and poultry, the hiring out of cattle and sometimes of carts, and petty trading of kinds, which they are, as a rule, permitted to engage in when their full time is not required for garden work. The *average* rate of wages (which is obtained by dividing the total sum paid as wages by the total number of labourers shown as working during the month in the attendance register) is, moreover, reduced by voluntary absences of coolies from garden work for these other pursuits, and in many cases by a certain proportion of the labourers having worked casually, or only for a few days, during the month. The inclusion of the latter in the calculation reduces the average monthly wages per head. The tables given above show that, on the whole, Act (contract) labourers earned less wages in 1893 than non-Act labourers. The chief reason for this is that the former contain in their body a large proportion of new importations, who are naturally less efficient as workers and less acclimatized, and, therefore, more liable to sickness than the old hands who are employed as non-Act labourers.

Offences committed by tea-garden population.

382. The following figures show the number of convictions for criminal offences amongst the tea-garden population of the province during each of the past two years under Act XIII of 1859 and Act I of 1882, respectively (excluding desertions, which are separately dealt with), the Penal Code, Act V of 1861, and under other Acts:

	1892.	1893.
Act XIII of 1859	134	135
„ I of 1882	129	134
Penal Code	552	563
Act V of 1861	24	32
Other Acts	72	136
	911	1,000

Forty-three persons were convicted for wrongful acts done, for the most part, as employers or on behalf of employers (sections 168, 172, 183, 185 of Act I of 1882); 23 of the convicted persons were garden sardárs sent down to the recruiting districts to recruit (sections 151, 153); and 68 were ordinary labourers (sections 171, 178), who were nearly all convicted of the offence of wilful absence from labour without cause.

As usual, considering the number of labourers under civil contracts to labour on an estate enforcible under Act XIII of 1859, the number of actual punishments inflicted was extremely small. Out of many tens of thousands of labourers, only seven were sentenced to imprisonment. The convictions under this Act for breach of contract are really more of the nature of civil than criminal trials, in so far as, in the large majority of cases, either the labourer elects, on conviction, to complete his contract, or the employer is willing to allow the labourer to bring his contract to an end by refunding the amount advanced to him. Thus the cases in which criminal penalties are enforced are extremely rare.

There was an increase in the number of convictions of garden coolies during 1893 for offences against the general criminal law. The increase occurred chiefly under the heads of "Causing hurt," "Grievous hurt," and "Offences under other Acts." The increase in offences under "Other Acts" occurred in Cachar, Sylhet, and Sibságar. The greater part of it represents convictions for offences against the excise laws. This probably does not mean that a greater number of offences connected with the manufacture and sale of illicit liquor was actually committed by garden coolies during 1893 than during 1892, but that there was better detection. The number of convictions of garden coolies for offences against the general law has increased considerably in late years. In 1886-1888 the yearly average was 434; in 1893 it was 731. But at the same time the garden population increased from an annual average of 301,349 in 1886 to 479,743 in 1893. Taking the figures for 1893, the result is that the number of convictions (731) represents a percentage of ·15 on the total annual average population. The total population of the Assam province is 4,971,917, and the total number of convictions in the province during 1892 (13,210) represents a percentage on it of ·26. So that the proportion of reported crime to population is much smaller among garden coolies than among the general population. This comparison, of course, excludes special offences under Act I of 1882, or Act XIII of 1859, to conviction for which the garden population is peculiarly liable; if these are included, the percentage of convictions is much greater among them than among the general population.

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Ratio of convictions to the tea-garden population.

383. The following table, which includes all convictions of tea-garden coolies, *i.e.*, under the general law, under Act I of 1882, including convictions for desertion, and under Act XIII of 1859, compares the proportions of convictions and sentences of imprisonment to the adult tea-garden population during each of the last two years :

District.	Mean adult garden population.		Number convicted of any offence.		Number sent to prison (Jail Report).		Ratio per cent. of imprisonments to convictions.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Cachar	59,153	66,470	270	204	149	164	55	80
Sylhet	57,942	60,271	199	223	152	121	76	54
Kámrúp	2,454	2,262	3	35	1	29	33	82
Darrang	35,496	36,448	312	232	162	157	51	67
Nowgong	10,860	11,047	83	81	54	56	65	69
Sibságar	61,322	66,299	484	592	298	362	61	61
Lakhimpur	56,589	59,757	568	548	479	427	84	77
Total	283,819	302,558	1,919	1,915	1,295	1,316	67	68

Provincial and district figures for desertion.

384. The following table shows the number of desertions among the adult tea-garden population, district by district, for the past two years :

District.	Total desertions among adults.		Act.		Non-Act.		Percentage of desertions on strength among					
							Act.		Non-Act.		Total adult population.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Cachar	3,536	3,726	920	1,154	2,616	2,572	12·55	14·49	5·03	4·30	5·97	5·60
Sylhet	3,986	4,808	797	908	3,189	3,900	11·12	11·52	6·28	7·43	6·86	7·97
Kámrúp	357	303	129	127	228	176	13·46	14·37	15·05	12·61	14·52	13·35
Darrang	1,203	1,644	697	1,108	506	536	2·93	4·57	4·32	4·38	3·38	4·51
Nowgong	446	485	214	269	232	216	5·37	6·39	3·37	3·16	4·10	4·39
Sibságar	1,995	2,148	1,292	1,152	703	996	3·32	2·89	3·14	3·82	3·24	3·24
Lakhimpur	2,054	2,021	1,492	1,455	562	566	4·32	3·91	2·53	2·50	3·61	3·38
Total	13,577	15,135	5,541	6,173	8,036	8,962	4·74	5·05	4·80	4·96	4·78	5·00

In years previous to 1892 the percentage of deserters on total adult population was as follows : 1891, 4·02 ; 1890, 4·30 ; 1889, 4·35 ; 1888, 4·70 ; 1887, 4·50 ; 1886, 4·62. The increase in 1893 may reasonably be put down to the increased demand for labour owing to the construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Arrests and convictions.

385. The following table shows for each district—(1) the number of desertions of labourers under contract under Act I of 1882, (2) the number of warrants issued for the arrest of such deserters, (3) the number of such deserters arrested, and (4) the number convicted of the offence of desertion (section 175, Act I of 1882) :

District.	Number deserted (Act labourers).	Number of warrants issued.	Number arrested.					Number convicted.
			By warrant.	By manager.	By police.	By summons.	Total.	
Cachar	1,154	111	15	71	5	3	94	89
Sylhet	908	46	28	26	.....	.....	54	49
Kámrúp	127	.....	.....	18	5	.....	23	17
Darrang	1,108	214	49	77	9	.....	135	132
Nowgong	269	46	3	47	2	.....	52	52
Sibságar	1,152	109	40	138	95	9*	282	270
Lakhimpur ...	1,455	225	305	39	.....	.....	344	313
Total of 1893 ...	6,173	751	440	416	116	12	984	922
,, ,, *1892* ...	*5,541*	*521*	*158*	*752*	*143*	*2*	*1,055*	*992*

* This includes 8 coolies who appeared voluntarily.

These figures show that less than one-sixth of the total number who deserted were arrested. The facilities for getting away and procuring employment elsewhere are so great in Assam that the majority of deserters find little difficulty in making good their escape.

Proportion of desertions to labour force on healthy and unhealthy gardens respectively.

386. The following figures show the proportion of desertions to total labour force on healthy and unhealthy gardens separately. These figures do not, as the previous tables, relate only to adults, but also include children.

District.		Mean strength.		Number of desertions.		Percentage of desertions to labour force.		
		First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.
Cachar ...	*Healthy gardens* ...	*86,074*	*87,130*	*2,076*	*1,605*	*2·41*	*1·84*	*4·25*
	Unhealthy „ ...	20,486	20,857	702	656	3·42	3·14	6·56
Sylhet ...	*Healthy* „ ...	*99,218*	*100,759*	*3,021*	*3,447*	*3·04*	*3·42*	*6·45*
	Unhealthy „ ...	742	736	34	54	4·58	7·33	11·91
Kámrúp ...	*Healthy* „ ...	*2,041*	*1,959*	*118*	*116*	*5·78*	*5·92*	*11·70*
	Unhealthy „ ...	1,406	1,377	90	40	6·40	2·90	9·30
Darrang ...	*Healthy* „ ...	*45,335*	*45,456*	*704*	*738*	*1·55*	*1·62*	*3·17*
	Unhealthy „ ...	7,355	7,208	200	148	2·71	2·05	4·76
Nowgong ...	*Healthy* „ ...	*12,884*	*12,815*	*207*	*204*	*1·61*	*1·59*	*3·20*
	Unhealthy „ ...	4,199	4,285	81	69	1·93	1·61	3·54
Sibságar ...	*Healthy* „ ...	*95,342*	*98,435*	*1,178*	*827*	*1·23*	*0·84*	*2·07*
	Unhealthy „ ...	11,227	11,749	238	200	2·11	1·70	3·81
Lakhimpur	*Healthy* „ ...	*81,853*	*83,566*	*999*	*918*	*1·22*	*1·09*	*2·31*
	Unhealthy „ ...	7,317	7,670	171	221	2·33	2·88	5·21
Total ...	*Healthy* „ ...	*422,747*	*430,120*	*8,303*	*7,355*	*1·96*	*1·82*	*3·78*
	Unhealthy „ ...	52,732	53,882	1,516	1,388	2·87	2·57	5·44
Grand total ...	...	475,481	484,005	9,819	9,243	2·06	1·90	3·96

The total percentage of deserters (3·96) is less than that shown in the table in paragraph 384 (5 per cent.). The reason for this is, that children are included in this statement. It is not coolies with families who desert as a rule, but coolies who are solitary men and women (chiefly men) without family ties on the garden. The proportion of desertions from unhealthy gardens is, as might have been expected, much greater than the proportion from healthy gardens. The unhealthiness of the garden is, no doubt, the chief cause of this; but there are also other causes. In the first place, unhealthy gardens are, as a rule, those which are the most undermanned with labour, and, secondly, owing to this reason, they have to depend more on contractors for their recruitment than healthy gardens, and contractors' recruits consist largely of solitary men and women who come up without families, and are, therefore, more liable to desert.

Nationality and sex of deserters.

387. The following table shows the nationality and sex of the coolies who deserted:

Nationality.	Sex.	Number of deserters.				Total.	
		Act.		Non-Act.			
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Bengal—Chota Nagpur	Men	1,767	1,897	1,225	1,390	2,992	3,287
	Women ...	669	672	939	1,094	1,608	1,766
Bengal—Behar ...	Men ...	394	497	366	381	760	878
	Women ...	162	164	250	332	412	496
Bengal—Bengal Proper and Orissa.	Men ...	469	650	947	994	1,416	1,644
	Women ...	222	253	798	788	1,020	1,041
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	Men ...	722	811	1,497	1,948	2,219	2,759
	Women ...	313	306	1,083	1,080	1,396	1,386
Central Provinces ...	Men ...	155	197	17	37	172	234
	Women ...	52	94	14	22	66	116
Madras ...	Men ...	248	219	115	99	363	318
	Women ...	115	105	67	72	182	177
Bombay ...	Men ...	2	.....	4	.....	6	.....
	Women ...	.....	.....	6	1	6	1
Nepal ...	Men ...	48	8	18	22	66	30
	Women ...	8	.....	2	2	10	2
Assam ...	Men ...	167	262	612	569	779	831
	Women ...	28	38	76	131	104	169
Total ...	Men ...	3,972	4,541	4,801	5,440	8,773	9,981
	Women ...	1,569	1,632	3,235	3,522	4,804	5,154
Grand total ...	.....	5,541	6,173	8,036	8,962	13,577	15,135

SECTION 2.

Immigration and Labour Inspection.

Nationality.	Sex.	Percentage of desertions on annual strength among					
		Act labourers.		Non-Act labourers.		Total.	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Bengal — Chota Nagpur	Men ...	4·74	5·00	3·54	3·89	3·66	3·52
	Women ...	2·01	1·95	2·99	3·09		
Bengal — Behar ...	Men ...	8·53	9·71	5·73	5·50	5·81	6·17
	Women ...	4·03	4·27	2·62	5·19		
Bengal — Bengal Proper and Orissa.	Men ...	5·14	6·67	4·47	5·16	4·08	4·35
	Women ...	2·43	2·37	3·91	3·55		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	Men ...	13·51	14·48	8·85	9·27	8·05	8·15
	Women ...	7·89	6·88	6·55	5·53		
Central Provinces ...	Men ...	16·75	16·17	3·54	10·35	9·61	12·54
	Women ...	7·43	10·36	3·85	7·21		
Madras ...	Men ...	9·05	8·45	5·86	4·95	6·04	5·46
	Women ...	4·80	4·47	3·57	3·36		
Bombay ...	Men ...	6·29	.....	2·21	.....	2·93	1·72
	Women ...	.....	.....	3·64	6·25		
Nepal ...	Men ...	65·02	10·14	11·86	19·86	22·35	12·16
	Women ...	43·04	.....	2·02	3·81		
Assam ...	Men ...	6·92	13·18	8·24	8·31	6·73	8·21
	Women ...	2·10	2·62	3·94	6·92		
Total ...	Men ...	6·35	7·06	5·38	5·89	5·78	6·37
	Women ...	2·89	2·81	4·12	3·99	3·62	3·52
Grond total ...	.....	4·47	5·05	4·80	4·96	4·78	5·00

388. The following table shows the birth-rate per mille on tea-gardens during each of the past two years, calculated on the mean strength of adult female labourers :

Birth-rate.

District.	1892.	1893.
Cachar	94·8	81·1
Sylhet	80·5	80·7
Kámrúp	66·9	79·8
Darrang	65·7	68·5
Nowgong	75·4	74·4
Sibságar	91·6	90·2
Lakhimpur	79·7	73·0
Total	83·5	79·7

389. The table below distributes the births among the different nationalities, and shows the birth rate among each class calculated on the mean strength of adult females :

Birth-rate according to nationality.

District.	Chota Nagpur.			Behar.			Bengal Proper and Orissa.			North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			Central Provinces.		
	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.
Cachar .. .	8,923	724	81·1	3,171	258	81·3	11,948	970	81·1	8,207	666	81·1	81	4	49·3
Sylhet	7,395	607	82·0	2,793	237	84·8	6,372	553	86·7	1,478	945	82·3	207	5	24·1
Kámrúp	405	25	61·7	35	3	85·7	524	52	99·2	27	....	..	5	..	....
Darrang	8,973	668	73·8	733	28	38·2	3,145	360	95·3	1,206	30	24·8	316	7	22·1
Nowgong	3,241	265	81·8	212	12	56·6	748	37	49·5	178	13	73·0	75	1	13·3
Sil·ságar	19,700	1,800	91·3	2,231	183	82·0	6,053	659	108·8	2,176	112	51·4	223	14	62·7
Lakhimpur	21,101	1,558	73·8	1,036	53	51·1	3,966	274	69·0	964	74	76·7	316	16	50·6
Tota of 1893 ..	69,742	5,642	80·9	10,213	774	75·7	32,758	2,845	86·8	24,240	1,840	75·9	1,226	47	38·3
„ „ *1892* ..	*64,377*	*5,419*	*84·1*	*9,132*	*726*	*79·5*	*29,412*	*2,608*	*88·6*	*20,459*	*1,722*	*84·1*	*1,055*	*78*	*73·9*

District.	Madras.			Bombay.			Nepal.			Assam.			Total.		
	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.
Cachar	418	33	78·9	9	1	111·1	20	2	100·0	158	64	38·6	32,941	2,672	81·1
Sylhet	2,169	106	48·8	5	1	200·0	6	..	..	21	4	190·4	30,446	2,458	80·7
Kámrúp	21	..	..	1	..	....	....	..	..	157	14	89·1	1,177	94	79·8
Darrang	650	14	21·2	....	..	....	39	4	102·5	1,767	107	60·4	16,880	1,153	68·5
Nowgong	91	6	65·9	....	..	....	....	..	..	482	40	83·0	5,029	374	74·4
Sibságar	615	29	47·1	4	..	....	4	..	..	614	58	94·4	31,626	2,855	90·2
Lakhimpur	511	38	74·4	....	..	....	6	2	333·3	128	32	250·0	28,031	2,047	73·0
Total of 1893	4,477	226	50·4	19	2	105·2	75	8	106·6	3,329	269	80·8	146,083	11,653	79·7
„ „ *1892* ..	*4,338*	*269*	*62·0*	*195*	*6*	*30·7*	*119*	*5*	*42·0*	*3,247*	*227*	*69·9*	*132,339*	*11,060*	*83·5*

390. The statistics of mortality for the year and for each half-year separately are given in the table below, with the corresponding figures of the previous year :

Death-rate for the year.

District.	Deaths among all classes of labourers, including children.						Ratio of deaths per mille.					
							Half-yearly.				Annual.	
	First half-year.		Second half-year.		Total.		First half-year.		Second half-year.			
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Cachar	2,045	1,124	1,997	2,232	4,042	3,356	19·7	10·5	19·0	20·6	38·7	31·1
Sylhet	1,578	1,089	1,953	1,554	3,531	2,643	16·6	10·8	19·9	15·3	36·5	26·1
Kámrúp	125	77	137	105	262	182	33·2	22·3	37·4	31·4	70·6	53·7
Darrang	1,397	822	1,354	1,360	2,751	2,182	28·1	15·6	26·2	25·8	54·3	41·4
Nowgong	495	336	418	391	913	727	29·4	19·7	24·8	22·8	54·2	42·5
Sibságar	1,941	1,376	2,041	2,098	3,982	3,474	19·5	12·9	20·0	19·0	39·5	31·9
Lakhimpur	1,619	1,557	2,150	1,861	3,769	3,418	19·3	17·4	24·6	20·4	43·9	37·8
Total	9,200	6,381	10,050	9,601	19,250	15,982	20·3	13·4	21·6	19·8	41·9	33·2

The death-rate thus fell to the low figure of 33·2 per 1,000. The year 1893 was a generally healthy year throughout Assam, and also, it is believed, in most other parts of India ; so that a low death-rate on tea-gardens was to be expected. But it is satisfactory that in three out of the last four years the garden death-rate has been low.

SECTION 2.

Immigration and Labour Inspection.

Death-rate amongst adults.

391. The following table shows the mortality among both Act and non-Act adults during each of the past two years :

District.	Number of deaths among adults.						Ratio per mille of deaths to annual strength.						Annual strength of total adult population of both Act and non-Act labourers.	
	Act.		Non-Act.		Total.		Act.		Non-Act.		Total.			
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Cachar	798	658	2,003	1,715	2,801	2,373	108·7	82·6	38·5	29·1	47·4	35·6	59,153	66,470
Sylhet	397	306	1,996	1,550	2,393	1,856	55·3	38·4	39·2	29·5	41·1	30·7	57,942	60,271
Kámrúp	110	82	99	50	209	132	115·0	95·5	65·8	35·3	85·1	58·4	2,454	2,262
Darrang	1,680	1,389	453	335	2,133	1,724	70·6	57·4	43·2	27·4	60·0	47·3	35,496	36,448
Nowgong	285	283	343	225	628	508	71·6	67·4	49·7	32·9	57·8	46·0	10,860	11,047
Sibságar	2,162	1,666	658	663	2,820	2,329	55·5	41·8	29·4	24·8	45·9	34·9	61,322	66,299
Lakhimpur	2,077	1,940	764	648	2,841	2,588	60·1	52·1	34·4	28·6	50·0	43·3	56,589	59,757
Total	7,509	6,324	6,316	5,186	13,825	11,510	64·3	51·7	37·7	28·5	48·7	37·9	283,819	302,558

The decrease in the mortality as compared with that of preceding year was thus considerable.

Causes of deaths among Act labourers.

392. The following table shows the recorded causes of deaths which occurred among Act labourers during 1892 and 1893 :

District.		Mean strength of Act labourers employed in 1893.		Deaths from							Total of columns 4 to 10.			Annual ratio of deaths per mille.
		First half-year.	Second half-year.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Malarious fever.	Anæmia of coolies or *anchylostomiasis*.	Respiratory diseases.	Other causes.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	14
Cachar ..	1893 ..	7,958	7,962	235	227	....	108	52	10	26	175	483	658	32·6
	1892 ..	*7,204*	*7,417*	*192*	....	*177*	*169*	*56*	....	*204*	*309*	*489*	*798*	*108·7*
Sylhet ..	1893 ..	7,461	8,258	35	1	84	40	32	2	112	113	193	306	38·4
	1892 ..	*7,426*	*6,962*	*48*	....	*85*	*56*	*11*	....	*197*	*186*	*211*	*397*	*55·3*
Kámrúp ..	1893 ..	904	830	8	2	12	8	27	....	25	32	50	82	35·5
	1892 ..	*932*	*974*	*43*	....	*5*	*9*	*31*	....	*23*	*46*	*64*	*110*	*115·0*
Darrang ..	1893 ..	24,519	28,982	87	114	308	116	350	216	198	516	873	1,389	57·4
	1892 ..	*23,256*	*24,257*	*322*	....	*311*	*349*	*271*	....	*427*	*311*	*869*	*1,680*	*70·6*
Nowgong ..	1893 ..	4,240	4,161	40	....	48	40	32	22	101	126	157	283	67·4
	1892 ..	*3,907*	*4,063*	*31*	....	*56*	*15*	*17*	....	*166*	*145*	*140*	*285*	*71·6*
Sibságar ..	1893 ..	39,742	39,783	210	149	403	108	141	....	655	654	1,012	1,666	41·8
	1892 ..	*38,746*	*39,010*	*402*	....	*441*	*141*	*118*	....	*1,060*	*1,041*	*1,121*	*2,162*	*55·5*
Lakhimpur ..	1893 ..	36,677	37,656	387	71	469	115*	309	....	589	943	997	1,940	52·1
	1892 ..	*33,552*	*35,289*	*405*	....	*542*	*108*	*271*	....	*751*	*893*	*1,179*	*2,077*	*61·1*
Total ..	1893 ..	121,502	122,633	1,002	564	1,324	535	943	250	1,706	2,559	3,765	6,324	51·7
	1892 ..	*115,025*	*117,973*	*1,443*	....	*1,617*	*847*†	*775*	....	*2,827*‡	*3,436*	*4,073*	*7,509*	*64·8*
	1891 ..	*105,943*	*110,825*	*818*	....	*1,157*	*565*†	*647*	....	*2,229*‡	*2,295*	*3,121*	*5,416*	*49·8*

* Includes other than malarious fevers.

† The heading of this column in previous years was "Jungle fever."

‡ Includes 354 deaths from dropsy in 1892, and 299 deaths from dropsy in 1891, which were separately shown in previous years, but excludes deaths from diarrhœa now separately shown for the first time.

393. The following table shows the recorded causes of deaths among adult non-Act coolies during each of the two years 1892 and 1893 :

Causes of deaths among non-Act labourers.

District.		Mean strength of non-Act coolies employed in 1893.		Deaths from							Total of columns 4 to 10.			Annual ratio of deaths per mille.
		First half-year.	Second half-year.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Malarious fever.	Anæmia of coolies or *anchylostomiasis.*	Respiratory diseases.	Other causes.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cachar ..	1893 ..	53,113	58,907	465	325	....	207	42	175	501	598	1,117	1,715	29·1
	1892 ..	*51,474*	*52,211*	*221*	....	*379*	*360*	*21*	....	*1,022*	*1,122*	*881*	*2,003*	*38·5*
Sylhet ..	1893 ..	52,460	52,364	224	....	372	199	59	....	696	610	940	1,550	29·5
	1892 ..	*49,581*	*51,915*	*212*	....	*484*	*375*	*52*	....	*873*	*878*	*1,118*	*1,996*	*39·2*
Kámrúp ..	1893 ..	1,402	1,389	7	....	5	11	5	....	22	24	26	50	35·8
	1892 ..	*1,553*	*1,450*	*20*	....	*3*	*20*	*48*	....	*8*	*53*	*46*	*99*	*66·8*
Darrang ..	1893 ..	12,235	12,161	26	11	61	49	17	80	91	140	195	335	27·4
	1892 ..	*11,587*	*11,893*	*95*	....	*68*	*53*	*38*	....	*199*	*250*	*103*	*453*	*38·5*
Nowgong ..	1893 ..	6,783	6,911	22	....	26	55	21	17	84	116	109	225	32·9
	1892 ..	*7,014*	*6,737*	*37*	....	*51*	*39*	*19*	....	*207*	*213*	*130*	*343*	*49·7*
Sibságar ..	1893 ..	25,424	27,650	100	52	116	59	26	....	310	289	374	663	24·8
	1892 ..	*21,934*	*22,953*	*91*	....	*99*	*60*	*28*	....	*330*	*330*	*278*	*658*	*29·4*
Lakhimpur ..	1893 ..	22,356	22,825	105	37	129	56*	73	....	248	331	317	648	28·6
	1892 ..	*21,814*	*22,523*	*116*	....	*125*	*76*	*76*	....	*371*	*358*	*406*	*764*	*34·4*
Total ..	1893 ..	178,773	182,209	949	425	709	636	243	272	1,952	2,108	3,078	5,186	28·5
	1892 ..	*164,957*	*169,684*	*782*	....	*1,209*	*983*†	*282*	....	*3,060*‡	*3,254*	*3,062*	*6,316*	*37·7*
	1891 ..	*154,249*	*159,614*	*979*	....	*908*	*895*†	*272*	....	*2,312*‡	*2,525*	*2,841*	*5,366*	*34·1*

394. The following statement shows the causes of deaths and the death-rate among children (*i.e.*, from birth to sixteen years of age) during each of the two years 1892 and 1893 :

Death-rate amongst children.

District.	Mean strength of children in 1893.		Deaths from							Total of columns 4 to 10.			Total of 1892.	Annual ratio of deaths per mille.	
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Malarious fever.	Anæmia of coolies or *anchylostomiasis.*	Respiratory diseases.	Other causes.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.		1893.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cachar	40,489	41,118	133	..	292	145	4	..	409	351	632	983	1,241	24·0	27·5
Sylhet	40,040	40,872	91	..	189	223	24	..	260	366	421	787	1,138	19·4	29·5
Kámrúp	1,140	1,117	3	2	11	11	5	..	18	21	29	50	53	44·3	42·3
Darrang	15,936	16,521	12	41	137	85	29	46	108	166	292	458	618	28·0	40·9
Nowgong	6,060	6,027	12	..	43	53	6	4	101	94	125	219	286	36·2	47·7
Sibságar	41,402	42,751	60	64	328	223	14	..	436	433	712	1,145	1,162	27·0	29·6
Lakhimpur	30,137	30,755	39	39	164	211*	71	..	286	283	547	830	928	27·1	31·8
Total of 1893	175,205	179,162	350	166	1,184	951	153	50	1,618	1,714	2,758	4,472	..	25·0	..
„ „ *1892*	*171,648*	*176,146*	*575*	..	*1,129*	*1,225*†	*167*	..	*2,329*§	*2,510*	*2,915*	*5,425*	..	..	*31·1*

* Includes other than malarious fever. † The heading of this column in previous years was "Jungle fever."

‡ Includes 388 deaths from dropsy in 1892, and 399 deaths from dropsy in 1891, which were separately shown in previous years, but excludes deaths from diarrhœa now separately shown for the first time.

§ Includes 192 deaths from dropsy in 1892, which were separately shown in previous years.

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

Mortality according to country of origin.

395. The following statement illustrates the mortality among adult tea-garden coolies distributed according to nationality :

District.	Sex.	Deaths amongst adults of both classes.		Ratio per mille of deaths to annual strength.		Annual strength of adults of both Act and non-Act labourers.	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Bengal — Chota Nagpur	Men ...	3,388	2,848	48·9	38·3	136,058	143,391
	Women ...	3,269	2,670				
Bengal — Behar	Men ...	669	577	58·0	44·3	20,084	22,237
	Women ...	499	412				
Bengal — Bengal Proper and Orissa ...	Men ...	1,124	932	37·9	31·5	59,704	61,746
	Women ...	1,141	1,021				
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	Men ...	1,393	1,165	56·1	41·9	42,697	50,838
	Women ...	1,128	966				
Central Provinces	Men ...	111	128	73·1	69·5	2,426	2,307
	Women ...	71	68				
Madras	Men ...	380	270	80·3	58·0	9,024	9,058
	Women ...	348	255				
Bombay...	Men ...	8	3	29·4	51·7	408	57
	Women ...	4	.....				
Nepal	Men ...	9	18	32·3	88·8	340	266
	Women ...	2	5				
Assam	Men ...	187	116	21·4	14·5	13,075	12,156
	Women ...	94	61				
Total	Men ...	7,269	6,052	47·8	38·6	151,480	156,475
	Women ...	6,556	5,458	49·4	37·7	132,339	146,083
Grand total	.....	13,825	11,510	48·7	37·9	283,819	302,558

Proportion of unhealthy gardens in each district.

396. The following statement shows the number and proportion of unhealthy gardens in each district during the two years 1892 and 1893:

District.	Number of gardens.		Number of unhealthy gardens.		Percentage of unhealthy gardens.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cachar	186	187	20	22	10·7	11·7
Sylhet	119	119	16	2	13·4	1·6
Kámrúp	50	32	7	3	14·0	9·3
Darrang	90	88	33	17	36·6	19·3
Nowgong	56	55	11	8	19·6	14·5
Sibságar	223	181	32	15	14·3	8·2
Lakhimpúr	143	143	24	8	16·7	5·5
Total	867	805	143	75	16·4	9·3

All gardens are classed as unhealthy the death-rate on which exceeds 7 per cent. (the number of deaths on which this rate is calculated being not less than 10)—(1) among the Act population taken separately; (2) among the non-Act population taken separately, including children; or (3) among the Act and non-Act population taken together, *i.e.*, on the total population.

Number of gardens submitting returns and liable to inspection.

397. The number of gardens shown on the inspection register decreased from 867 in 1892 to 805 in 1893, and the number of gardens submitting returns from 763 to 727. This decrease does not arise from a falling off in tea-planting operations, but from the amalgamation of gardens, smaller gardens especially being amalgamated with larger ones. The number of gardens which were liable to inspection and were required to submit returns (*i.e.*, those on which *any* Act coolies or more than 50 non-Act coolies, dependents, and children reside) was 724 during the year. The returns were, on the whole, submitted with fair punctuality.

A satisfactory amount of inspection work was done during the year; out of 724 gardens which were liable to inspection, 718 were actually inspected. In Sylhet, one garden, employing only non-Act coolies, remained uninspected at the end of the year, and was inspected after its close; and in Nowgong one garden, employing Act coolies, was not inspected. The number of second and third inspections was also larger than in the preceding two years.

The following figures show the number of gardens inspected, respectively, by Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Civil Surgeons, and other inspecting officers:

District.	Deputy Commissioners.		Assistant Commissioners.		Civil Surgeons.		Other inspecting agency.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Cachar	36	55	21	64	66	25	59	28
Sylhet	16	7	90	98	14	16	9	6
Kámrúp	13	12	...	...	11	12	...	...
Darrang	27	29	10	24	38	32	24	7
Nowgong	24	12	...	...	14	15	9	33
Sibságar	47	19	92	100	22	41	28	28
Lakhimpur	47	48	52	17	28	47	5	46

On the whole, the work of inspection was well done during the year, and it was fairly distributed among officers of each class.

Relations between employers and labourers.

398. The relations between employers and labourers continued to be generally satisfactory during the year; and the treatment of the labour force by employers is reported to have been, on the whole, just and considerate. There were, as might be expected among a population of nearly half a million, the usual number of disagreements and petty disputes between the coolies on the one hand, and the management or subordinate garden staff on the other, and in a few cases assaults by employers on coolies or rioting and turbulence by coolies; but there were only two cases which call for special notice. In the first of these, J. F. Barnes, the Assistant Manager of the Jokai garden in Dibrugarh, caused two women to be caned for creating a disturbance in the lines. He was convicted under section 323 of the Penal Code, and fined Rs. 50 by the Magistrate. The second case is reported from the Sibságar district. C. O. Walling, Manager of Banmali, who had made himself notorious in the preceding year, and was mentioned in the Annual Report, arrested an Act coolie woman (who had apparently deserted) and a cowherd without warrant, and, on bringing them back to the garden, made them beat each other with a cane. This occurred in June 1892, but it only came to light at the inspection held in December, and the case was disposed of during 1893. Walling was prosecuted under section 362 of the Penal Code and section 172 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act. The assault was compounded by the parties; but Walling, having grossly abused his power of arrest without warrant, was fined Rs. 200, the maximum penalty prescribed for the omission to take the labourer to the police station.

Relations between the garden population and the villagers.

399. The relations between the tea-garden population and the villagers continued to be generally satisfactory, and there is nothing particular to notice under this head.

General condition of the labourers.

400. Nothing special is reported under this head; but there is no reason to suppose that the general condition of labourers on tea estates was in any way less satisfactory than in previous years. From one point of view their condition has been steadily improving during the last few years. Gardens have generally now a much

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

larger supply of labour in proportion to the work required from the labour force than they had ten or twelve years ago. The proportion of adult labourers to the area under tea cultivation has increased from 0·80 per acre in 1880 to 1·19 per acre in 1893.

Settlement of time-expired labourers on the land.

401. The following figures show the amount of land held direct from Government by time-expired immigrant coolies in the various districts in the province :

District.	1892. Acres.	1893. Acres.
Cachar	7,538	9,135
Sylhet	996	1,604
Kámrúp	92	92
Darrang	10,631	8,648
Nowgong	2,362	2,241
Sibságar	12,306	11,968
Lakhimpur	6,585	8,288
Total	40,510	41,916

This statement, it will be observed, does not show the whole amount of land held by time-expired immigrants, as to which no figures are available, but only the amount held direct under Government. Lands held by immigrants as sub-tenants of other raiyats or under landholders or tea-planters are excluded. The increase during 1893 of land held direct under Government was slight, and in some districts of the Assam Valley there was a decrease attributed to relinquishments, probably of surplus lands, consequent on the recent re-assessment of revenue. The area held direct under Government has, however, largely increased in recent years ; *e.g.*, in 1883 it was only 4,975 acres ; in 1888 it was 25,315 acres.

Inland Labour Transport Fund.

402. The statement below shows the receipts and disbursements of the Inland Labour Transport Fund in Bengal and Assam during the year 1893-94 :

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
Heads.	Assam figures.	Bengal figures.	Total.	Heads.	Assam figures.	Bengal figures.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Medical	....	....	....	Salaries of depôt establishments (including native doctors, hospital assistants, compounders, dressers, clerks, and menials)	8,742 11 2	1,083 12 8	9,826 7 10
Contractors' license fees under section 13	5,117 4 0	450 0 0	5,567 4 0	Supplies and services (including diet of patients, value of medical stores, purchase of country medicines, expenses during the prevalence of epidemics, petty construction and repairs)	8,542 9 10	....	8,542 9 10
Recruiters' fees under section 24	....	336 8 0	336 8 0	Contingent charges	2,035 5 1	154 3 3	2,189 8 4
Registration fees under sections 35 and 68	....	11,687 8 0	11,687 8 0	Grants to dispensaries	5,590 0 0	....	5,590 0 0
Fees for licenses of inland steamers and native boats under section 90	....	1,588 0 0	1,588 0 0	Inspectors, embarkation agents, and other officers (including exchange compensation allowance) ..	5,907 3 3	15,518 9 2	21,425 12 5
Rates under section 109 ..	58,560 6 6	....	58,560 6 6	Clerks and servants	8,436 6 3	4,916 3 6	13,352 9 9
Fees for use of debarkation depôts ..	9,906 7 6	....	9,906 7 6	Travelling allowance ..	7,731 5 10	1,067 4 2	8,798 10 0
Diet, &c., charges recovered ..	1,631 15 6	....	1,631 15 6	Miscellaneous (including rents, percentage of treasury and audit establishments, refunds, pensions)	3,578 11 0	3,499 2 7	7,077 13 7
Recoveries for sick coolies treated in hospital	126 15 6	....	126 15 6	Deficit in the Bengal portion of the fund	12,021 3 4	—12,021 3 4	....
Cash recoveries	....	60 0 0	60 0 0				
Fines and Miscellaneous ..	91 5 1	96 0 0	187 5 1				
Total	75,434 6 1	14,218 0 0	89,652 6 1	Total	62,585 7 9	14,218 0 0	76,803 7 9

* The Fund was during the year in a thoroughly solvent condition.

SECTION 3.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

403. There were 92 dispensaries open at the end of 1893, as against 81 on the 31st of December 1892. The eleven dispensaries opened during the year were distributed as follows:—Sylhet, 1; Kámrúp, 1; Darrang, 2; Nowgong, 7. The nine new dispensaries in the Darrang and Nowgong districts were opened for the benefit of villages affected with *kála-azár*. Of the 92 dispensaries, 7 were of the first class, 84 of the second class, and 1 of the third class. The work done in dispensaries open during the years 1892 and 1893 is given in the following table:

Medical relief.

Year.	Number of out-patients treated.	Number of in-patients treated.	Number of major operations performed.	Number of minor operations performed.
1892	3,64,098	5,734	767	8,169
1893	4,29,319	5,314	876	9,704

There was a slight decrease in the number of in-patients during 1893, but there was an increase of 65,221 in the number of out-patients and of 109 and 1,535 in the major and minor operations, respectively. Altogether 45,080 out-patients were treated in the newly opened dispensaries, so that there was an increase of 20,141 in the number of out-patients treated in dispensaries, which were open on the 31st December 1892. There was a daily average attendance of 2,209·81 in-patients and out-patients treated, as against 1,941·26 in 1892. Of the total number of patients treated during the year, 269 were Europeans, 627 Eurasians, 274,001 Hindus, 129,536 Musalmans, and 30,200 belonged to other classes; 282,028 of the patients treated were men, 54,351 were women, and 98,254 were children. The number of indigenous in-patients treated fell from 1,641 in 1892 to 1,471 in 1893, and the number of immigrants or foreigners from 4,093 to 3,843. Of the patients who attended the dispensaries, 97,489 were treated for skin diseases, 83,416 for malarial fevers (including 8,207 *kála-azár* cases), 54,953 were for worms, 23,206 for diseases of the digestive system, 19,370 for rheumatic affections, 15,381 for dyspepsia, 15,125 for ulcers, 14,077 for diseases of the respiratory system, 13,791 for dysentery, 12,855 for spleen diseases, and 12,339 for diarrhœa. The total income of the dispensaries from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,94,145 (of which Rs. 41,724 were derived from Provincial Funds), against Rs. 1,69,325 in the previous year. The subscriptions from Natives increased from Rs. 11,484 in the previous year to Rs. 18,147, and the subscriptions from Europeans amounted to Rs. 7,805, as against Rs. 7,147 in 1892. The receipts from paying patients rose from Rs. 3,543 in 1892 to Rs. 7,199 in 1893. The total expenditure on dispensaries was Rs. 1,90,807, as against Rs. 1,66,102 in the previous year, and the balance in hand on the 31st of December was Rs. 3,338. At the end of 1892, the invested capital amounted to Rs. 30,677. During the year a further sum of Rs. 48,650 was invested, and Rs. 46,193 were withdrawn from the fund, so that at the end of the year there was a balance in hand of Rs. 33,134.

SECTION 4.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

404. The number of patients under treatment in the Tezpur Lunatic Asylum at the beginning of the year was 110. Thirty-two patients were admitted and three were re-admitted during the year. The total number of inmates in 1893 was 145, as against 154 in 1892, and 167 in 1891. During the year 13 lunatics were discharged from the Asylum cured, 17 were transferred to their friends, of whom 14 had improved and 3 had undergone no improvement, 2 escaped, and 15 died. On the last day of the year there were 98 lunatics in the Asylum. The average population of the Asylum for the year was 102·3. Of the 145 lunatics under treatment in 1893, 29 were criminal and 116 non-criminal. There were 59 admissions into hospital during the year, and 15 lunatics died. The percentages of admissions and deaths calculated on average strength were 57·67 and 14·66, respectively, as against 43·51 and 4·44, the corresponding ratios for 1892. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 9,666-10-10, and the cost per head of average strength to Rs. 94-7-10, as against Rs. 88-13-10 in 1892. The principal cause of the increased expenditure for the year under review, as compared with that of 1892, was the enhanced cost of articles of diet. The expenditure on clothing was also somewhat greater than it was in the previous year.

Tezpur Lunatic Asylum.

SECTION 5.

SANITATION.

SECTION 5. *Sanitation.*

Expenditure on sanitary works in Municipalities.

405. The following statement gives the income of the municipalities, stations, unions, and towns of the province, and the amount that was expended during the year on sanitary works in these places:

No.	Name of locality.	Whether Municipality, Station, Union, or Town.	Actual income.	Expenditure.—Sanitary Works, Civil.									Total.	Ratio per cent. of sanitary works to actual income.	Ratio per cent. of sanitary works, exclusive of column 10, to actual income.
				Vaccination.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Disposal of dead.	Roads and bridges.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Village sites.	Other sanitary improvements.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Silchar	Municipality ..	18,890	55	756	991	4,686	25	2,428	1,546	..	110	10,597	56·04	43·24
2	Sylhet	,, ..	23,671	120	818	4,305	7,133	..	4,910	..	..	..	17,286	73·06	52·28
3	Dhubri	,, ..	6,054	..	462	224	3,310	..	987	725	.	..	5,708	94·28	77·98
4	Goálpára	,, ..	5,204	..	160	200	1,060	..	1,636	..	..	134	3,190	61·29	29·86
5	Gauháti	,, ..	32,039	180	636	7,557	6,146	..	4,053	1,201	..	..	19,773	61·71	49·06
6	Barpeta	,, ..	12,118	..	..	239	1,488	..	2,314	..	..	..	4,041	33·34	14·25
7	Dibrugarh	,, ..	24,272	120	1,419	121	9,200	..	4,204	162	..	..	15,226	62·73	45·41
8	Sibságar	Station ..	12,852	70	340	1,044	2,104	60	2,748	380	..	..	6,746	52·48	31·10
9	Shillong	,,	14,116	150	30	1,036	5,375	..	2,258	168	..	..	9,017	63·87	47·88
10	Habiganj	Union ..	3,791	31	130	319	706	..	140	..	..	..	1,326	34·97	31·28
11	Jorhát	,, ..	6,319	60	457	171	971	..	564	192	..	..	2,415	38·21	29·29
12	Golághát	,, ..	8,566	60	71	2,168	986	..	580	93	..	119	4,077	47·59	40·82
13	Hailákándi	Town ..	2,374	324	244	367	394	11	319	180	..	..	1,839	77·46	64·02
14	Sunámganj	,, ..	Not known.	10	58	1,218	1,696	18	1,049	..	..	..	3,959	..	....
15	Karimganj	,, ..	,,	..	..	257	180	39	1,111	..	..	..	1,587	..	....
16	Maulvi Bazar	,, ..	,,	..	719	297	1,275	..	..	..	..	..	2,291	..	....
17	Tezpur	,, ..	9,990	..	404	1,733	1,146	..	2,435	210	..	1,804	7,732	77·39	53·02
18	Mangaldai	,, ..	2,744	..	..	2	1,111	..	..	62	..	..	1,175	42·82	42·82
19	Nowgong	,, ..	6,396	..	542	1,233	865	..	..	32	..	851	3,523	55·08	55·08
20	North Lakhimpur ..	,, ..	2,216	..	7	55	91	..	801	482	..	..	1,436	64·80	28·65
	Total		1,91,612	1,180	7,253	23,537	49,33[illegible]	153	32,537	5,433	..	3,018	1,22,944	60·07*	44·22*

Excluding Sunámganj, Karimganj, and Maulvi Bazar, the total income of these bodies amounted to Rs. 1,91,612, as compared with Rs. 1,89,956 in 1892; and of this sum, Rs. 1,15,107 were spent in sanitray works during the year. The amount expended on sanitary improvements, excluding the expenditure on roads and bridges, was Rs. 84,730, or 44·22 per cent. of the total income, as against Rs. 86,841, or 45·72 per cent., during the previous year. There was an increased expenditure of Rs. 1,588 on conservancy, but the amounts spent on water-supply and drainage were respectively Rs. 3,814 and Rs. 1,549 less than the sums spent under these headings in the previous year. The percentages of income spent on sanitary improvements, excluding roads and bridges, in Barpeta (14·25), North Lakhimpur (28·65), Jorhát (29·29), and Goálpára (29·86) were very small. Though no large sanitary work has been under construction during the year, considerable attention has been given to sanitary arrangements by the committees and local officers in charge, with a view principally to obtaining drinking water free from pollution and to improving the drainage arrangements and the method of disposing of night-soil. Incinerators were worked at Dibrugarh, Kohima, Manipur, and Silchar with only moderate success, but one made at Fort Aijal after Colonel Rennick's pattern proved thoroughly satisfactory. A trial well was dug in connection with the proposed Sylhet water-supply scheme. At Gauháti it was proposed to remove the intake of the water-supply further from the bank of the river, in order to obtain water free from sewage pollution, and to construct more efficient filter beds. The defective drainage system of Barpeta was brought to the notice of the Municipal Committee, and they were called upon to remedy it by carrying out a drainage scheme for the town under professional advice. In Nowgong the improvement of the water-supply

* Exclusive of Sunámganj, Karimganj, and Maulvi Bazar.

received some attention, and a scheme to carry the drainage of the town towards the Khanajan was under consideration at the close of the year. The Shillong waterworks were completed, and an ample supply of good water is now available in that station.

406. No change was made during the year in the mode of working the Sanitary Board. No question of special importance arose for its consideration.

Sanitary Board.

407. Something was effected during the year towards improving the sanitation of villages, especially in the direction of providing a purer water-supply by constructing masonry wells and improving the drainage of some of the larger villages and *hâts*. Certain sums were placed at the disposal of Local Boards for these purposes, and a considerable number of wells were constructed during the year in villages of the Sylhet, Goálpára, Darrang, Nowgong, and Sibságar districts, and drains were made in some of the *hâts* and larger villages of the Cachar, Nowgong, and Sibságar districts. Less attention seems to have been paid to village sanitation in Kámrúp than in other districts in the plains. In the hills, owing to the backwardness of the inhabitants, it is difficult to get any attention paid to the sanitary arrangements of villages.

Village sanitation.

SECTION 6.

VACCINATION.

408. The average strength of the Vaccination Establishment employed during the year was 217. As in the previous year, there were 16 native inspectors and 154 paid vaccinators; 47 licensed vaccinators were employed during the year as against 46 in 1892-93.

Vaccination staff.

409. The following table shows the total number of vaccinations performed during the year by all agencies, as compared with the figures of the previous four years:

Number of operations done.

District.	Population according to census of 1891.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Cachar	367,542	7,945	8,617	9,941	10,695	9,541
Sylhet	2,154,593	37,274	53,273	53,150	61,047	63,585
Goálpára	452,304	15,887	15,592	19,709	18,153	13,496
Kámrúp	634,249	12,872	16,133	11,916	25,273	19,710
Darrang	307,761	15,378	21,351	19,482	22,522	14,314
Nowgong	344,141	10,133	12,064	14,966	16,399	10,525
Sibságar	457,274	18,713	19,338	20,334	19,048	16,120
Lakhimpur	254,053	9,035	13,741	14,967	13,827	14,515
Nága Hills	122,867	35	3,845	14,275	7,110	13,386
Khási and Jaintia Hills	197,904	3,242	3,973	4,631	3,987	4,227
Gáro Hills	121,570	5,925	5,820	6,250	6,324	5,705
Manipur	220,000	1,064	...	7,481	9,771	11,547
North Lushai	...	...	...	...	246	219
Total of all districts	5,634,258	137,503	173,747	197,102	214,402	196,890
Tea-gardens by garden agency	...	9,217	13,363	9,229	10,541	9,282
Total for the province	5,634,258	146,720	187,110	206,331	224,943	206,172

Of the 206,172 vaccinations done during the year, 184,426 were performed by paid and licensed vaccinators, 12,464 by dispensary establishments, and 9,282 by tea-garden agency. During the year 1892-93, 200,241 vaccinations were done by the regular vaccination staff, 14,161 by dispensary establishments, and 10,541 by tea-garden agency, the total being 224,943 operations, or 18,771 more than in 1893-94. There was a large increase in the number of operations done in the Nága Hills, the figures being nearly as high as in 1891-92, when, in consequence of an extensive outbreak of small-pox, the Nágas came in large numbers to be vaccinated. There was also a considerable increase in the number of vaccinations done in Sylhet and Manipur.

410. Of the total number of operations performed by the paid and licensed vaccinators, 179,487 were primary vaccinations, and of these 151,749, or 86·77 per cent., were successful; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 190,117, 179,712, and 94·53 per cent. respectively. There were 4,939 cases of revaccination, against 10,124 in 1892-93; 78·05 per cent. of the revaccinations were successful, the percentage of successful cases in the previous year having been 83·17.

Primary and revaccinations.

SECTION 6. *Vaccination.*

Vaccinations in tea-gardens.

411. There were 10,584 operations performed on tea-gardens, against 14,947 in the previous year, of which 9,282 were performed by tea-garden agency and 1,302 by Government vaccinators. The percentages of operations successfully performed by Government and tea-garden vaccinators were respectively 88·86 and 80·15. In 1892-93, 84·32 per cent. of the tea-garden operations were successful.

Vaccination according to age and percentage of infants vaccinated.

412. There were 37,112 infants under one year of age and 87,519 children between the ages of one and six years successfully vaccinated during the year, as against 41,920 and 114,813 in 1892-93. There were 151,391 births registered in the province during 1893, so that the percentage of children born during the year protected by successful vaccination was 24·51, as against 26·89 in 1892-93.

Inspection of vaccination.

413. Civil Surgeons inspected 9,890 and native inspectors 115,565 vaccinations during the year. Civil Surgeons found that 77·51 per cent., and native inspectors that 89·28 per cent., of the cases inspected by them were successful. During the previous year the numbers inspected by Civil Surgeons and native inspectors were respectively 18,074 and 105,070, Civil Surgeons finding that 91·29, and native inspectors that 89·82 per cent., of the cases inspected by them were successful.

Vaccination in compulsory areas.

414. The results obtained in the Municipalities, Stations, and Unions in which the Compulsory Vaccination Acts are in force are given in the following tables, together with the results of the previous three years :

Name of municipality.	Population according to census of 1891.	Number of children on the register since the Act has been in force.	Number of vaccinations.								1893-94.			Mortality from small-pox during five years 1889-93.		Date on which the Compulsory Vaccination Act came into force.
			1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.							
			Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Number of notices issued.	Number of prosecutions.	Number of punishment.	Average number of deaths from small-pox.	Death-rate per 1,000 of population	
Silchar Municipality ..	7,523	228	..	..	93	87	191	175	133	123	70	1	1	5	0·66	21st January 1892.
Sylhet „ ..	14,027	5,061	414	358	358	335	405	378	425	344	481	..	..	1	0·07	1st October 1882.
Dhubri „ ..	4,825	142	47	32	59	56	248	174	131	114	..	..	..	..	..	13th February 1891.
Goálpára „ ..	5,440	400	47	45	193	188	83	74	56	53	9	..	..	1	0·18	12th November 1890.
Gauháti „ ..	10,817	..	508	444	702	587	790	774	503	407	..	..	..	8	0·74	August 1882.
Dibrugarh „ ..	8,362	2,936	737	684	751	725	771	683	1,124	803	114	7	4	..	...	September 1883.
„ Cantonment ..	1,514	..	138	95	6	6	14	9	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Sibságar Station ..	5,249	288	..	..	29	25	196	187	170	49	18	..	..	..	..	21st January 1892.
Golághát Union ..	2,211	120	..	..	..	..	170	156	149	114	2	..	.	..	..	24th March 1892.
Jorhát „ ..	2,159	98	..	..	..	..	116	111	172	135	6	..	..	..	..	12th April 1892.
Total ..	62,127	9,273	1,891	1,658	2,191	2,009	2,984	2,721	2,878	2,154	700	8	5	15	0·24	

Thus 2,878 persons were vaccinated during the year in these areas, and 2,154 of the operations are stated to have been successful. There were 700 notices issued under the Acts during the year, eight persons were prosecuted and five punished. It is worthy of remark that not a single death from small-pox was registered in these areas during the year 1893. In 1892-93 there were 2,984 vaccinations done in these compulsory areas, of which 2,721 were successful, 567 more persons having been successfully vaccinated in that year than in 1893-94. The places in which the decrease in the number of successful vaccinations, as compared with last year, was greatest were Gauháti, Sibságar, Dhubri, and Silchar. In the Dibrugarh Municipality and Cantonment there were 123 more successful vaccinations done than in 1892-93.

Cost of the Vaccination Department.

415. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 17,999-7-1, against Rs. 17,701-5-2 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 298-1-11. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 7,492-13-4 were met from Provincial Funds, Rs. 8,928-12-6 from Local Funds, Rs. 790-3-3 from Municipal Funds, and Rs. 787-10-0 were contributed by the Manipur State, as compared with Rs. 7,238-8-1, Rs. 8,922-0-1, Rs. 760-13-0, and Rs. 780, the corresponding figures in 1892-93. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was 1 anna and 11⅔ pies, against 1 anna and 6⅓ pies in the previous year.

Lymph Depôt at Shillong.

416. There were 238,282 tubes loaded at the depôt during the year, against 224,403 in 1892-93. With a few exceptions, operations done with the lymph received from the depôt during the early part of the vaccinating season were unsuccessful; from December onwards, however, the lymph supplied was of excellent quality. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 5,506-9-4, or Rs. 807-13-0 less than the amount expended last year.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

SECTION 1.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[See Section 3, Chapter III, Part IIA of the Report for 1892-93.]

SECTION 2.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 2. *Education.*

General results.

417. The result of the year's work shows that public institutions increased by 90, or by just 3·4 per cent., and the pupils attending them by 2,896, or by 3·5 per cent., the numbers being 2,751 institutions with 84,881 pupils, against 2,661 institutions with 81,985 pupils in 1892-93. There was an increase in the number of schools in all districts, except in Cachar, Darrang, Nowgong, and the Gáro Hills. In Cachar, the loss of two schools was due to the high floods followed by outbreaks of epidemics. In Darrang, some of the Kachari schools under the Mission were temporarily closed in March, thus causing the loss of two schools. The loss of six schools in Nowgong was due to a misunderstanding of the Local Board, who, in order to keep the expenditure on lower primary education within the budget estimates, withdrew grants from a number of schools. Fortunately, the mistake was detected in January, and most of the closed schools were reopened before the close of the year. In the Gáro Hills the loss of seven schools occurred in the schools under the American Mission. There was a gain of pupils in all districts, except Goálpára and the Gáro Hills; in both these districts the falling off occurred in the Gáro lower primary schools under the administration of the American Mission at Tura. The number of pupils in the Murarichand second-grade College increased from 18 to 25. As in the year before, there were 19 high schools, but the number of pupils fell from 3,473 to 3,462, or by 11. There were 50 Middle English schools with 3,984 pupils, against 49 schools with 3,926 pupils, showing a gain of 1 school and 58 pupils. The number of middle vernacular schools fell off by 1 and the pupils by 44, the figures being 46 schools with 3,004 pupils, against 47 schools with 3,048 pupils in 1892-93. Boys' primary schools increased by 71 and the pupils by 2,503, the number being 2,420 schools with 70,725, against 2,349 schools with 68,222 pupils. Girls' primary schools increased by 15 and the pupils by 362, the figures being 188 schools with 3,103 pupils, against 173 schools with 2,741 pupils. Training schools and classes show a gain of 2 schools, but a loss of 17 pupils, the number being 18 schools or classes attended by 347 pupils, against 16 with 364 pupils; and under "Other Special Schools" there was a gain of 2 schools and 38 pupils. Under "Private Institutions" there was a gain of 39 schools and 1,257 pupils, the number being 361 schools with 7,644 pupils, against 322 schools with 6,387 pupils. To sum up, for all institutions taken together, there was an increase of 129 schools and 4,153 pupils.

Proportion of children attending school according to race or creed.

418. The changes in the number of children attending public institutions according to race or creed and the percentages on the total number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1894 and in the four preceeding years were as follows:

Race or creed.	1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Hindus	52,519	70·81	51,443	70·48	54,208	65·59	56,506	68·92	58,723	69·18
Muhammadans	11,914	16·06	12,253	16·76	12,800	16·43	13,366	16·30	13,746	16·19
Others	9,734	13·12	9,317	12·76	10,893	13·98	12,113	14·77	12,412	14·62

The above shows that there was an increase in 1893-94 in the number of pupils under the three heads, which was most marked under the head "Hindus," where both the number and percentage increased; in the other cases, although there was an increase in the number of pupils, the percentages fell off slightly. Taking the total number of children of a school-going age to be 15 per cent. of the population, and excluding Manipur, the population of which is unknown, and also the number of

SECTION 2. *Edcuation.*

children at school there, namely, 103 in 1892-93 and 117 in the year under report, there were 419,523 males of a school-going age, of whom 78,367, or 18·67 per cent. (against 75,839, or 18·07 per cent., in 1892-93), attended public institutions. There were 395,446 females of a school-going age, of whom 6,397, or 1·62 per cent. (against 6,043, or 1·52 per cent., in 1892-93), attended public schools. Reckoning both sexes, the percentage of children attending schools and the Mararichand College rose from 10·04 to 10·40 per cent.

Expenditure.

419. The expenditure on education during the last two years is compared below :

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Provincial (net)	1,79,506	1,87,060
Local Board	1,64,673	1,70,739
Municipal	4,058	4,803
Other sources	1,91,783	2,06,018
Total	5,40,020	5,68,620

The total expenditure increased by Rs. 28,600, and 36·2 of the total expenditure was covered by receipts from fees and other sources, against 35·5 per cent. in 1892-93. The amount shown as provincial expenditure is the net charge, that is, the total amount drawn less the receipts under the heads for which expenditure was incurred ; it includes a sum of Rs. 17,827 spent on buildings by the Public Works Department, as compared with Rs. 26,607 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 7,554 under Provincial was on account of the transfer of the expenditure on aided high schools from local rates to Provincial Funds, the compensation allowance and arrear pay of the Director, and the leave allowance of a Bengal officer drawn in Shillong ; under "Local Rates" there was an increase of Rs. 6,066, chiefly due to the further extension of primary education ; and under Municipal expenditure there was an increase of Rs. 745, chiefly on account of an increase in the expenditure on primary schools. Under "Other sources" there was an increase of Rs. 14,235, made up of increase of Rs. 6,830 under Fees, Rs. 4,952 under Subscriptions, and Rs. 2,453 under Endowments and other sources. Omitting indirect expenditure on scholarships, direction, inspection, buildings, &c., which came to Rs. 1,46,676, the direct expenditure on each class of schools from Provincial Local Board and Municipal Funds taken together, amounted to Rs. 2,26,922, against Rs. 2,18,986 in the previous year, of which 28 per cent., against 29·7 per cent., was spent on secondary education ; 63 per cent., against 60·9 per cent., on primary education ; and 8·9 per cent., against 9·3 per cent., on special schools. Taking Provincial, Local Board, and municipal expenditure separately, the proportion of direct expenditure incurred by each during the past two years on secondary, primary, and special education is thus shown :

	Proportion of direct expenditure on					
	Secondary education.		Primary education.		Special education.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Provincial	60·8	62·3	16·4	15·4	22·8	22·3
Local Board	16·4	13·8	79·9	82·9	3·7	3·3
Municipal	16·7	16·9	79·6	76·0	3·7	7·1

These figures show an increase in the proportion of Provincial expenditure devoted to secondary education and a decrease in the case of primary education, the former being caused by the transfer of the expenditure on aided high schools from Local to Provincial Funds, and the latter by the transfer of the grants on account of the Kachari schools in Darrang and the Gáro schools in Goálpára from Provincial to Local Funds. Under the head of Local Boards, there was a corresponding falling off under secondary education and an increase under primary education due to the above named causes, combined with a further extension of primary schools, while the proportionate expenditure on special schools was practically the same as for the year before. For Local Boards taken together, the expenditure on education came to 17·60 per cent. of the total expenditure, against 20·92 per cent. in 1892-93, varying from 9·7 per cent. in Tezpur to 28·41 per cent. in Dhubri. Although there was an increase in the actual expenditure from municipal funds, the proportionate expenditure on primary education decreased, while that on special education increased considerably. The percentage of municipal expenditure on the total expenditure was 3·52 per cent., against 2·71 per cent. in 1892-93. The following statement shows in greater detail the expenditure for the last two years :

	1892-93. Rs.	1892-93. Percentage.	1893-94. Rs.	1893-94. Percentage.
Provincial	1,79,506	33·24	1,87,060	32·90
Local	1,64,673	30·50	1,70,739	30·03
Municipal	4,058	·75	4,803	·84
Fees	1,09,420	20·26	1,16,250	20·44
Subscriptions	21,936	4·06	26,888	4·73
Endowments and other sources	60,427	11·19	62,880	11·06
Total	5,40,020	100·00	5,68,620	100·00

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

420. The scheme for the further development of physical drill was extended to training schools and all Government high and middle schools at the principal stations. Masters of aided or private high schools where there were classes for physical drill were invited to attend, Government undertaking to pay the cost of their training, and as an inducement to students to become proficient at

physical drill, a class capitation allowance was sanctioned, the allowance to go towards the formation of a sports fund.

High schools.

421. The number of high schools of all classes (Government, aided, and unaided) was, as in the previous year, 19, and the number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March was 3,462, against 3,473 on the same date in 1892-93. Of the 19 schools, 10 (against 11) were Government, the loss of one school being on account of the reduction of the Kohima high school to the status of a middle English school. The aided schools were 3, as in the preceding year, and the unaided schools increased by one, due to the starting of a high school at Shella at the foot of the Khási Hills. In Government and aided schools there was a slight falling off in the number of pupils, the figures being 1,894 and 615, against 1,991 and 664, respectively, for 1892-93; but under unaided schools the number of pupils increased from 818 to 953, and this increase was chiefly due to an increase in the number of pupils attending the school at Sibságar and to the new school at Shella. The total direct expenditure on Government high schools, including Rs. 1,666 spent on the reduced school at Kohima, came to Rs. 62,397, against Rs. 63,390 in the previous year. These figures include the expenditure on repairs by the Public Works Department, but not that on original works. The cost of educating each pupil came to Rs. 33-0-6, against Rs. 32-2-10, and that to Government Rs. 13-3-4, against Rs. 14-13-6. Altogether Government bore 39·9 per cent. of the total direct expenditure on Government high schools, against 46·1 per cent. in 1892-93. The decrease in the cost of educating each pupil to Government and the proportionate decrease in the total direct expenditure to Government was wholly due to the increased receipts under the head "Fees," the receipts being Rs. 36,420, against Rs. 32,109 in 1892-93, and this increase is accounted for by the enhanced rate of fees which came into effect in July 1893. In aided schools the total cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 18-6-3 to Rs. 20-8-9, and the portion to Government from Rs. 5-10-0 to Rs. 6-2-1. The increase under both heads was caused by the falling off in the average number on the rolls monthly from 672 to 626, the expenditure being practically the same in both years.

In the Entrance Examination, 84, or 57·93 per cent., out of 145 candidates, passed, against 129, or 71·27 per cent., out of 181 in 1892-93, the percentages of passes for all candidates at this examination being 42·08, against 65·08 for the year before. In the case of the Assam Valley, 33 candidates (from Government schools 27, from unaided 6) passed the examination, against 52 in the previous year. In the Surma Valley, 49 candidates (from Government 22, from aided 10, and from unaided 17) passed, against 68 in the previous year. Taking both Valleys and the high school at Shillong together, Government schools passed 68 per cent. of their candidates, aided schools 40 per cent., and unaided schools 51·1 per cent., against 76·6, 64·5, and 63·8 per cent., respectively, in the year before. The share which Government has contributed to Government and aided high schools in the past five years is shown below:

	Government Schools.	Aided Schools.
1889-90	41·66	30·57
1890-91	45·55	32·43
1891-92	43·44	33·56
1892-93	46·13	31·23
1893-94	39·99	29·83

Middle English schools.

422. The number of middle English schools in the province was 50, against 49, and the number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893 was 3,984, against 3,926 on the same day in the preceding year. The number of Government schools was 3, against 2, due to the reduction of the Kohima high school to this class; aided schools increased from 35 to 40, and unaided schools decreased from 12 to 7. The number of pupils in Government and aided schools increased from 146 and 2,849 to 175 and 3,226, while in unaided schools the number of pupils decreased from 931 to 583. The three Government schools cost the Government a direct expenditure of Rs. 2,031, against Rs. 1,546 for two schools in the previous year; but the expenditure on the school at Kohima dated only from November, and the cost to Government of educating each pupil was Rs. 11-15-1, against Rs. 10-2-9 in 1892-93. In aided schools, due to the increase in the number of schools, there was a corresponding increase in the total direct expenditure, which came to Rs. 40,277, against Rs. 35,884, and the cost to Government of educating each pupil practically the same for both years, being Rs. 5-3-7, against Rs. 5-3-6 in 1892-93. Taking all the middle English schools together, the total direct expenditure (Provincial, Local, Municipal, and from other sources) came to Rs. 50,645, against Rs 46,090 in 1892-93, being an increase of Rs. 4,555, *viz.*, Rs. 2,385 to Government and Rs. 2,170 from private sources. Of the total direct expenditure, 64·6 per cent. was covered by receipts, against 66·3 per cent. in 1892-93. The number of candidates from middle English schools, who passed at the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Examinations, was 70 and 60, as compared with 46 and 63 in the previous year, the number of candidates for these tests being 82 and 67, against 85 and 76, respectively. Of the passed candidates, 109 (62 for the English standard and 47 for the vernacular standard) were placed in the first and second divisions, against 64 (29 for the English standard, and 35 for the vernacular standard) in 1892-93. On the whole, 87·2 per cent. of the candidates were successful, against 67·7 per cent. in the previous year, thus showing an improvement not only in the number of passes, but also in the degree of proficiency.

Middle Vernacular schools.

423. The total number of middle vernacular schools at the close of the year was 44, against 45 for the year before, the loss of one school having been due to the loss of a Government school (14 against 15) on account of the closing of the school at Tura. The number of aided and unaided schools was 28 and 2, respectively, as in the previous year. In Government schools the number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March was 1,210, against 1,195; in the aided schools 1,623, against 1,701; and in the unaided schools 114, against 104, in 1892-93. The Government schools (including Rs. 299, the expenditure on the abolished school at Tura) cost, on the whole, Rs. 13,867, against Rs. 13,634, and to the State Rs. 9,267, against Rs. 9,151 in

SECTION 2. *Education.*

1892-93. Of the direct total expenditure, excluding the expenditure on the abolished school at Tura, 33·1 per cent. was covered by receipts, against 32·8 per cent. in the previous year. The direct total expenditure on aided schools came to Rs. 15,488, against Rs. 15,656, of which sum Rs. 6,778, against Rs. 6,553, were charged to the State. Thus only 56·2 per cent. of the total expenditure was covered by receipts, against 58·1 in the previous year. The total expenditure on all schools from all sources increased by Rs. 124, the figures being Rs. 29,876, against Rs. 29,752; and the receipts represented 45·9 per cent. of this sum, against 47·2 per cent. for the year before. The number of pupils from middle vernacular schools, who passed the middle examination, was 131, against 129, and the number of candidates was 204, against 189; thus 64·2 per cent. of the candidates were successful, against 68·2 per cent. in the previous year. Government schools passed 55, or 57·8 per cent., of these candidates, aided schools 75, or 71·3 per cent, against 40, or 57·1 per cent., and 88, or 74·5 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. Of the 18 middle vernacular scholarships gained by middle vernacular schools, 9 were gained by pupils of Government schools. On the whole, the result of this examination was satisfactory, and shows a decided improvement in the numbers that passed in the first and second divisions, which were 38 and 70, respectively, against 16 and 57 for the previous year.

Boys' primary schools.

424. The total number of boys' primary schools, upper and lower, of all classes, *i.e.*, Departmental, Local, Municipal, aided, and unaided, was 2,420, with 70,725 pupils, against 2,349 schools with 68,222 pupils in 1892-93. As in the preceding year, there were 105 upper primary schools, but the number of pupils fell from 3,829 to 3,798, being a loss of 31 pupils. Lower primary schools, on the other hand, increased from 2,244 to 2,315, and the pupils from 64,393 to 66,927, thus showing a gain of 71 schools and 2,534 pupils. On the whole, therefore, there was an increase of 71 schools and 2,503 pupils. The increase under lower primary schools was almost exclusively confined to the aided list, that is, to schools under private management which are aided by Local Boards. This class of schools increased by 139 and the pupils by 5,905. The direct expenditure on primary education during the past two years is shown in the following statement:

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Upper Primary. Rs.	Lower Primary. Rs.	Upper Primary. Rs.	Lower Primary. Rs.
Provincial	293	9,573	272	9,033
Local and Municipal	11,164	1,05,082	11,111	1,14,189
Other sources	10,472	49,993	10,873	55,517
Total	21,929	1,64,648	22,256	1,78,739
	1,86,577		2,00,995	

In the case of upper primary schools, 48·8 per cent. of the direct total expenditure was covered by receipts, against 47·7 per cent. in the previous year, and for lower primary schools 31·06 per cent., against 30·35.

The following statement compares the number of aided schools under mission management that were at work on the 31st March in the past two years:

Mission.	Number of schools at the close of		Number of pupils.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Sonthal Misison, Goálpára	3	4	99	118
American „ „	18	16	487	283
„ „ Gáro Hills	43	36	830	517
„ „ Kámrúp	12	14	324	365
„ „ Nága Hills	8	10	143	190
„ „ Nowgong	12	9	208	165
Welsh „ Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	159	181	3,364	3,826
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Darrang	25	22	353	346
Total	280	292	5,808	5,810

There was a considerable decrease in the number of schools and pupils in Goálpára and the Gáro Hills. These schools are for the education of the Gáro population along the borders of the Goálpára subdivision and in the Gáro Hills, and the Secretary to the American Mission was unable to assign any cause for the falling off.

Primary Examinations.

425. The results of the primary examinations for the last two years, as far as boys' primary schools are concerned, are shown in the annexed statement:

Year.	Number of schools.		Number of pupils who passed	
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
1892-93	105	2,244	154	1,272
1893-94	105	2,315	119	1,494

Of the candidates for the upper primary examination, 61·6 per cent. were successful, against 65·2 per cent. in 1892-93, and for the lower primary examination 56 per cent. of the candidates were successful against just 50 per cent. for the previous year.

Training schools and classes.

426. The number of these institutions at work during the year was 17 with 314 pupils, against 15 with 331 pupils, for the year before, the increase of two training classes being on account of the inclusion in the returns of the two of the training classes mentioned in paragraph 424 of last year's report. The total direct expenditure on these institutions during the year came to Rs. 20,631, against Rs. 20,394 for 1892-93, towards which Provincial and Local Funds contributed Rs. 12,878 and Rs. 5,114, against Rs. 12,889 and Rs. 5,449, respectively, in 1892-93. The cost to Government of educating each pupil was Rs. 56-6-5, against Rs. 57-7-9 in the previous year. The results of the examinations for certificates were not as good as those for the year before, only 60 pupils having gained certificates, against 104 in the previous year; percentage of passes on the number of candidates fell from 66·66 per cent. to 52·17 per cent.

Technical education.

427. The Jorhat Artizan School had, at the close of the year, 8 names on the rolls with a daily average attendance of 7, against 9 and 8, respectively, for the previous year; all the eight pupils are in the Sub-Overseer Class. The question of removing the school to Dibrugarh, in order to provide for a practical education in carpentry, came under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner towards the end of the year. For the eight mechanical apprentice scholarships tenable at Sibpur there were four candidates from the Assam Valley (none from the Surma Valley); one passed the required test and was awarded a scholarship. For the four medical scholarships there were 20 candidates, 4 of whom were granted scholarships.

Female education.

428. At the close of the year under report there were 190 schools of all classes for native girls with 3,160 pupils, against 175 schools with 2,789 pupils in 1892-93, showing an increase of 15 schools and 371 pupils. The direct total expenditure on these schools came to Rs. 11,112, against Rs. 10,569 for the year before. The details of these figures are given below:

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Provincial Funds	727	730
Local ,, ...	5,515	6,684
Municipal ,, ...	920	821
Other sources	3,407	2,877

From the Tezpur girls' school one girl was sent up to the Middle Vernacular Examination. She passed in the first division, and gained a scholarship. Six girls' schools sent up 11 girls to the Upper Primary Examination, 7 of whom passed and 3 were awarded upper primary scholarships. For the Lower Primary Examination, 11 girls' schools passed 28 girls, against 11 girls from 6 girls' schools in the previous year.

European and Eurasian education.

429. The aided girls' school at Shillong is the only school of this class in the province. On the 31st March there were 18 names (9 girls and 9 boys) on the rolls, with an average monthly strength of 23, and an average daily attendance of 19, against 23, 32, and 28, respectively, for 1892-93. The total expenditure came to Rs. 4,862, of which Rs. 3,182, or 65 per cent., was covered by fees, the balance, Rs. 1,680, having been met from the provincial grant.

Inspection.

430. The inspecting staff was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 4 Deputy Inspectors and 24 Sub-Inspectors. Deputy Inspectors were, on an average, 197 days on tour, and made 220 visits to schools, against 205 days and 225 visits in the previous year. Sub-Inspectors spent, on an average, 244 days on tour and made 262 visits to schools, compared with 237 days on tour and 261 visits to schools during the preceding year.

SECTION 3.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Literary works.

431. During the year 1893-94, 14 works were registered in the province (under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act X of 1890), as compared with 19 in 1892-93 and 31 in 1891-92. Of these books, 10 were original works and 4 new editions, no less than 7 being on educational subjects. The number of copies of educational works printed decreased from 10,500 in 1892-93 to 7,000 in 1893-94, while that of non-educational works rose from 4,400 to 4,550. The publications registered during the year came under the following heads:

I. Religion.	III. Poetry.
II. Law.	IV. Miscellaneous.

I.—*Religion.*—Five works were published under this head, against three in 1892-93. They were—

(1) Jyoti Ratnákar, or The Jewel Mine of Light.

(2) Paramártha Sangit, or Religious Songs.

(3) Satya Náráyan Pánchálí, or Verses in connection with the Worship of the Mythical Deity Satya Náráyan.

(4) Paramártha Sangit, Religious Songs.

(5) Tattva Parichaya, or Recognition of Truths.

SECTION 5. *Arts and Sciences.*

II.—*Law.*—One work was published under this head, *viz.*—

Faujdári Nazir Sangraha, Part IV, or a Collection of Precedents in Criminal Cases from the Indian Law Reporter, 1892.

III.—*Poetry.*—The following work was published under this head :

Sok Lahari, or Waves of Grief.

IV.—*Miscellaneous.*—The works (7, against 14 in 1892-93) published under this head were—

(1) Prathambhág Kavitá Kusumer Sabdártha, or a Key to Kavitá Kusum, Part I.

(2) Sáhitya Sopán Byàkhyà, Prathambhág, or Key to Sahitya Sopán, Part I.

(3) Padya Pustak Prathambháger Artha, or Key to Padya Pustak, Part I.

(4) Sisupáth Prathambhág, or a Primer, Part I.

(5) Prathambhág Padya Sangraha Byàkhyà, or Key to Padya Sangraha, Part I.

(6) A Key to Nesfield's Third Reader.

(7) Dhárápáth, or Tables.

All the above seven works were designed for educational purposes. No copyright of books was registered during the year under report.

Newspapers.

432. The only newspaper in existence in the province throughout the year was the *Paridarsak*, a fortnightly newspaper published in Bengali in Sylhet. Another Bengali paper, the *Srihattabási*, came into existence in the same district during the year. The circulation of both was limited owing to the competition of the cheap Calcutta newspapers, and their tone is said to be moderate. They dealt usually with matters of local importance.

SECTION 4.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

[*Nil.*]

SECTION 5.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

[*Nil.*]

CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology.

Archæology.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

433. No new discoveries of archæological remains were made during the year. The temples in the Kámrúp district were, as a rule, in a state of disrepair, the managers preferring to devote the revenues to their personal requirements rather than to the upkeep of the buildings in their charge. The carved slabs of stone around the kutcherry building in the Darrang district were kept clear of jungle, as were also the ruins of the Hindu temple on the Bamani hill, Rs. 50 being spent by the Executive Engineer on this account. In the Sibságar district the Gauriságar and the Joyságar temples were cleared of jungle during the year at a cost of Rs. 100, paid from provincial funds. The jungle growing on the bank of the Sibságar tank was also cleared, and the jungle exterminator used where necessary. The plastering of the remaining side of the large *Siva* temple, which had been nearly finished in the previous year, was completed during the year. The other two small temples were also cleared of jungle and roots, and materials were collected to have the petty repairs necessary for the portico attached to one of them completed before the rains set in. The receipts and expenditure during the year 1893-94 are detailed below :

Receipts—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Grant for 1893-94	100	0	0
Subscriptions and receipts from other sources...	77	8	9
Total	177	8	9
Expenditure	279	0	0

Repairs at a cost of Rs. 300, contributed equally by the Golághát Local Board and private subscriptions, were done to the Negriting temple during the year. In other districts there was nothing worth noticing under this head.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION 1.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

SECTION 2. *Stationery.*

Ecclesiastical.

434. There were no changes in the general features of ecclesiastical and missionary work in the province during the year under report. There were four clergymen of the Church of England at work during 1893-94, stationed at Shillong, Tezpur, Dibrugarh, and Silchar.

Shillong.—The Revd. P. G. Bruce-Austin succeeded the Revd. B. Kitchin on the transfer of the latter to Bankipur in October 1893. The Chaplain visited, as usual, the two out-stations of Gauháti and Dhubri.

Tezpur.—The Revd. S. Endle has been working here for many years as a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He also visited Mangaldai and Nowgong.

Dibrugarh.—The Revd. C. Dowding, of the Additional Clergy Society, was in charge of this station, and had certain out-stations to visit.

Silchar.—The Revd. W. Drew acted as Chaplain in charge of St. Andrew's Church, Silchar, with authority to visit Sylhet and other out-stations periodically.

SECTION 2.

STATIONERY.

Cost of stationery.

435. The value of the stationery supplied during the year 1893-94 to the officers of the Assam Administration amounted to Rs. 25,213-2, against Rs. 21,951-7 in 1892-93.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1893-94.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

1893-94.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[1] PART I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FORM A.—*Showing total Acreage, Classification of Areas, Irrigation, Crops, Current Fallows, and Stock in each district of the Province during the financial year ending* 31*st March* 1894.

Assam.	Cachar.	Sylhet.	Goálpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.	Lakhimpur.	Nága Hills.	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Gáro Hills.	Total.
A-1.					*Total Acreage.*							
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to Professional Survey	2,688,000	3,443,200*	2,530,265	2,342,598†	2,186,122	2,086,504	1,806,188	2,383,078	3,675,207	3,884,800	2,015,744	29,041,706
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,558,080	.....	2,558,080
2. Deduct (*b*) Area for which no returns exist	1,263,168	3,017,239	1,519,790	26,900	2,129	61	34,211	131,942	3,193,450	1,293,653	1,907,199	12,389,742
3. Net area by Professional Survey	1,424,832	425,961	1,010,475	2,315,698	2,183,993	2,086,443	1,771,977	2,251,136	481,757	33,067	108,545	14,093,884
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,424,832	425,961	1,010,475	2,315,698	2,183,993	2,086,443	1,771,977	2,251,136	481,757	33,067	108,545	14,093,884

* The decrease, as compared with last year, is due to an area of 1 square mile, which was transferred to the Khási and Jaintia Hills district in 1886, not having been deducted until the present year.
† The areas of the unsurveyed mauzas having been found by applying the planimeter to the district map, the correct area has been ascertained during the year to be 2,342,598 acres.

A-2.					*Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A-1.*							
1. Forests	481,123	108,800	459,912	89,264	190,690	91,932	62,312	274,376	480,489	32,967	85,255	2,357,120
2. Not available for cultivation	664,034	217,899	118,208	369,192	167,217	214,774	110,061	1,798,719	.....	.....	.....	8,998,284
3. Culturable waste other than fallow ...			364,276	1,174,182	1,391,730	1,428,772	979,220					
4. Current fallows ...	220,445	47,102	1,110	115,151	172,290	53,977	194,953	11,126	.....	70	4,401	820,625
5. Net area cropped during the year	59,230	52,160	66,969	567,909	262,066	296,988	425,431	166,915	1,268	30	18,889	1,917,855
Total	1,424,832	425,961	1,010,475	2,315,698	2,183,993	2,086,443	1,771,977	2,251,136	481,757	33,067	108,545	14,093,884

A-3.

Acreage under Crops.

Presidency or Province.		Districts.											
Assam.		Cachar.	Sylhet.	Goálpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.	Lakhimpur.	Nága Hills.	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Gáro Hills.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cereals & pulses.	1. Rice ...	.....	10,630	59,232	470,453	181,877	220,475	265,626	98,681	868	.....	14,289	1,322,131
	2. Wheat ...	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
	3. Barley ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4. Cholum or jowar (millet).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5. Cumbu or bajra (millet).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6. Ragi or mandua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. Maize ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8. Gram (pulse)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	.....	704	431	27,786	10,990	18,503	8,094	961	8	.....	.....	67,477
Oil-seeds...	10. Linseed ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11. Til or jinjili...	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	12. Others ...	.....	83	8,937	95,364	10,674	63,993	15,332	2,075	18	.....	995	197,471
	13. Condiments and spices.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar ...	14. Sugarcane ...	.....	64	19	4,750	2,347	1,893	6,030	2,320	9	.....	.....	17,432
	15. Others ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fibres ...	16. Cotton ...	.....	460	2	205	4	2,611	.....	33	.....	.....	213	3,528
	17. Jute ...	.....	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,877	2,041
	18. Others ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyes ...	19. Indigo ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	20. Others ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and narcotics.	21. Opium ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	22. Coffee ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	23. Tea ...	59,230*	50,574	360	5,139	26,470	12,545	59,205	42,168	277	30*	.....	255,998
	24. Tobacco ...	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
	25. Cinchona ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	26. Indian hemp	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	27. Others ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,097

28. Fodder crops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Orchard and garden produce	.....	.....	5,999	56,238	27,468	27,238	50,511	16,600	88	.....	659	184,801
30. Miscellaneous crops. { Food ...	.....	275	417	6,303	.....	4,108	.....	6,441	.....	.....	428	36,484
{ Non-food...	.....	.....		7,603	10,481				.....	.....	428	
31. Total	59,230	62,790	75,609	673,841	270,311	351,366	436,895	169,279	1,268	30	18,889	2,119,508
32. Area cropped more than once	.....	10,630	8,640	105,932	8,245	54,378	11,464	2,364	.....	.....	.....	201,653
33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year ...	59,230	52,160	66,969	567,909	262,066	296,988	425,431	166,915	1,268	30	18,889	1,917,855

* Statistics for other crops not available.

A-4. *Stock, &c.* (1893-94).

		No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks ...	Statistics not available.	559,883	29,121	243,161	86,978	102,199	86,253	91,352	235	Statistics not available.	13,373	2,223,266
2. Cows		450,607	23,339	252,703	85,640	107,808	80,058		210		10,346	
3. Male buffaloes ...		12,156	374	2,682	9,200	10,450	27,213	18,630	89		250	587,451
4. Cow „ ...		18,918	527	10,126	11,430	14,315	21,619		127		687	
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves). ...		204,316	11,190	95,600	48,120	2,296	66,343		430		363	
6. Sheep		19,521	35	41	41	.....	448	10,668	1		10	312,268
7. Goats		100,159	8,703	62,244	39,531	24,020	44,542		235		2,069	
8. Horses and ponies ...		3,196	189	1,567	480	937	1,546	835	3		56	8,809
9. Mules and donkeys ...		21	.....	22	3	.....	.....	2	.....		.....	48
10. Camels		.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	1
11. Ploughs		316,962	13,571	95,653	47,668	59,584	54,618	22,680	178		4,212	615,126
12. Carts		250	167	604	1,680	601	1,771	701	5		95	5,874

* Only of Barpathar and Eastern Rengma manzas as far as *patta* land is concerned.

[2]

A-5.—Character of the Surface.

(For details of this Table, see Chapter I of Part II of the Administration Report for 1892-93.)

[3]

A-6.—Climate (1893).

Assam Stations.

Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall, in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Average cloud proportion, 1 to 10.		
					May 1893.				July 1893.				December 1893.						
	January to May 1893.	June to September 1893.	October to December 1893.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May 1893.	June to September 1893.	October to December 1893.
Dhubri	18·44	70·47	3·20	92·11	87·0	74·3	98·8	66·9	84·4	76·7	88·2	73·8	72·6	52·8	76·1	49·0	24·6	33·7	7·64
Sibságar	27·86	50·62	5·82	84·30	88·6	72·8	98·6	61·8	88·6	77·2	92·1	74·5	69·2	46·1	72·6	40·9	28·8	31·0	8·2
Silchar	39·30	95·07	11·68	146·05	90·2	73·8	101·6	68·3	86·6	76·5	90·5	73·8	79·7	52·9	83·4	48·5	29·5	35·8	15·6
Tezpur	18·16	45·42	5·30	68·88	84·5	71·9	93·2	64·6	81·6	73·5	83·8	69·9	73·3	58·4	81·0	54·3			
Tura	30·14	99·86	8·52	138·52	Data not available.														

[4]

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States for the year* 1893-94.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal productions, including manufactures and mines.		
						Products.	Manufactures.	Minerals.
	Rs.	By Census of 1881.						
Manipur.	50,000 in cash annually.	Valley 135,000 .. Hills 85,000 .. Total 220,000 ..	Rs. 2,70,600	A Military Police force of 400 men is entertained to control the hill tribes and do escort duty.	No transit duties.	Rice, dhal, and vegetables of various kinds, India-rubber, wax, teased and other forest products, cattle, ponies, and buffaloes.	Cotton cloth, fine and coarse, silk cloth, fine and coarse, brass and other metal utensils, a few articles of ivory and ordinary native jewelry, some leather work, a coarse kind of salt.	Iron ore, limestone, copper, and salt, of which only salt and limestone are now worked.
Khási Hills.								
Bhowal ..	None..	620	Market dues .. 10 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarries .. .. 670 0 0 Total.. .. 680 0 0	None ..	None ..	Rice, millets, bay-leaves, black-pepper, and pepper nigram.	None ..	Lime.
Cherra ..	Ditto	9,902	Market dues .. 7,000 0 0 Judicial fines .. 150 0 0 Zamindári holding in Sylhet .. 1,300 0 0 Total 8,450 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Cotton, millet, betel-nuts, pán, oranges, black-pepper, pepper nigram, chillies, turmeric, ginger, honey, and potatoes.	Bamboo mats and bamboo baskets.	Lime, iron, and coal.
Shella ..	Ditto	6,358	Half royalty on limestone .. 6,183 0 0 Market dues .. 800 0 0 Judicial fines .. 50 0 0 Total.. .. 7,033 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Oranges, betel-nuts, and pine-apples.	.....	Lime and coal (coal is not worked).
Khairim ..	Ditto	30,127	Share of forest revenue .. 180 0 0 Pension allowed by Government, at Rs. 150 per month. 1,800 0 0 Market dues .. 5,000 0 0 Contributions for State purposes .. 1,000 0 0 Judicial fines .. 400 0 0 Share of revenue from elephant *mahál* .. 950 0 0 Total.. .. 9,330 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, cotton, millet, job's tears, caoutchouc, cinnamon, sohphlang (an edible root), betel-nuts, pán, oranges, Indian-corn, lac, potatoes, black-pepper, pepper nigram, chillies, turmeric, ginger, and honey.	Cotton cloth, eria silk cloth, daos, kodalis, knives, hammers, crowbars, wedges, and bamboo mats.	Lime, coal, and iron.
Myllim ..	Ditto	17,040	Market dues .. 500 0 0 Judicial fines .. 300 0 0 Contribution for State purposes .. .. 1,200 0 0 Share of forest revenue .. 138 0 0 Share of excise revenue .. 2,850 0 0 Pension as *ex*-mauzadár of Kharija Dumuria 340 0 0 Total .. 5,378 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, potatoes, job's-tears, Indian-corn, sohphlang, sugar-cane, ginger, and millet.	Daos and baskets.	Iron.
Langrin ..	Ditto	1,330	Market dues .. 150 0 0 Malikana on lime quarries .. .. 1,500 0 0 Fisheries .. .. 50 0 0 Malikana on coal-mines .. 2 8 0 Total .. 1,702 8 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, chillies, turmeric, and ginger.	None	Lime and coal (coal not worked).
Maharam ..	Ditto	8,947	Contribution levied for State purposes 400 0 0 Market dues .. 120 0 0 Judicial fines .. 120 0 0 Total 640 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Job's-tears, black-pepper, pepper nigram, chillies, bay-leaves, honey, rice, sugarcane, potatoes, ginger, millet, Indian-corn, sohphlang, caoutchouc, and cinnamon.	Daos, kodalis, and hammers.	Lime and iron (not worked).
Maoiang ..	Ditto	1,933	House tax .. .. 9 0 0 Rent on fisheries .. 50 0 0 Judicial fines .. 100 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes 90 0 0 Total 249 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Honey, bees' wax, cotton, rice, millet, job's-tears, and sohphlang.	Mats	Lime (not worked).
Maosanram ..	Ditto	1,286	Market dues .. 180 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes .. 150 0 0 Total.. .. 330 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Potatoes, millet, chillies, turmeric, honey, and ginger.	None	Lime, coal, and iron (not worked).
Malaisohmat ..	Ditto	403	Market dues .. 50 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes.. .. 50 0 0 Total .. 100 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, job's-tears, ginger, chillies, turmeric, bay-leaves, betel-nuts, and oranges.	Ditto	Lime (not worked).

[4]

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States for the year* 1893-94—continued.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.		Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of products, including manufactures and mines.		
							Products.	Manufactures.	Minerals.
				Rs. a. p.					
Myr-law ..	None.	1,070	Market dues ..	25 0 0	None ..	None ..	Rice, millet, job's-tears, ginger, chillies, turmeric, soh-phlang, Indian-corn, and sugar-cane.	None ..	None.
			Contribution levied for State purposes ..	100 0 0					
			Total ..	125 0 0					
Nongsohphoh..	Ditto	1,483	Market dues ..	100 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, job's-tears, Indian-corn, soh-phlang, and potatoes.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
			Judicial fines ..	30 0 0					
			Total ..	130 0 0					
Nongkhlao ..	Ditto	8,926	Market dues ..	600 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Potatoes, rice, millet, job's-tears, Indian-corn, soh-phlang, caoutchouc, cinnamon, and cotton.	Kodalls, daos, and crow-bars.	Ditto.
			Contribution levied for State purposes ..	800 0 0					
			Judicial fines ..	50 0 0					
			Rent of State lands ..	....					
			Share of revenue from elephant *mahdls* ..	....					
			Pension as *ex*-manzadár ..	502 0 0					
			Share of forest revenue ..	465 0 0					
			Total ..	2,417 0 0					
Nongspung ..	Ditto	1,641	Share of forest revenue ..	171 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, potatoes, honey, and bees' wax.	Daos ..	Iron.
Mongstoin ..	Ditto	9,210	Market dues ..	1,000 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Lac, honey, bees' wax, cotton, caoutchouc, bay-leaves, rice, millet, job's-tears, sugarcane, chillies, and soh-phlang.	Earthenware, pottery, cotton, cloth, daos, spades.	Lime and coal (not worked).
			Malikana on lime-quarries ..	750 0 0					
			Contribution levied for State purposes ..	1,500 0 0					
			Judicial fines ..	1,000 0 0					
			Share of revenue from elephant *mahdl* ..	85 0 0					
			Malikana on coal-mine ..	2 8 0					
			Share of forest revenue ..	86 0 0					
			Total ..	4,373 8 0					
Rambrai ..	Ditto	2,154	Market dues ..	40 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, job's-tears, ginger, chillies, millet, and Indian-corn.	Cotton cloth ..	None.
			Judicial fines ..	150 0 0					
			Share of forest revenue ..	31 0 0					
			Share of elephant *mahál* ..	100 0 0					
			Total ..	321 0 0					
Jirang ..	Ditto	749	Forest revenue ..	4,018 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, ginger, chillies, job's-tears, caoutchouc, and cotton.	Ditto	Ditto.
Duara Nong-tyrmen.	Ditto	372	*Nil* ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, oranges, chillies, job's-tears, cotton, and caoutchouc.	Net bags ..	Lime.
Maodon ..	Ditto	257	Ditto ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Millet, oranges, betel-nuts, jack-fruit, pine-apples, chillies, and bay-leaves.	None	Lime and coal (not worked).
Maolong ..	Ditto	1,569	Ditto ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Millet, oranges, betel-nuts, jack-fruit, pine-apples, and chillies.	Ditto ..	Lime (not worked).
Pamsanngut ..	Ditto	212	Ditto ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Millet, job's-tears, and potatoes.	Ditto ..	None.
Langiong ..	Ditto	542	Ditto ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Potatoes and millet.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Maophlang ..	Ditto	903	Ditto ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Millet, job's-tears, rice, and potatoes.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Nonglywai ..	Ditto	136	Ditto ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Sohfong ..	Ditto	2,520	Ditto ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.

[5]

B.—Political Relations.

2.—*Native Chiefs and principal male Members of their Families for the year* 1893-94.

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has *sanad* authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.
MANIPUR STATE.								
Chura Chand	Rája ..	Khetri, Hindu	8 years..	Under instruction.	Minor, under guardianship of mother and maternal grandfather.	Blank ..	Follows primogeniture.	No.
Ramananda Singh ..	Moirang Ningthou.	Ditto ..	66 „ ..	Can read and write Manipuri a little.	Guardian of Rája. Is member of the Chirap Court.	Ditto ..	Blank. ..	Blank.
Dumbra Singh ..	Rája's eldest brother.	Ditto ..	22 „ ..	Ditto ditto ..	Is member of the Town Panchayat.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Dimbha Singh.. ..	Rája's second brother.	Ditto ..	20 „ ..	Uneducated ..	Unemployed..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Chandra Hasb	Rája's third brother.	Ditto ..	18 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Degandra Singh ..	Rája's step-brother.	Ditto ..	9 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
KHÁSI HILLS.								
U Ram Singh ; State Bhawal	Seim ..	Khási ..	39 „ ..	Ditto ..	As Seim ..	Adoption is not allowed according to Khási custom.	Not ..	In the Khási States the succession is hereditary, but the heir must have the approval of the Darbar. The Seim's or Chief's mother's sister's son, or failing these, nephew, *i.e.*, sister's son, succeeds to Chiefship. Father's brother's sons, or brother's sons, are not deemed relative. Relationship through mother or sister alone is recognised.
U Hajon Manik; State Cherra.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	60 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Heir-apparent, U Jid Singh (disputed). Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's nephews U Kumbur Singh and U Chandro Singh.
U Lait ..	State Shella. Wáhdárs ..	Ditto ..	51 „ ..	Can read Khási and Bengali a little.	As Wáhdárs ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	In the Shella confederate villages the Wáhdárs are elected from the people. The office is not hereditary, and is subjected to reconsideration every three years.
U Syndorai..			43 „ ..					
U Mon ..			33 „ ..					
U Joidon .			26 „ ..					
U Klur Singh ; State Khairim.	Seim ..	Ditto ..	50 „ ..	Uneducated ..	As Seim ..	The same as against Bhawal.	Ditto ..	Same as against Bhawal. Heir-apparent not known.
* * State Nongstoin.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	....	....	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent
U Hain Manick ; State Mylim.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	50 „ ..	Uneducated ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Murmanik.
U Bor Singh ; State Langrin	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	43 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's cousin, U Tirot Singh and U Sangot.
U Kison Singh ; State Maharam.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	34 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Rabon Singh.
U Symburai ; State Maosanram.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	16 „	Uneducated ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent not known.
U Jit Singh ; State Maoiang	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	51 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's cousin brothers, U Bi and U Moi.
U Juba Singh ; State Malaisohmat.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	14 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent not known.
U Burom ; State Myriaw ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	30 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Tep.
U Duwan ; State Nongsohphoh.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	29 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, U Bor Singh.
U Pyrba ; State Nongspung..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	33 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Shabat Singh.
U Kine Singh ; State Nongkhlaw.	Ditto ..	Christian ..	50 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, U Runar Singh and U Kumbur Singh.
U Sngi ; State Rambrai ..	Ditto ..	Khási ..	32 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, U Duba Singh.
U Bang ; State Jirang ..	Sardár ..	Ditto ..	33 „ ..	Uneducated ..	As Sardár ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. In Sardárship succession is in almost every case elective.
U Jantrai ; State Duara Nongtyrmen.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	47 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Jirmuluk ; State Maodon	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	32 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Wankha ..	State Maolong. Ditto ..	Ditto ..	50 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Bin			37 „ ..					
U Ising			28 „ ..					
U Ram Singh ; State Pamsanngut.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	35 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Bna ; State Langiong ..	Longdoh ..	Ditto ..	41 „ ..	Ditto ..	As Longdoh ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Same as against Bhawal.
U Dor Singh ; State Nonglywai.	Sardár ..	Ditto ..	46 „ ..	Ditto ..	Sardar ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Kir ; State Sohiong ..	Lyngdoh ..	Ditto ..	46 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Dor Singh ; State Maophlang.	Longdoh ..	Ditto ..	47 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.

* This Seim has lately been deposed. A successor has not yet been elected.

[6] C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY (1893-94).

The chief executive authority in the Province of Assam is the Chief Commissioner, who is appointed under Home Department Notifications Nos. 380, dated the 6th February 1874, and 2344 of the 12th September 1874. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and a Personal Assistant; one District and Sessions Judge in Sylhet, who is also Sessions Judge of Cachar; one Judge and Commissioner in the Assam Valley Districts; the Conservator of Forests; the Principal Medical Officer, who is also Sanitary Commissioner; the Director of Public Instruction; the Inspector General of Police and Jails, who is also Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Superintendent of Stamps; the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture; and thirteen Deputy Commissioners.

Name of Chief Commissionership.		Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	REVENUE.		Remarks.
														Land.	Gross.	
1			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
										Miles.	Miles.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
ASSAM.	Surma Valley Districts.	Cachar	3	4,200	386,483	Silchar (including cantonment) .. 7,523	848	8	8	30	9	526				
		Sylhet	5	5,380	2,154,598	Sylhet Town .. 14,027 Kasba Baniáchang .. 24,061 Karimganj .. 3,349 Habiganj .. 4,161 South Sylhet 2,629 Sunámganj .. 3,139	6,515	12	27	36	15	598				
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goálpára ..	2	3,953·54	452,304	Dhubri .. 4,825 Goálpára .. 5,440	1,098	4	4	70	50	249				
		Kámrúp ..	2	3,660·31	634,249	Gauháti .. 10,817 Barpeta .. 9,342	1,565	8	9	43	15	270				
		Darrang ..	2	3,415·81	307,440	Tezpur and Mangaldai .. 4,011	1,114	4	5	70	25	216	47,53,763	56,17,277	1,18,54,970	
		Nowgong ..	1	3,260·16	344,462	Nowgong 4,815	911	3	6	62	22	138				
		Sibságar ..	3	2,822·17	457,274	Sibságar .. 5,249 Jorhát .. 2,159 Golághát .. 2,211	1,306	14	10	50	33	277				
		Lakhimpur ..	2	3,723·56	254,053	Dibrugarh .. 9,876 North Lakhimpur.	782	4	9	50	15	881				
	Hill Districts.	Nága Hills ..	3	5,742·51	122,867	Kohima .. 1,781	640	5	5	90	..	699				
		Khási and Jaintia Hills.	2	6,070	197,904	Shillong .. 6,720 Jowai .. 3,491 Cherra (including Cherrapunji) .. 2,882 Shella .. 3,979	1,329	3	3	65	25	173				
		Gáro Hills ..	1	3,149·60	121,570	Tura .. 1,045	1,005	2	2	110	..	285				
		Total .. .	26	45,377·66	5,433,199	.....	17,113	67	88	....	..	4,317	47,53,763	56,17,277	1,18,54,970	

D.—Population (1893-94).

District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.						Classification of population.											Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration.‡	Remarks.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.				Hindus and Jains.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Buddhists.	Hill tribes.	Brahmos.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.			
						Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Total.												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Cachar, Plains	....	82,338	82,338	117,208	100,206	77,165	72,963	367,542	148·68	273	48	488	809	239,044	112,846	....	2	13,899	37	5	314,535	53,007		7,461	
Sylhet	....	433,492	433,492	628,084	603,924	472,854	449,731	2,154,593	400·41	277	110	256	643	1,016,134	1,123,984	....	8	13,813	6	....	1,450,441	704,152		12,455	
Total Surma Valley	....	515,830	515,830	745,292	704,130	550,019	522,694	2,522,135	321·17	550	158	744	1,452	1,256,078	1,236,830	....	10	27,717	43	5	1,764,976	757,159		19,916	
Goálpára	....	82,228	82,228	139,883	123,310	96,746	92,365	452,304	114·40	51	34	1,547	1,632	209,925	124,455	20	112	116,112	45	3	367,949	84,355		..	
Kámrúp	....	126,568	126,568	181,886	180,185	139,143	133,035	634,249	174·68	42	27	879	948	445,377	55,350	....	813	131,759	2	....	503,307	30,942		507	
Darrang	....	63,760	63,760	98,530	86,986	62,851	59,394	307,761*	90·10	183	24	642	849	196,037	18,454	....	519	91,870	26	6	275,003	32,758		7,439	
Nowgong	....	66,405	66,405	103,314	95,071	74,477	71,279	344,141*	105·56	63	....	354	417	214,425	14,137	63	40	115,044	15	....	310,980	33,211		2,173	
Sibságar	....	97,853	97,853	145,216	124,493	95,779	91,786	457,274	162·03	274	43	1,048	1,365	418,863	19,805	....	987	16,243	6	5	401,280	55,994		11,848	
Lakhimpur	....	*55,970*	*55,970*	*84,956*	*69,401*	*51,448*	*48,248*	*254,053*	*68·23*	*305*	*55*	*1,243*	*1,606*	*227,350*	*8,036*	....	*4,462*	*12,546*	2	1	222,640	31,413		14,077	
Total Brahmaputra Valley ..	....	492,784	492,784	753,785	679,446	520,444	496,107	2,449,782	117·74	918	186	5,713	6,817	1,711,977	240,287	83	6,933	483,574	96	15	2,081,109	368,673		36,134	
North Cachar	....	3,767	3,767	5,948	5,672	3,958	3,963	18,941	10·96	1	....	....	1	8,221	15	....	....	10,704	....	....	18,435	506		..	
Nága Hills	....	34,719	34,719	38,629	38,121	23,570	22,547	122,867	21·40	20	....	211	231	4,458	209	....	360	117,607	....	2	113,067	9,800		..	
Khási and Jaintia Hills ..	....	39,261	39,261	53,859	62,208	40,747	41,090	197,904	32·60	164	39	6,941	7,144	4,472	320	....	2	185,364	95	7	142,522	55,382		..	
Gáro Hills	....	23,948	23,948	34,965	35,009	26,248	25,348	121,570	38·61	21	9	1,154	1,184	11,388	5,597	....	392	103,004	5	....	107,304	14,266		..	
North Lushai (Civil and Military)	....	258	258	2,038	.....	6	.....	2,044	12·47	13	....	2	15	1,607	216	....	....	205	....	1	369	1,675		..	
„ „ (estimated) ..	....	8,318	8,318	20,795†	20,795†	Details not available		41,590		....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	41,590	....	....	41,590	....		..	
Total Hill Districts	....	110,271	110,271	155,634	161,805	94,529	92,948	504,916	25·00	219	48	8,308	8,575	30,146	6,857	....	754	458,474	100	10	423,287	81,629		..	
Total for the Province ..	....	1,118,885	1,118,885	1,654,711	1,545,381	1,164,992	1,111,749	5,476,833	112·10	1,687	392	14,765	16,844	2,998,201	1,483,974	83	7,697	969,765	239	30	4,269,372	1,207,461	*Languages, dialects*—Abor, Assamese, Bengali, Bhutanese, Kachari, Dafla, Gáro, Hajong, Khampti, Khási, Kuki, Lalung, Manipuri, Mech, Miklr, Mirí, Mishmi, Shan, Nága dialects, Rabha, Singpho, Tipperah, Urdu or Hindustani, English.	† 56,050	

* An area containing a population of 321 was transferred from Darrang to Newgong during the year; but, as the distribution of the population is not known, the transfer has not been shown in this statement.

† Children included under men and women.

FORM C.

Incidence of Land Revenue on Area and Population in the year ending the 31st March 1894.

District.	Nature of tenure.	Total area by survey less foudatories (Table A-1 (1) minus Table A-1 (2a)).	Deduct: (1) Area not fully assessed.	Deduct: (2) Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available: Total.	Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available: Cultivated.	Total land revenue, excluding cesses of districts (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre: For total area.	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre: For cultivated area only.	Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants: Number of towns.	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants: Aggregate population.
1		2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Cachar...	1. Ryotwari ...	2,365,891	2,087,557	.....	278,334	222,667	2,58,267									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled).	322,109	322,109	.....	.....	.....	1,08,898									
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....									
	Total ...	2,688,000	2,409,666	....	278,334	222,667	3,67,165	386,483	0 15 2	2,36,305	0 13 7	1 1 0	Not known.	Not known.	.....	
Sylhet...	1. Ryotwari ...	1,018,331	653,136	.....	365,195	205,229	2,90,021									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled).	151,928	151,928	.....	.....	.....	59,393									
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled).	2,272,941	.....	.....	2,272,941	Not known.	3,66,460									
	Total ...	3,443,200	805,064	.....	2,638,136	205,229	7,15,784	2,154,593	0 5 4	5,86,621	0 3 7	2 13 9†	Not known	Not known.	1	Sylhet, 14,027

Goálpára	1. Ryotwari ...	1,010,923	942,729	.....	68,194	66,679	1,01,461										
	2. Zamindári (temporarily settled)	360	360	.....	.....	.....	180										
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled).	1,518,982	.....	.....	1,518,982	Not known.	11,411										
	Total ...	2,530,265	943,089	.....	1,587,176	66,679	1,13,052	452,304	0 4 0	1,05,057	0 1 1	1 9 2†	Not known.	Not known.	.....		
Kámrúp	1. Ryotwari ...	2,130,813	1,654,193	.....	476,620	447,320	12,03 807										
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled).	211,785	211,785	.....	.....	.....	1,54,387										
	3. Zamindari (permanently-settled).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										
	Total ...	2,342,598	1,865,978	.....	476,620	447,320	13,58,194	634,249	2 2 3	11,78,927	2 7 7	2 10 2	620,096	1 14 5	1	Gauháti, 10,817	
Darrang	1. Ryotwari ...	2,054,347	1,816,357	.....	237,990	227,032	6,32,673										
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled.).	131,775	131,775	.....	.....	.....	35,517										
	3. Zemindari (permanently-settled).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										
	Total ...	2,186,122	1,948,132	.....	237,990	227,032	6,68,190	307,440	2 2 9	6,13,303	2 9 3	2 11 3	248,541	2 7 6	.....		
Nowgon	1. Ryotwari ...	2,021,807	1,751,034	.....	270,773	261,854	7,00,570										
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled).	64,697	64,697	.....	.....	.....	22,403										
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										
	Total ...	2,086,504	1,815,731	.....	270,773	261,854	7,22,973	344,462	2 1 7	6,68,577	2 7 6	2 8 10	326,827	2 0 9	.....		

[8]

FORM C.—continued.

Nature of tenure. District.	Nature of tenure.	Total area by survey less feu latories [Table A-1 (1) *minus* Table A-1 (2a)].	Deduct. (1) Area not fully assessed.	Deduct. (2) Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available. Total.	Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available. Cultivated.	Total land revenue, excluding cesses of districts (column 2)	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4) per acre. For total area.	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4) per acre. For cultivated area only.	Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants. Number of towns.	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants. Aggregate population.
1		2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Sibságar	1. Ryotwari ...	1,568,085	1,145,764	.....	422,321	392,739	1,194,786									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled).	238,103	238,103	.....	.....	.....	37,376									
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....									
	Total ...	1,806,188	1,383,867	.....	422,321	392,739	1,232,162	4,57,274	2 11 1	11,64,313	2 12 1	2 15 5	Not known.	Not known.	.....	
Lakhimpur.	1. Ryotwari ...	2,221,572	2,049,929	.....	171,643	164,842	418,933									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled).	161,506	161,506	.....	.....	.....	28,050									
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....									
	Total ...	2,383,078	2,211,435	.....	171,643	164,842	446,983	2,54,053	1 12 2	3,42,074	1 15 11	2 1 2	182,389	1 14 0	.....	
Nága Hills.	1. Ryotwari ...	3,675,207	3,673,946	.....	1,261	1,261	52,260									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....									
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....									
	Total ...	3,675,207	3,673,946	.....	1,261	1,261	52,260	1,22,867	0 6 10	1,612	1 4 5	1 4 5	Not known.	Not known.	.....	

Khási and Jaintia Hills.	1. Ryotwari ...	1,326,620	1,323,567	.....	3,053	3,053	60,401									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled).	100	100	.....	.....	.....	44									
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....									
	Total ...	1,326,720	1,323,667	.....	3,053	3,053	60,445	1,97,904	0 4 11	6,313	2 1 1	2 1 1	Not known.	Not known.	.....	
Gáro Hills.	1. Ryotwari ...	2,015,316	1,992,454	.....	22,862	18,033	56,044									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....									
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled).	428	.....	.....	428	428	12									
	Total ...	2,015,744	1,992,454	.....	23,290	18,461	56,056	1,21,570	0 7 5	16,119	0 11 1	0 14 0	27,159	0 9 6	.....	
Total of each class of tenure for the province.	1. Ryotwari ...	21,408,912	19,090,666	.....	2,318,246	2,010,709	49,69,223									
	2. Zamindári (temporarily-settled).	1,282,363	1,282,363	.....	.....	.....	4,46,158									
	3. Zamindári (permanently-settled).	3,792,351	.....	.....	3,792,351	428*	3,77,883									
	Total ...	26,483,626	20,273,029	.....	6,110,597	2,011,137*	57,93,264	5,433,199	1 1 1	49,19,221	0 12 11	2 7 2‡	Not known.	Not known.	2	24,844

* Exclusive of the zamindári permanently-settled portion of Sylhet and Goálpára, the figures for which are not known.

† On cultivated portion of ryotwári area only.

‡ On cultivated area, exclusive of that in the zamindári permanently-settled portion of Sylhet and Goálpára.

FORM D.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government during the financial year ending **31st March 1894.**

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Village communities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Village communities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	480	.....	.....	2,198,272	4,579·73	335·48
(c) Village communities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	49,470	.....	.....	1,593,651	32·21	4·38
(c) Village communities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Peasant proprietors paying separately	717,706	.....	.....	2,287,050	3·19	6·37
6. Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenure. In perpetuity	7,493	.....	.....	89,871	11·99	2·48
For life or lives	3,359	.....	.....	232,771	69·30	51·22
7. Landowners who have redeemed revenue	2,918	.....	.....	442,930	151·79	.....
8. Purchasers of waste land	2,185	.....	.....	474,390	217·11	108·89
9. Others	155	.....	.....	42,836	276·36	114 88
Total	783,766*	17,113†	.....‡	7,361,771	9·39	6·85

* This number represents the number of separate estates recorded in the Land Revenue Registers.
† Accurate and complete information as to the number of villages falling under each class of tenure is not available. The figures have, therefore, been taken from the Census of 1891 and shown in a lump.
‡ Information not available.

[10] E.—FISCAL.

FORM E.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property during the year ending 31st March 1894.*

District and class of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
Cachar.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Proprietors ... {Revenue-paying	3	3,203	156	15,819
{Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	3,203	156	15,819
Sylhet.				
Proprietors ... {Revenue-paying	1,458	.....	.....*	.....*
{Wholly or partially revenue-free	33	16,023	.....*	.....*
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	170	.....	.....*	.....*
Total	1,661	16,023	.....	.....
Goálpára.				
Proprietors ... {Revenue-paying	7	.....	.....*	.....*
{Wholly or partially revenue-free	6	.....	.....*	.....*
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	56	300	.....*	.....*
Total	69	300	.....	.....
Kámrúp.				
Proprietors ... {Revenue-paying	18	1,660	212	7,035
{Wholly or partially revenue-free	5	43	406	2,244
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) power of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	23	1,703	618	9,279
Darrang.				
Proprietors ... {Revenue-paying	6	1,715	12	2,576
{Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	6	.....	1,105
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6	1,721	12	3,681
Nowgong.				
Proprietors ... {Revenue-paying	.....	.....	.....	.....
{Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	18	.....	12,337
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	121	1,546	222	3,643
Total	121	1,564	222	15,980

* Information not available.

[10] FORM E—*continued.*

District and class of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres
Sibságar.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	3	2,530	9	7,759
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	15	.....	7,193
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	2,545	9	14,952
Lakhimpur.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	.....	9	.....	3,912
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	22	.....	16,101
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	16	227	26	952
Total	16	258	26	20,965
Nága Hills.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gáro Hills.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of the Province.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	1,495	9,117	389	37,101
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	44	16,127	406	38,980
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	363	2,073	248	4,595
Total	1,902	27,317	1,043	80,676

[11]

I. E.—Fiscal.

Land Revenue (1893-94).

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	The figures in column against the heading "Collections from Government estates" exclude a remission of Rs. 6 in Goálpára and an advance collection of Rs. 20 in the Khási and Jaintia Hills; and the figure in the same column against heading "Miscellaneous Land Revenue, not included in above" does not include Rs. 6 remitted in Lakhimpur.
Settled estates bearing revenue in past years	6,56,088	11,423	6,58,173	11,423	.....	11,423	.....	....	....	
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ..	7,915	.....	6,419	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year ..	5,830	.....	4,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	
	658,173	11,423	660,515	11,423	.....	11,423	.....	....	....	
Collections from Government estates	3,630,451	3,561,413	47,08,675	43,57,598	1,55,795	4,234,705	3,51,071	68	688	
Income from sale of Government estates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	3,66,536	3,55,234	4,24,074	4,10,096	15,848	3,32,148	13,972	....	....	
Total	46,55,160	39,28,670	57,93,264	47,79,117	1,92,938	52,57,799	3,75,817	322	2,724	

NOTE.—Total of columns 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 includes 21,295, 6,79,703, 10,774, 254, and 2,036, respectively, for the district of Sylhet, as the Deputy Commissioner of that district could not distribute these among the different kinds of revenue described in column 1.

PART II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative 1, 2, & 3.

Serial Nos. **12, 13,** and **14** are blank.

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[15] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—(*Civil and Criminal.*)

1.—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam on the last day of the year 1893, *with the cost of the Tribunals.*

Name of province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction: Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Court.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided: Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs.	Rs.	
Province of Assam	Territory subject to the High Court. Civil....	28,687·56	4,971,917	..	..	(a)19	..	..	(1)3	(2)7	(3)31	24,591	2,222	1,053	85	3,66,360	2,46,440	
	Territory subject to the High Court. Criminal			(b)3	8	(c)19	..	..		(d)8	(e)81	15,044	(f)748	991	(g)476	1,46,713	2,19,308	
	Territory subject to the High Court. Revenue.			..	..	..	..	..		..	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Civil ..	16,689·11	461,282	..	3	7	..	..	3	..	10	(i)234	(h)116	9	..	3,340	11,514	
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Criminal											(j)479	725	12	4	12,035	23,742	
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Revenue											..	..	..	..	....	....	
Total		45,377·67	5,433,199	3	11	46	..	..	6	15	112	40,348	3,811	2,062	565	5,28,448	5,01,004	

Grades of Judicial Officers.

		Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	High Court Judges.	..	..
	District Judges (1).	3	..
	Additional Judges.	..	..
	Subordinate Judges (2).	6	1
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges.	..	..
	Munsifs (3)	7	24

(*a*) Munsifs.
(*b*) Sessions Judges' Divisions and District Judgeship.
(*c*) Executive Divisions.
(*d*) District Magistrate.
(*e*) 63 Stipendiary and 18 Special and Honorar Magistrates.

(*f*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*g*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(*h*) Besides these, 41 civil miscellaneous petitions were disposed of.
(*i*) Ditto, 30 civil cases were disposed of by Dollois in the Khási Hills, and 6 by Laskars in the Gáro Hills.
(*j*) Ditto, 23 criminal cases were disposed of by Dollois in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, and 34 by Laskars in the Gáro Hills.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

[16] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

2. *(Criminal.)—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each offence in the Province of Assam in the year* 1893.

Nomenclature of offences, with chapter and section of the Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of Cases.					Number of Persons				
	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, C. P. C.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
				I.—Offences under the Penal Code.						
Offences against the State.										
Chapter VI, sections 121 to 130	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the Army and Navy.										
Chapter VII, sections 131 to 140	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the Public Tranquillity.										
Chapter VIII, sections 143 to 145, 148 to 151, 157, 158. Unlawful assembly	305	103	21	181	140	596	190	386	2	18
" " " 147, 148, 152, and 153 to 156. Rioting, &c. ..	422	40	12	370	327	1,423	279	1,024	2	118
" " section 160. Affray	44	6	.....	38	32	79	5	74	.....	.....
Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants.										
Chapter IX, sections 161 to 169. By public servants	14	5	.....	9	8	15	7	3	.....	5
" " 161, 170 and 171. Relating to public servants ..	10	2	.....	8	10	16	14	1	.....	1
Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants.										
Chapter X, sections 172 to 190	350	8	.....	342	305	519	143	365	1	10
False Evidence and Offences against Public Officers.										
Chapter XI, sections 193 to 200. False evidence, subordination, &c., of public servants	62	1	.....	61	50	58	22	34	.....	2
" " " 201 to 229. Offences against public justice.. ..	254	7	2	245	220	277	81	182	1	13
Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.										
Chapter XII, sections 231 to 254. Offences relating to coin	33	1	1	31	25	29	10	19	.....	.....
" " " 255 to 263. Offences relating to stamps	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences relating to Weights and Measures.										
Chapter XIII, sections 264 to 267	30	.....	.....	30	29	30	12	16	.....	2
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency, and Morals.										
Chapter XIV, sections 269 to 278. Offences affecting public health ..	54	7	2	45	41	55	17	38	.....	.....
" " 279 to 289. Ditto safety	79	26	.....	53	34	38	12	24	.....	2
" " 290 and 291. Ditto convenience ..	101	2	.....	99	93	131	17	111	.....	3
" " 292 to 294. Ditto decency and morals ..	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" " section 294A. Keeping lottery office, or publishing proposals for lottery	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences relating to Religion.										
Chapter XV, sections 295 to 298	16	7	2	7	6	12	9	2	.....	1
Offences affecting the Human Body.										
Chapter XVI, sections 302 and 303, Murder..	41	1	1	39	29	83	37	20	2	24
" " section 307. Attempt at murder	2	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " " 304. Culpable homicide	30	.....	.....	30	23	57	27	14	2	14
" " " 304A. Causing death by rash or negligent act ..	14	.....	1	13	12	12	6	4	.....	2
" " " 308. Attempt at culpable homicide	4	.....	.....	4	2	4	3	1	.....	.....
" " sections 305 and 306. Abetment of suicide	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " section 309. Attempted suicide	33	.....	2	31	27	29	3	19	3	4
" " " 311. Thuggee, &c.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 312 to 315. Causing miscarriage	7	3	.....	4	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....
" " section 316. Injury to unborn children	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 317. Exposure of infants	5	3	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" " " 318. Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 325 to 331 and 333. Hurt, with aggravating circumstances	98	6	1	91	79	164	45	109	1	16
" " " 323, 324, 332, and 334 to 338. Other cases ..	1,272	226	13	1,033	650	1,015	528	449	3	35
" " section 341. Wrongful restraint	136	55	2	79	47	92	63	28	.....	1
" " sections 342 to 348. Wrongful confinement	712	276	50	386	196	456	272	164	2	18
" " " 352 to 358 Criminal force or assault	5,926	1,585	106	3,935	2,244	3,214	1,637	1,536	1	40
" " " 364, 366, and 367. Kidnapping or forcible abduction with aggravating circumstances	14	2	1	11	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " " 363, 365, 368, and 369. Other cases	239	107	10	122	35	66	45	21	.....	.....
" " " 370 and 371. Slavery	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " " 372 and 373. Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" " section 374. Forced labour	3	1	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
" " " 376. Rape	43	8	16	19	9	16	13	3	.....	.....
" " " 377. Unnatural offence	23	.....	3	20	8	9	4	4	.....	1
Offences against Property.										
Chapter XVII, section 382. Theft, with aggravating circumstances ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 379 to 381, and 401. Other cases	4,649	773	320	3,556	1,673	2,460	935	1,371	11	130
" " " 386 to 389. Extortion with aggravating circumstances	5	2	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" " " 384 and 385. Other cases	118	72	3	43	31	50	34	10	.....	6
" " section 394. Robbery: With hurt	5	.....	.....	5	4	16	3	2	.....	11
" " " 392. Robbery: Other cases	25	.....	9	16	8	18	10	8	.....	.....
" " " 393. Robbery: Attempt	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 396. Dacoity: With murder	1	.....	.....	1	1	7	4	3	.....	.....
" " " 397. Dacoity: With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 398. Dacoity: Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 395, 399, 400, & 402. Dacoity: Other cases ..	23	1	5	17	10	34	19	13	.....	2
" " " 403 and 404. Criminal misappropriation of property	380	217	3	160	103	131	77	34	.....	.....
" " " 406 to 409. Criminal breach of trust	422	159	17	246	137	173	88	83	1	16
" " " 411 to 414. Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	361	7	4	350	341	529	173	338	1	17
" " " 417 to 420. Cheating	312	178	6	128	90	109	68	33	.....	8

[16] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2—(CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

Nomenclature of offences, with chapter and section of the Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of Cases.					Number of Persons.				
	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, C. P. C.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
				I.—Offences under the Penal Code.						
Offences against Property—continued.										
Chapter XVII, sections 421 to 424. Fraudulent deeds or disposition of property	1	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ 429 to 433 and 435 to 440. Mischief: With aggravating circumstances	396	72	24	300	124	184	110	63	4	7
„ „ „ 426 to 428 and 434. Mischief: Other cases	1,422	604	21	797	485	768	446	309	.....	13
„ „ „ 459 and 460. Criminal trespass: Resulting in death or grievous hurt.	1	.....	....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457, and 458. Criminal trespass: For commission of serious offences.	1,344	24	111	1,209	207	332	100	207	.....	25
„ „ „ 447, 448, 453, 456, 461, and 462. Criminal trespass: Other cases	1,511	597	42	872	569	1,036	563	449	3	21
Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Mark.										
Chapter XVIII, sections 465 to 471, and 474. Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers	20	9	2	9	7	12	8	.....	.....	4
„ „ „ 472 to 476. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ section 477. Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other documents	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ sections 482, 486, 487, and 488. Using a false trade or property mark, and knowingly selling property so marked	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ 483 to 485. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die, plate, or instrument for counterfeiting trade or property mark	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ section 489. Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Criminal Breach of Contracts and Service.										
Chapter XIX, sections 490 to 492	6	3	.....	3	3	3	.....	2	.....	1
Offences relating to Marriage.										
Chapter XX, sections 493 to 498	711	382	10	319	141	164	132	24	1	7
Defamation.										
Chapter XXI, sections 500 to 502	224	120	2	102	70	90	61	27	.....	.....
Criminal Intimidation, Insult, or Annoyance.										
Chapter XXII, section 506. The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt	61	24	1	36	25	37	16	21	.....	.....
„ „ sections 504 to 510. Other cases	372	175	2	195	129	162	71	89	.....	2
TOTAL OF OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE	22,762	6,212	882	15,718	8,849	14,816	6,434	7,739	41	602
				II.—Offences under Special and Local Laws.						
Code of Criminal Procedure.										
Chapter VIII, sections 107, 108, 119. Security for keeping the peace	366	164	.....	202	111	315	209	102	.....	4
„ „ „ 109, 110. Security for good behaviour	209	7	.....	202	163	160	64	84	1	11
Other Laws relating to—										
Arms and Ammunition Act, XI of 1878	315	1	2	312	296	324	34	288	.....	2
Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871	1,478	361	28	1,089	624	1,085	541	529	.....	15
Court Fees Act, VII of 1870	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	....	.....	.....
Contract (Workmen) Act, XIII of 1859	355	43	.....	312	320	370	177	187	.....	6
Cruelty to Animals Act, I (B.C.) of 1869	21	1	2	18	17	32	6	26	.....	.....
Elephant Preservation Act, VI of 1879	5	.....	.....	5	4	7	1	6	.....	.....
Emigration (Inland) Act, I of 1882	1,274	22	.....	1,252	814	1,196	110	1,078	3	5
Excise Act, VII (B.C.) of 1878	528	1	5	522	497	547	89	453	.....	5
Ferries Act, XVII of 1878	116	14	3	99	69	119	58	60	.....	1
Fisheries Act, II (B.C.) of 1889	159	17	5	137	67	264	107	157	.....	.....
Assam Forest Regulation, VII of 1891	65	.....	.....	65	58	141	43	90	.....	8
Frontier District Regulation, No. V of 1873	3	.....	.....	3	3	5	....	5	.....	.....
Gambling Act, III of 1867	16	.....	.....	16	15	43	....	43	.....	.....
Inner Line Regulation, V of 1873	1	.....	.....	1	1	7	7	....	.....	.....
Jail Acts, II of 1864, V of 1865, XXVI of 1870	10	.....	.....	10	10	15	....	15	.....	.....
Land Acquisition Act, X of 1870	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	1	.....	.....
Land Revenue Regulation (Assam), I of 1886	6	1	.....	5	6	10	9	1	.....	.....
Municipalities Act, V (B.C.) of 1876	1,453	.....	.....	1,453	1,412	1,506	153	1,347	.....	6
Military Police Regulation, IV of 1890	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	1	.....	.....
Opium Act, I of 1878	104	3	2	99	96	105	31	69	.....	5
Police (District) Act, V of 1861	1,159	.....	1	1,158	1,227	1,215	98	1,115	.....	2
Police (Rural) Act, I of 1883	158	.....	.....	158	166	179	23	155	.....	1
Post Offices Act, XIV of 1866	2	.....	.....	2	3	4	2	2	.....	.....
Prisons Acts, II of 1882 and XXVI of 1870	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	2	.....	.....
Railway Act, IX of 1890	16	.....	.....	16	12	19	8	11	.....	.....
Registration of Births and Deaths Act, IV (B.C.) of 1873	236	2	.....	234	232	264	54	210	.....	.....
Registration of Documents Act, III of 1877	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	3	1	.....	.....
Stamps Act, I of 1879	90	.....	1	89	82	100	18	82	.....	.....
Telegraph Act, I of 1876	4	.....	.....	4	1	4	3	....	.....	1
Vaccination Act, XIII of 1880	2	.....	.....	2	14	15	13	2	.....	.....
TOTAL OF OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL LAWS	8,658	637	49	7,972	6,227	8,061	1,863	6,122	4	72
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL OFFENCES	31,420	6,849	881	23,690	15,076	22,877	8,297	13,861	45	674

3. (*Criminal*).—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of Assam during* 1893.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number dealt with during the year.		Disposed of during the year.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
				Discharged.	Convicted.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C and section 485	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	162	464	160	209	251
3. Ditto under Chapter VIII—Security for good behaviour	160	160	149	64	84
4. Ditto against local nuisances—Chapter X	32	62	32	16	46
5. Possession—Chapter XII	9	...	9	...	...
6. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII, section 332	9	29	8	10	16
7. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	101	102	100	62	39
8. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	154	229	154	64	165
9. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, section 560 ...	136	136	136	...	136
Total	763	1,182	748	425	737

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

4. (*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Assam in the year* 1893.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons under trial.								Persons whose cases were disposed of.									Persons under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases				Aggregate number of days during which the cases entered in column 20 lasted.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
	Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year.						Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted				Committed or referred.	Total of columns 11 to 16.			Brought to trial during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Number of cases entered in column 20 tried summarily.			
		Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received on commitment or reference.	Received by transfer.				On regular trial.		On summary trial.												
											Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.											
I.—MAGISTRATES.																									
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Magistrates — Special Magistrate under section 14	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	5	..	3	3	..	..	3	1	14
Subordinate Magistrates — Honorary Magistrates (2nd and 3rd class sitting singly)	10	159	191	1,357	3	..	..	1,720	3	744	951	..	..	..	2	1,697	20	1,053	1,045	13	..	9,045	8·65	3,326
Subordinate Magistrates — Honorary Magistrates (1st class sitting singly)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Magistrates — Stipendiary Magistrates (2nd and 3rd class sitting singly)	90	1,145	383	1,862	75	..	..	3,555	3	1,527	1,823	..	..	..	32	3,382	170	2,233	2,181	102	..	27,601	12·65	7,984
Subordinate Magistrates — Stipendiary Magistrates (1st class sitting singly)	431	8,417	1,809	5,461	515	..	..	16,633	29	5,594	1,843	2,832	75	5,929	202	16,175	429	11,126	11,120	221	5,928	84,423	7·59	34,604
Subordinate Magistrates — Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349	1	..	..	..	..	47	..	48	..	10	28	10	..	..	..	48	..	28	29	..	..	76	2·88	21
Chief Magistrates of Districts — under ordinary powers	22	491	102	182	29	..	..	826	6	286	77	110	1	304	14	792	28	615	603	27	328	4,181	6·93	1,308
Chief Magistrates of Districts — special powers under section 14	18	73	4	..	..	2	..	97	3	24	48	3	..	..	23	93	1	45	51	1	..	1,305	24·62	335
Total	572	10,285	2,489	8,862	627	49	..	22,884	44	8,185	4,468	2,957	76	6,233	273	22,192	648	15,103	15,032	364	6,256	126,634	8·42	48,092
II.—COURTS OF SESSIONS.																									
Assistant Judges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Judges, Joint and Additional Judges	39	..	..	..	..	203	..	242	1	101	64	43	..	..	10	216	24	95	103	15	..	5,223	50·7	778
Judges — Cases referred by Deputy Commissioners under section 34, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22	..	7	15	..	..	..	..	22	..	13	13	..	..	226	17·38	..
Judges — Cases referred by Assistant Judges under section 31, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	39	..	..	..	..	225	..	264	1	108	79	43	..	..	10	240	24	108	116	15	..	5,449	46·88	778
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																									
High Court — Cases under section 526, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court — Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court — Cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 307, C. P. C.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	130	130	..
High Court — Cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 374, C. P. C.	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	11	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	8	2	6	6	1	..	252	42	..
Total	2	..	..	..	..	10	..	12	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	9	2	6	7	1	..	382	54·5	..
Grand total	613	10,285	2,489	8,862	627	284	..	23,160	45	8,297	4,547	3,005	76	6,233	283	22,441	674	15,217	15,155	380	6,256	132,465	8·74	48,870

5. (*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the exercise of Original Jurisdiction in the year* 1893.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation: For life.	Transportation: For a term.	Imprisonment: Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine: With imprisonment.	Fine: Without imprisonment.	Whipping: In addition to other punishment.	Whipping: In lieu of other punishment.	Persons ordered to find or give: Sureties of the peace.	Persons ordered to find or give: Recognizance to keep the peace.	Persons ordered to find or give: Sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour: One year and under.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour: Three years and under.	Details of Punishment. Fine: Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realised during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Imprisonments: 15 days and under: Rigorous.	15 days and under: Simple.	6 months and under: Rigorous.	6 months and under: Simple.	2 years and under: Rigorous.	2 years and under: Simple.	7 years and under: Rigorous.	7 years and under: Simple.	Above 7 years: Rigorous.	Above 7 years: Simple.	Whipped: 10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
I.—MAGISTRATES.																		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.													
Village Officers under section 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....
Special Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	5	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....
Subordinate Magistrates: Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. 2nd and 3rd class	..	..	..	..	..	113	2	..	44	835	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	769	110	..	..	..	..	5,087	4,886	229	27	2	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
Subordinate Magistrates: Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. 1st class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....
Subordinate Magistrates: Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. 2nd and 3rd class	..	..	..	..	..	452	8	..	152	1,356	..	7	..	..	..	....	..	1,112	391	3	2	..	..	15,019	13,107	1,467	95	6	357	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	....
Subordinate Magistrates: Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. 1st class	..	..	..	..	105	2,738	73	..	461	6,768	19	355	89	152	79	68	..	5,592	1,521	97	18	1	..	72,284	65,119	11,635	831	46	1,662	28	412	..	5	..	..	..	94	203	77	....
Subordinate Magistrates: Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349	..	..	..	..	4	23	..	..	1	3	..	8	..	..	..	....	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	565	50	....	..	..	6	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	2	5	1	....
Chief Magistrates of Districts: Under ordinary powers	..	..	..	..	8	185	3	..	12	230	..	23	..	10	2	2	..	176	47	12	7	..	..	5,610	4,379	819	77	1	97	2	17	..	4	..	..	..	6	13	4	....
Chief Magistrates of Districts: Under special powers under section 34	..	..	..	..	3	40	..	..	4	..	1	3	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	2	2	..	..	650	368	236	2	..	6	..	15	..	20	..	..	..	..	4	..	....
Total	..	..	..	..	120	3,556	86	..	674	9,192	20	397	89	162	81	70	..	7,651	2,070	114	30	1	..	99,215	87,909	14,336	1,032	55	2,219	32	461	..	33	..	..	..	103	229	85	....
II.—COURTS OF SESSION.																																							
Assistant Judges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....
Judges, Joint and Additional Judges	..	23	5	..	1	74	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	....	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	60	74	....	..	..	10	..	26	..	35	..	7	..	..	..	..	....
Judges: Cases referred by Deputy Commissioners under section 34, C. P. C.	..	..	1	..	1	13	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	65	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	....
Judges: Ditto ditto by Assistant Judges under section 31, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	..	23	6	..	2	87	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	3	....	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	125	74	....	..	..	10	..	26	..	47	..	9	..	..	..	..	....
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																																							
High Court: Cases coming before the Court under section 526, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
High Court: Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
High Court: Cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 307, C. P. C.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
High Court: Ditto ditto, section 374, C. P. C.	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Grand total	..	3	25	6	..	122	3,643	86	..	681	9,193	20	397	89	162	84	70	3	7,655	2,074	114	30	1	..	99,340	87,983	14,336	1,032	55	2,229	32	487	..	80	..	9	..	103	229	85	....

N. B.—Besides [illegible] persons shown in this statement, 200 were required to fulfil contracts under Act XIII of 1859 and Act I of 1882.

[illegible] were required to give recognisance under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, in addition to the other punishments to which they were sentenced.

5a. (*Criminal*).—*Showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1893.

PART I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under sections 2 *and* 3, *Act VI*, 1864, *in lieu of other Punishment.*

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENT.													
(SECTIONS 2 AND 30, ACT VI, 1864.)													
1. Theft, as defined in ... ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	13	.....	28	.....	49	1	35	1	21	.....	5	1	154
„ 380 „ ...	2	.....	25	3	29	.....	26	1	4	.....	2	2	94
„ 381 „ ...	.....	.....	5	.....	9	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	20
„ 382 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Extortion, as defined in ... ... „ 388 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 389 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in „ 411 „ ...	.....	.....	8	.....	22	.....	15	1	22	3	.....	.....	71
„ 412 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in „ 443 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6
5. Ditto by night, as defined in „ 444 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	4	.....	2	.....	14
6. House-breaking, as defined in „ 445 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	6
7. Ditto by night, as defined in „ 446 „ ...	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	17
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15	.....	71	3	116	1	94	4	60	3	12	3	382

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENT.							
(SECTIONS 3 AND 4.)							
A.—Section 3—							
1. Theft, as defined in ... ... (Section 378, I. P. C. ... ...)	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
(" 380 " ... ...)	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	4
(" 381 " ... ...)	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4
(" 382 " ... ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Extortion, as defined in ... ... (" 388 " ... ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(" 389 " ... ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in (" 411 " ... ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
(" 412 " ... ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... " 443 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5. Ditto by night, as defined in ... " 444 "	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... ... " 445 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Ditto by night, as defined in ... " 446 "	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B.—Section 4—							
1. False evidence, as defined in ... ... (Section 193, I. P. C. ... ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(" 194 " ... ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(" 195 " ... ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in (" 211 " ... ... and " 377 " ... ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Assault, as defined in ... ... " 354 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Rape, as defined in ... ... " 375 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ... ... " 377 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Robbery, as defined in ... ... " 390 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Dacoity, as defined in ... ... " 391 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... ... " 393 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ... " 394 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ... " 413 "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
11. Forgery, as defined in ... ... (" 463 " ... ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(" 466 " ... ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(" 467 " ... ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(" 468 " ... ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(" 469 " ... ...)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... " 443 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Ditto by night, as defined in ... " 444 "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
14. House-breaking, as defined in ... ... " 445 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Ditto by night, as defined in ... " 446 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	2	6	5	1	6	20

[19a]

Part III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
Unnatural offence, section 377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Section 429	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 456	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 432	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
„ 182	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 324	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
„ 266	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 3, Act II of 1889	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Total	8	.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15

Part IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded, as compared with other Punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1. Total number of whippings awarded	417	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been inflicted	1,600	
3. Total of punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2) ...	2,017	
4. Percentage of whippings	20·67	

6. (*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Assam during the year* 1893.

Class of Tribunal.			Number of persons.											Number of cases.		
			Total number of appellants and applicants for revision, including pending from previous year.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or order otherwise altered.	Reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred to the High Court for revision.	Total whose cases were disposed of, including entries in columns 4 to 11.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Preferred during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
APPEALS.																	
To		**From**															
District Magistrate		Subordinate Magistrates .	758	...	133	359	...	99	131	...	1	.....	723	35	411	412	22
Courts of Session		Magistrates ...	951	1	77	484	...	122	226	...	1	.....	910	40	535	522	24
		Assistant Judges ...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior Courts ...	by persons convicted ...	Presidency Magistrates...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Deputy Commissioners acting under section 34, C. P. C.	5	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....
		Sessions Judges ...	77	...	30	19	...	12	9	...	4	.....	74	3	50	52	2
	by Government from judgments of acquittal, section 417.	All Courts	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total			1,791	1	241	863	...	234	368	...	6	.....	1,712	78	1,001	991	48
REVISION.																	
By		**Of order of**															
District Magistrates		Subordinate Magistrates	54	...	69	270	...	.....	31	...	147	7	524	58	185	179	9
Courts of Session		Magistrates ...	358	...	542	.....	...	.....	1	...	40	57	640	64	232	223	22
High Court (cases referred for orders under sections 432, 438).		Magistrates	70	...	.....	13	...	1	25	...	25	.....	64	6	31	30	3
High Court (cases dealt with under section 435).		Magistrates	83	...	43	4	...	17	13	...	4	.....	81	2	40	41	2
		Courts of Session ...	7	...	1	.....	...	5	.....	...	1	.....	7	.....	3	3	.....
Total			572*	...	655	287	...	23	70	...	217	64	1,316	130	491	476	36
Grand total			.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Besides these, there were 874 accused persons against whom applications for revision were made. These persons, though not shown in this column, are shown in the other columns exhibiting the results of such applications.

7. (*Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1893.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN JURY TRIAL.				NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN TRIALS WITH ASSESSORS.				Remarks.
		Tried.	As to whom the Judge			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			
			Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307, C. P. C.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. } Jurors ...	Five Jurors ...	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Courts of Session ... { Jurors	Five Jurors and two Assessors; qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII, Code of Criminal Procedure.	59	58	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All offences, including abetments and attempts, falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by Jury in the Assam Valley Districts; other cases in these districts and all cases in Sylhet and Cachar are tried with the aid of Assessors.
Assessors }		.....	.....	.....	.....	152	104	20	28	
Total	.....	98	97	1	.....	152	104	20	28	

8. (*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British subjects in the Province of Assam in the year* 1893.

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of															Number of cases.			Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	Subsidiary Table.
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other first-class Magistrates.					By Courts of Session.					By High Court.			Total for all Courts.							
		On complaint, section 191 (*a*), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police report, section 191 (*b*) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (*c*) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province.	Total.			Received by transfer under section 461 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 461 B of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 461 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total, exclusive of column 17.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Offences against the Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..		
Contempts of the lawful authority of Public servants, Chapter X ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	..	9	..	1	..	10	..	10	..	6	4	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	..	9	9	..	..	..	..		
Criminal force and assault. ..	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	6	7	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	13	..	13	13	..	..	..	..		
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..		
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal misappropriation of property ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
Cheating ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Mischief ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..		
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Defamation, Chapter XXI	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Offences under Special and Local Laws ..	9	..	8	..	17	..	17	..	12	4	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	16	1	17	16	1	..	..	..		
Total	..	39	4	9	..	52	..	52	..	29	22	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	22	51	1	50	49	1	..	..	..		

Subsidiary Table.									
Of the total number of persons shown in							Of cases shown in column 30		
Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.
Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in Column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451 of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 461 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
3	48	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..

ANNUAL STATEMENTS.—(CIVIL.)

9. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1893.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	Suits under the Rent Law.						Title and other suits.									
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties, damages, or compensation for unlawful Acts on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under the Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand total.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure.	9,406	3,465	4	6	34	8	3,517	1,541	1,318	19	417	1	194	...	101	3,591	16,514
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers.	7,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,919
Small Cause Courts. — As Small Cause Court Judges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts. — Under powers of Subordinate Judge.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under ordinary procedure.	66	2	...	1	...	6	9	40	...	2	19	...	1	...	2	64	139
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers.	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
Chief Courts of Districts	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	17	...	19	24
Total	17,588	3,467	4	7	34	14	3,526	1,583	1,318	21	436	1	195	17	103	3,674	24,788
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts—Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total for Courts in the Interior ...	17,588	3,467	4	7	34	14	3,526	1,583	1,318	21	436	1	195	17	103	3,674	24,788

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

10. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1893.

Class of Courts.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.																			Total value of suits.
	Value not exceeding Rs. 10.			Value not exceeding Rs. 50.			Value not exceeding Rs. 100.			Value not exceeding Rs. 500.			Value not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Value not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Value not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Value not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Value exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	The value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total.	
	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.								
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				Rs.
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																				
Unpaid Tribunals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Village Courts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure	1,050	1,555	546	2,084	1,654	1,653	3,393	219	696	2,694	84	505	258	....	....	....	....	123	16,514	13,02,960
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers	1,571	....	....	6,305	....	....	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,919	1,90,242
Small Cause Courts — As Small Cause Court Judges	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Small Cause Courts — Under powers of Subordinate Judge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under ordinary procedure	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	110	16	21	....	2	139	7,81,926
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers	....	....	....	....	....	....	183	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	192	14,568
Chief Courts of Districts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	8	1	2	....	9	24	66,225
Total	2,621	1,555	546	8,389	1,654	1,653	3,619	219	697	2,703	84	508	258	118	17	13	....	134	24,788	23,55,921
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
District Courts—Collectors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Grand total for Courts in the Interior	2,621	1,555	546	8,389	1,654	1,653	3,619	219	697	2,703	84	508	258	118	17	13	....	134	24,788	23,55,921

11. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam in the year* 1893.

Part I.—Civil Suits.

Class of Courts.	Number of suits before the Courts.							Number of suits disposed of.															Pending at close of year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average number of days the suits were pending.	
	Pending from last year.	Instituted in 1893.	Received by transfer from other Courts.	Remanded under section 562 of Act XIV of 1882.	Reviews under section 626.	Revived under sections 99, 103, 108, or 371.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Without trial.			Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.		Total disposed of, omitting transfers.				Contested.	Uncontested.
									Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default or want of prosecution.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.						
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																										
I.—Civil Courts.																										
Unpaid Tribunals	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Village Courts	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals—Under ordinary procedure	2,676	16,514	49	44	31	240	19,554	9	33	2,977	470	2,290	856	4,626	46	41	20	3,529	1,547	16,437	3,108	1,000	101	52
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals—Under Small Cause Court powers	507	7,919	128	..	13	125	8,692	162	3	2,094	66	562	539	3,036	17	6	3	1,035	425	7,786	744	1	35	29
Small Cause Courts—As Small Cause Court Judges	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Small Cause Courts—Under powers of Subordinate Judge	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts—Under ordinary procedure	114	139	2	1	..	5	261	1	..	9	..	18	5	39	1	1	..	61	19	153	107	76	367	125
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts—Under Small Cause Court powers	13	192	....	..	..	6	211	..	..	34	1	9	10	106	..	..	..	19	12	191	20	..	31	30
Chief Courts of Districts	14	24	....	..	..	....	38	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	9	24	14	11	187	207
Total of each class for Civil Courts—Suits for money or moveables	1,897	17,588	168	18	33	292	19,996	168	20	3,836	180	1,625	1,307	6,321	43	37	19	3,058	1,205	17,651	2,177	327	67	35
Total of each class for Civil Courts—Suits under the Rent Law	342	3,526	....	5	1	33	3,907	..	2	723	186	703	57	1,002	3	..	..	531	200	3,407	560	126	125	55
Total of each class for Civil Courts—Title and other suits	1,085	3,674	11	22	10	51	4,853	4	14	556	172	551	46	486	20	11	4	1,066	607	3,533	1,316	635	140	91
Total	3,324	24,788	179	45	44	376	28,756	172	36	5,115	538	2,879	1,410	7,809	66	48	23	4,655	2,012	24,591	3,993	1,088	91	44
II.—Revenue Courts.																										
Unpaid Local Tribunals	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Other Subordinate Courts	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
District Courts—Collectors	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Total	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Grand total for Courts in the Interior	3,324	24,788	179	45	44	376	28,756	172	36	5,115	538	2,879	1,410	7,809	66	48	23	4,655	2,012	24,591	3,993	1,088	91	44

11a. *(Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam in the year* 1893.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1893.	Received otherwise.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Disposed of												Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending at close of year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average number of days the cases were pending.
									Without trial.			Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.						
			Received by transfer from other Courts.	Remanded under section 562, Act XIV of 1882.	Reviewed under section 626.	Revived under sections 99, 103, 108.			Applications rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default or want of prosecution.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.					
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																								
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																								
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals... ...	182	1,658	41	1	1	14	1,897	11	40	264	4	58	15	358	31	...	...	568	335		1,673	213	23	40
Small Cause Courts — As Small Cause Court Judges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..
Small Cause Courts — Under powers of Subordinate Judge.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	24	234	3	1	..	2	264	1	6	35	2	5	1	124	6	...	...	28	15		222	41	10	57
Chief Courts of Districts	70	370	4	...	1	...	445	48	1	32	2	1	9	218	10	...	...	31	23		327	70	23	78
Total	276	2,262	48	2	2	16	2,606	60	47	331	8	64	25	700	47	...	...	627	373		2,222	324	56	47
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																								
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
District Courts—Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...		...	...	...	...
Grand total for Courts in the Interior ...	276	2,262	48	2	2	16	2,606	60	47	331	8	64	25	700	47	...	...	627	373		2,222	324	56	47

NOTE.—Twenty-nine cases of contempt of court under Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure were disposed of by Civil Courts during the year.

12. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Assam in the year* 1893.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Appeals remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1893.	Otherwise received.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Decisions confirmed under section 551.	Dismissed for default, sections 556, 557, or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average number of days the appeals were pending.	Objections under section 561 of Act XIV of 1882.
			Received by transfer from other Courts.	Reviews under section 626, Act XIV of 1882.	Remands under section 562.	Revivals under sections 558, 560.					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.					
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																							
A.—Civil Courts.																							
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ...	100	232	253	2	2	1	591	2	15	16	2	1	4	...	304	40	72	26	480	109	68	221	23
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	710	850	2	...	1	2	1,565	254	...	16	12	2	7	1	403	51	70	11	573	738	608	331	52
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of each Class for Civil Courts. Appeals from decisions in suits for money or moveables	305	517	93	1	...	2	918	89	14	13	8	1	7	...	358	51	86	16	554	275	201	242	35
In suits under the Rent Law	125	151	6	...	1	...	283	7	...	6	5	2	1	...	105	15	11	4	149	127	91	275	8
In Title and other Suits ...	381	414	156	1	2	1	955	160	1	13	1	...	3	1	244	25	45	17	350	445	384	345	32
Total	811	1,082	255	2	3	3	2,156	256	15	32	14	3	11	1	707	91	142	37	1,053	847	676	281	75
B.—Revenue Courts.																							
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total for Courts in the Interior ...	811	1,082	255	2	3	3	2,156	256	15	32	14	3	11	1	707	91	142	37	1,053	847	676	281	75
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.																							
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																							
Chief Court of Province... From decisions by Courts in the Interior ...	11	11	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	9	13	12	430	...
From decisions on the Original Side ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.																							
Chief Court of Province ... From decisions by Appellate Courts in the Interior.	48	88	...	...	...	...	136	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	15	2	5	7	45	91	69	315	1
From decisions by a single Judge or Bench on Appeal in the Chief Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	59	99	...	...	...	...	158	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	18	2	7	7	54	104	81	334	1

12a. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Assam in the year* 1893.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

Class of Court.	Appeals remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1893.	Otherwise received.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Appeals summarily rejected, section 551.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending.	Of these, pending more than four months.	Average number of days the appeals were pending.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
			Received by transfer from other Courts.	Reviewed under section 626, Act XIV of 1882.	Remands under section 562.	Restored to file under sections 558, 560.					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.					
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
FIRST APPEALS.																							
A.—Civil Courts.																							
Chief Appellate Court other than Chief Court of District	15	21	...	1	...	1	38	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	17	...	12	2	36	2	1	135	1
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	10	50	...	...	...	...	60	...	1	4	3	...	2	...	25	...	11	3	49	11	4	80	1
Superior Appellate Court other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	25	71	...	1	...	1	98	...	3	4	5	...	3	...	42	...	23	5	85	13	5	104	2
B.—Revenue Courts.																							
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total for Courts in the Interior ...	25	71	...	1	...	1	98	...	3	4	5	...	3	...	42	...	23	5	85	13	5	104	2
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.																							
FIRST APPEALS.																							
Chief Court of Province. From decisions by Courts in the Interior ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	8	7	5	308	1
Chief Court of Province. From decisions on the Original Side ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	5	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	8	7	5	308	1
SECOND APPEALS.																							
Chief Court of Province. From decisions by Appellate Courts in the Interior	3	5	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	4	3	295	...
Chief Court of Province. From decisions of a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the Chief Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	5	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	4	3	295	...

[27] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

13. *(Civil).—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1893.

Class of Courts.	Number of applications dealt with.					Applications disposed of.								
	Pending at the end of 1892.	Filed.		Restored to the file for any cause.	Total.	Transferred		Decrees wholly satisfied.	Decrees partly satisfied.	Wholly infructuous.	Total.	Pending at the end of 1893.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year	Amount realised.
		The decrees being those of the Court where execution is taken out.	The decrees being those of other Courts transferred for execution.			To another Court under section 223.	To the Collector under section 320.							
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														Rs.
I.—CIVIL COURTS.														
Unpaid Tribunals	....	.....	....	....	..	....	.....	..	.....	....	..	..	.....	..
Village Courts	....	... ..	....	....	..	....	.....	..	.....	....	..	..	.....	..
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ..	2,133	11,886	275	35	14,329	214	.....	2,938	2,565	6,708	12,425	1,904	380	2,70,959
Small Cause Courts ..	....	.....	....	....	..	....	.....	..	.....	....	..	..	.....	..
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	109	417	18	4	548	19	.....	88	95	236	438	110	48	1,19,434
Chief Courts of Districts.. ..	2	13	8	....	23	14	.....	4	.....	1	19	4	4	1,694
Total	2,244	12,316	301	39	14,900	247	.....	3,030	2,660	6,945	12,882	2,018	432	3,92,087
II.—REVENUE COURTS.														
Unpaid Local Tribunals ..	....	.....	....	....	..	....	.....	..	.....	....	..	..	.....	..
Other Subordinate Courts ..	....	.....	....	....	..	....	.....	..	.....	....	..	..	.....	..
District Courts—Collectors ..	....	.....	....	....	..	....	.....	..	.....	....	..	..	.....	..
Total	....	.....	....	....	..	....	.....	..	.....	....	..	..	.....	..
Grand total for Courts in the Interior	2,244	12,316	301	39	14,900	247	.....	3,030	2,660	6,945	12,882	2,018	432	3,92,087

[27] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

13. *(Civil.)—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1893—continued.

Class of Courts.	Number of applications.											
	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested under section 358, but released without imprisonment.	On which his moveable property		On which his immoveable property			On which specific performance was enforced.	On which possession was given		On which partition was effected, section 265.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
			Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under section 306, 322, or 326.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.		Of moveables, section 259.	Of immoveables, sections 263 and 264.		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.												
I.—CIVIL COURTS.												
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ..	41	143	711	371	743	9	317	8	17	919	....	1,013
Small Cause Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ..	.....	1	19	3	33	.....	4	..	....	9	....	34
Chief Courts of Districts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	..	....	....	....	....
Total	41	144	730	374	776	9	322	8	17	928	....	1,047
II.—REVENUE COURTS.												
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Other Subordinate Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....
District Courts—Collectors	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Grand total for Courts in the Interior	41	144	730	374	776	9	322	8	17	928	....	1,047

14. (*Civil*).—*Proceedings in Insolvency under Chapter XX, Act XIV of* 1882, *in the Province of Assam during the year* 1893.

PART I.—*Showing the number and result of Applications under section* 344, *and the number of Insolvents before the Court.*

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.															Persons declared to be insolvents.								
	Number of applications dealt with.						Applications disposed of.									Number before the Court.				Disposed of.				
	Pending at the close of the previous year.	Filed during the year.			Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted.	Granted.		Rejected.			Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Declared to be insolvents during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Died.	Discharged.		Remaining at the close of the year.
		By judgment-debtor.		By decree-holders.					A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								Under section 351.	Under section 355.	
		Under arrest or imprisonment.	Not under arrest or imprisonment.																					
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts specially empowered	2	26	3	..	..	31	..	7	1	7	6	....	....	21	10	....	8	..	8	..	..	8	..	..
Chief Courts of Districts	7	6	1	..	..	14	..	6	2	1	3	....	....	12	2	1	3	..	4	..	..	2	1	1
Superior Courts	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9	32	4	..	..	45	..	13	3	8	9	....	....	33	12	1	11	..	12	..	..	10	1	1

PART II.—*Showing the number of Estates in the hands of Receivers and the progress made in winding up.*

Class of Courts.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers.				Amount of Creditors' claims dealt with during the year.					Amount of insolvents' assets realised and outstanding.			
	Pending at the close of the previous year.	Placed in charge of a Receiver during the year.	Number of estates in regard to which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	Unsatisfied and pending at the close of the year.	Admitted.	Disallowed.	Satisfied.	Unsatisfied and pending at the close of the year.	Amount of realised assets in the hands of Receivers at the close of the previous year.	Gross amount realised during the year.	Total amount of disbursements.	Amount remaining in the hands of Receivers at the close of the year.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts specially empowered	.....	1	1	....	.....	10,569	....	49	10,520	.....	49	1	.....
Chief Courts of Districts	23	2	9	16	70,560	1,278	....	3,051	43,734	257	7	10	253
Superior Courts	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	23	3	10	16	70,560	11,847	....	3,100	54,254	257	56	11	253

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Province of Assam for the year 1893-94.

District.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable Property, Book I.																		Registrations affecting moveable Property, Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
		Instruments of gifts (section 17, clause *a*).	Compulsory.								Optional.								Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Compulsory.																
			Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value less than Rs. 100 (section 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses *b* and *c*, or section 5 of the Indian Trust Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause *d*).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses *a* and *b*.	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause *c*), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 7, clause *i*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Instruments of *gift* of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (clause *d*, section 18).	Obligation for payment of money (section 18, clause *f*).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.											
1	2	3	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
										Rs. a.								Rs. a.	Rs.					Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar ..	2	30	1,446	1,762	622	143	2	187	4,192	4,050 12	..	263	50	190	..	..	1	504	405 8	6,88,225	1	33	157	203	394	479 8	..	5	..	3	11	43	58	194	4,055 12	1,243 6 0	2,766 8 6
Sylhet ..	8	194	6,015	8,594	1,307	1,451	202	2,251	20,015	19,142 4	..	854	280	1,127	..	6	..	2,267	1,947 0	32,26,958	14	68	55	2,702	2,839	3,198 4	..	14	3	23	131	429	194	468	24,355 8	10,322 4 0	18,803 0 0
Total Surma Valley Districts ..	10	224	7,461	10,356	1,929	1,594	205	2,438	24,207	23,193 0	..	1,117	330	1,317	..	6	1	2,771	2,352 8	39,15,158	15	101	212	2,905	3,233	3,677 12	..	19	3	26	142	472	252	662	29,311 4	11,565 10 0	21,569 8 6
Goálpára ..	2	9	227	136	163	6	28	276	845	855 8	..	46	8	7	..	2	..	63	53 0	1,90,659	1	13	40	35	89	150 0	..	6	1	..	2	45	43	32	1,086 8	417 13 0	862 2 1
Kámrúp ..	2	18	132	195	80	..	11	13	449	470 12	..	9	6	....	..	8	..	23	28 12	1,15,381	9	7	10	157	183	267 12	..	18	....	..	..	5	18	42	839 4	496 11 0	948 12 6
Darrang ..	2	17	34	32	32	5	..	1	121	151 8	..	14	..	....	..	7	..	21	26 12	73,084	7	2	83	56	148	161 4	..	18	....	..	..	2	15	24	411 8	130 1 0	455 12 3
Nowgong ..	1	19	12	65	2	4	..	1	103	94 4	..	5	1	....	..	..	..	6	5 12	44,485	4	6	13	93	116	198 4	..	15	....	..	..	6	22	7	358 4	133 0 6	357 5 11
Sibságar ..	3	11	117	522	55	34	..	15	754	717 12	..	66	22	1	..	1	..	90	77 4	1,27,920	1	25	84	308	418	428 0	..	29	....	1	..	13	59	15	1,339 0	265 6 0	1,166 2 0
Lakhimpur ..	2	..	54	71	39	2	..	4	170	298 12	..	15	..	....	..	..	..	15	11 4	1,49,512	2	6	7	105	120	126 0	..	..	....	..	..	4	36	8	436 0	98 5 0	470 2 0
Total Assam Valley Districts ..	12	74	576	1,021	371	51	39	310	2,442	2,588 8	..	155	37	8	..	18	..	218	202 12	7,01,041	24	59	237	754	1,074	1,331 4	..	86	1	1	2	75	193	128	4,470 8	1,541 4 6	4,260 4 9
Nága Hills ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	..	....	...	.....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
Khási „ ..	1	1	21	1	26	9	2	2	62	168 12	..	3	..	....	..	..	..	3	2 4	89,948	.....	..	..	5	5	5 8	..	..	....	..	..	..	16	2	176 8	58 2 0	110 0 9
Gáro „	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	1	22	....	23	30 0	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	30 0	.....	41 4 0
Total Hill Districts ..	3	1	21	1	26	9	2	2	62	168 12	..	3	..	....	..	..	..	3	2 4	89,948	.....	1	22	5	28	35 8	..	..	....	..	..	..	16	2	206 8	58 2 0	151 4 9
Grand total ..	25	299	8,058	11,378	2,326	1,654	246	2,750	26,711	25,950 4	..	1,275	367	1,325	..	24	1	2,992	2,557 8	47,06,147	39	161	471	3,664	4,335	5,044 8	..	105	4	27	144	547	461	792	33,988 4	13,165 0 6	25,981 2 0

[30]

C.—Prisons.—General Summary.

Showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of Assam during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Cachar ..	Silchar	Convicts ..	71	..	71	349	26	375	420	26	446	364	25	389	56	1	57	65·90	2·31	68·21	78·77	2·60	81·37
		Under-trial	12	..	12	285	13	298	297	13	310	282	13	295	15	..	15	12·56	·29	12·85			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	·31	..	·31			
	Hailákándi	Convicts ..	1	..	1	92	10	102	93	10	103	88	10	98	5	..	5	4·76	·04	4·80	6·97	·2	7·20
		Under-trial	1	..	1	64	11	75	65	11	76	64	11	75	1	..	1	2·21	·19	2·40			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....			
Sylhet ..	Sylhet	Convicts ..	334	4	338	860	26	886	1,194	30	1,224	727	22	749	467	8	475	361·71	7·16	368·87	379·27	7·75	387·02
		Under-trial	13	..	13	273	12	285	286	12	298	276	12	288	10	..	10	17·28	·59	17·87			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	4	..	4	1	..	1	·28	..	·28			
	Sunámganj	Convicts ..	23	..	23	370	8	378	393	8	401	373	7	380	20	1	21	19·26	·10	19·36	25·32	·52	25·84
		Under-trial	2	..	2	134	7	141	136	7	143	131	7	138	5	..	5	6·06	·42	6·48			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....			
	Karimganj	Convicts ..	12	..	12	142	2	144	154	2	156	142	2	144	12	..	12	12·50	·01	12·51	16·34	·02	16·36
		Under-trial	3	..	3	142	1	143	145	1	146	144	1	145	1	..	1	3·70	·01	3·71			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	·14	..	·14			
	Habiganj ..	Convicts ..	45	3	48	453	10	463	498	13	511	471	13	484	27	..	27	26·22	·42	26·64	38·97	·91	39·88
		Under-trial	14	..	14	320	15	335	334	15	349	315	13	328	19	2	21	12·23	·49	12·72			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	..	..	·52	..	·52			
	South Sylhet.	Convicts ..	18	..	18	247	11	258	265	11	276	250	11	261	15	..	15	15·54	·19	15·73	19·45	·27	19·72
		Under-trial	5	..	5	161	7	168	166	7	173	160	7	167	6	..	6	3·61	·08	3·69			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	·30	..	·30			
Goálpára	Goálpára ..	Convicts ..	3	..	3	30	1	31	33	1	34	27	1	28	6	..	6	6·43	·16	6·59	9·99	·22	10·21
		Under-trial	2	1	3	39	..	39	41	1	42	41	1	42	..	..	..	3·22	·06	3·28			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	4	..	4	1	..	1	·34	..	·34			
	Dhubri ..	Convicts ..	7	..	7	124	2	126	131	2	133	127	2	129	4	..	4	7·38	·04	7·42	11·76	·05	11·81
		Under-trial	5	..	5	142	2	144	147	2	149	142	2	144	5	..	5	4·38	·01	4·39			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....			
Kámrúp	Gauháti ..	Convicts ..	179	..	179	336	10	346	515	10	525	437	9	446	78	1	79	171·50	·31	171·81	175·66	·51	176·17
		Under-trial	1	..	1	152	16	168	153	16	169	149	15	164	4	1	5	4·16	·20	4·36			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....			
	Barpeta....	Convicts ..	9	..	9	54	..	54	63	..	63	58	..	58	5	..	5	6·28	..	6·28	7·26	·03	7·29
		Under-trial	..	..	..	43	2	45	43	2	45	42	2	44	1	..	1	·98	·03	1·01			
		Civil.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	.....	..	.....			
Darrang	Tezpur	Convicts..	180	13	193	366	36	402	546	49	595	265	38	303	281	11	292	188·52	12·36	200·88	192·16	12·63	204 79
		Under-trial	3	..	3	175	11	186	178	11	189	171	10	181	7	1	8	3·58	·27	3·85			
		Civil ..	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	·06	..	·06			
	Mangaldai	Convicts ..	8	..	8	151	11	162	159	11	170	150	10	160	9	1	10	14·97	·09	15·06	19·94	·20	20·14
		Under-trial	..	..	..	129	7	136	129	7	136	128	7	135	1	..	1	3·86	·11	3·97			
		Civil ..	1	..	1	5	..	5	6	..	6	5	..	5	1	..	1	1·11	..	1·11			
Nowgong	Nowgong ..	Convicts ..	64	..	64	175	12	187	239	12	251	201	12	213	38	..	38	52·38	·70	53·08	56·97	·91	57·87
		Under-trial	8	..	8	169	9	178	177	9	186	171	7	178	6	2	8	3·92	·17	4·09			
		Civil ..	..	1	1	3	..	3	3	1	4	3	1	4	..	..	..	·67	·03	·70			
Sibságar..	Sibságar ..	Convicts ..	60	3	63	386	54	440	446	57	503	382	53	435	64	4	68	60·03	3·64	63·67	68·15	4·58	72·73
		Under-trial	5	..	5	224	27	251	229	27	256	216	27	243	13	..	13	7·93	·94	8·87			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	·19	..	·19			
	Jorhát	Convicts ..	7	..	7	226	23	249	233	23	256	230	23	253	3	..	3	8·10	·46	8·56	12·09	·54	12 63
		Under-trial	..	..	..	168	10	178	168	10	178	163	10	173	5	..	5	3·43	·08	3·51			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	·56	..	·56			
	Golághát ..	Convicts ..	10	..	10	206	22	228	216	22	238	203	21	224	13	1	14	12·43	·95	13·38	15·15	1·31	16·46
		Under-trial	6	2	8	113	9	122	119	11	130	113	11	129	1	..	1	2·44	·20	2·64			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	6	3	9	6	3	9	6	3	9	..	..	..	·28	·16	·44			
Lakhim-pur.	Dibrugarh	Convicts ..	53	3	56	456	65	521	509	68	577	457	58	515	52	10	62	57·22	2·74	59·96	62·00	3·06	65·06
		Under-trial	6	..	6	278	33	311	284	33	317	278	33	311	6	..	6	4·62	·32	4·94			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	7	..	7	7	..	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	·16	..	·16			
	Lakhimpur	Convicts ..	9	..	9	79	2	81	88	2	90	78	2	80	10	..	10	8·91	·27	9·18	9·79	·29	10·08
		Under-trial	4	..	4	44	3	47	48	3	51	47	3	50	1	..	1	·70	·02	·72			
		Civil ..	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	·18	..	·18			
Nága Hills	Kohima ..	Convicts ..	5	..	5	47	..	47	52	..	52	44	..	44	8	..	8	6·98	..	6·98	10·06	·17	10·23
		Under-trial	3	..	3	80	3	83	83	3	86	83	3	86	..	..	..	3·06	·17	3·23			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	·02	..	·02			
Khási Hills	Shillong ..	Convicts ..	38	1	39	95	11	106	133	12	145	92	7	99	41	5	46	39·85	3·37	43·22	44·26	3·50	47·76
		Under-trial	1	..	1	117	11	128	118	11	129	105	11	116	13	..	13	4·41	·13	4·51			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....			
Gáro Hills	Tura	Convicts..	17	..	17	45	..	45	62	..	62	35	..	35	27	..	27	16·78	..	16·78	18·76	..	18·76
		Under-trial	2	..	2	53	..	53	55	..	55	55	..	55	..	..	..	1·98	..	1·98			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....			
	Total of Jails	Convicts ..	986	24	1,010	3,147	242	3,389	4,133	266	4,399	3,052	226	3,278	1,081	40	1,121	1,004·49	32·63	1,037·12	1,069·00	35·58	1,104·58
		Under-trial	54	..	54	1,815	134	1,949	1,869	134	2,003	1,790	130	1,920	79	4	83	62·84	2·92	65·76			
		Civil ..	1	1	2	22	..	22	23	1	24	22	1	23	1	..	1	1·67	·03	1·70			
		Total ..	1,041	25	1,066	4,984	376	5,360	6,025	401	6,426	4,864	357	5,221	1,161	44	1,205	1,069·00	35·58	1,104·58	1,069·00	35·58	1,104·58
	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts ..	167	3	170	2,142	100	2,242	2,309	103	2,412	2,149	100	2,249	160	3	163	159·16	2·69	161·85	210·09	4·71	214·80
		Under-trial	42	3	45	1,490	75	1,565	1,532	78	1,610	1,491	76	1,567	41	2	43	47·48	1·86	49·34			
		Civil ..	2	..	2	40	3	43	42	3	45	40	3	43	2	..	2	3·45	·16	3·61			
		Total ..	211	6	217	3,672	178	3,850	3,883	184	4,067	3,680	179	3,859	203	5	208	210·09	4·71	214·80	210·09	4·71	214·80
	Grand total	Convicts ..	1,153	27	1,180	5,289	342	5,631	6,442	369	6,811	5,201	326	5,527	1,241	43	1,284	1,163·65	35·32	1,198·97	1,279·09	40·29	1,319·38
		Under-trial	96	3	99	3,305	209	3,514	3,401	212	3,613	3,281	206	3,487	120	6	126	110·32	4·78	115·10			
		Civil ..	3	1	4	62	3	65	65	4	69	62	4	66	3	..	3	5·12	·19	5·31			
		Total ..	1,252	31	1,283	8,656	554	9,210	9,908	585	10,493	8,544	536	9,080	1,364	49	1,413	1,279·09	40·29	1,319·38	1,279·09	40·29	1,319·38

[31] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. I.—Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1893.

Serial No.	Jails.	3 Remained at the close of the previous year. M.	3 F.	4 Imprisoned during the present year. M.	4 F.	5 Total. M.	5 F.	6 Received by transfer. A. To undergo sentence. From jails in the Province. M.	6 F.	From subsidiary jails to district jails in the Province. M.	6 F.	From jails outside the Province. M.	6 F.	B. In transit for transportation, or to other jails. From jails in the Province. M.	6 F.	From jails outside the Province. M.	6 F.	7 Grand total. M.	7 F.	Total.	8 Transferred to other jails. A. To undergo sentence. M.	8 F.	B. For transportation beyond seas. M.	8 F.	9 Released during the year. A. On appeal. M.	9 F.	B. On expiry of sentence. M.	9 F.
1	Silchar ..	71	..	291	16	362	16	7	..	50	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	420	26	446	28	2	3	..	50	..	272	23
2	Sylhet ..	334	4	275	7	609	11	28	2	552	17	2	..	3	..	..	..	1,194	30	1,224	32	..	7	1	154	6	423	14
3	Dhubri ..	7	..	114	1	121	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	131	2	133	77	..	7	1	3	..	40	1
4	Gauhati ..	179	..	200	9	379	9	100	..	28	..	1	..	7	1	..	..	515	10	525	124	1	4	1	41	..	207	7
5	Tezpur ..	180	13	136	22	316	35	194	14	29	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	546	49	595	5	..	1	..	4	..	196	30
6	Nowgong ..	64	..	175	12	239	12	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	12	251	4	2	1	..	14	..	161	10
7	Sibsagar ..	60	3	238	40	298	43	2	..	146	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	446	57	503	77	8	..	..	3	..	295	45
8	Dibrugarh ..	53	3	449	65	502	68	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	509	68	577	21	4	3	..	1	..	423	54
9	Shillong ..	38	1	339	11	127	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	133	12	145	16	..	3	1	..	..	65	6
	Total of Jails ..	986	24	1,967	183	2,953	207	342	16	809	41	4	..	23	2	2	..	4,133	266	4,399	384	17	29	4	270	6	2,085	190
1	Hailákándi ..	1	..	88	10	89	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	10	103	53	10	..	..	9	..	25	..
2	Sunámganj ..	22	..	380	8	383	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	393	8	401	172	7	..	..	59	..	141	..
3	Karimganj ..	12	..	138	2	150	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	2	156	84	1	..	..	14	..	49	1
4	Habiganj ..	41	3	445	10	490	13	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	498	13	511	202	4	..	..	73	2	196	7
5	South Sylhet ..	18	..	241	11	259	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	11	276	100	5	..	..	22	..	126	6
6	Goálpára ..	3	..	29	1	32	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	1	34	7	..	..	..	1	..	18	1
7	Barpeta ..	9	..	53	..	62	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	63	10	..	..	..	4	..	42	..
8	Mangaldai ..	8	..	146	11	154	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	11	170	25	..	..	..	6	..	116	10
9	Jorhát ..	7	..	158	20	165	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	67	3	..	..	233	23	256	156	13	..	..	..	..	78	10
10	Golághát ..	10	..	183	22	193	22	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	216	22	238	52	1	..	..	19	..	132	20
11	Lakhimpur ..	9	..	77	2	86	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	2	90	7	..	..	..	4	..	66	2
12	Kohima ..	5	..	47	..	52	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	52	9	..	..	..	..	..	38	..
13	Tura ..	17	..	43	..	60	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	62	5	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
	Total of Lock-ups ..	167	3	2,013	97	2,180	100	52	..	1	..	..	..	76	3	..	..	2,309	103	2,412	872	41	..	..	211	2	1,044	57
	Grand total ..	1,153	27	3,980	280	5,133	307	394	16	810	41	4	..	99	5	2	..	6,442	369	6,811	1,256	58	29	4	481	8	3,130	247

[31] *Statement No. I—continued.*

Serial No.	Jails.	9—*concluded*, Released during the year. C. Under remission rules. M.	C. F.	D. By order of Government. (a) On account of sickness. M.	(a) F.	(b) On other grounds. M.	(b) F.	10 Transported beyond seas. M.	10 F.	11 Transferred to lunatic asylum. M.	11 F.	12 Escaped. M.	12 F.	13 Executed. M.	13 F.	14 Died. M.	14 F.	15 Remaining at the end of the present year. M.	15 F.	16 Daily average number. M.	16 F.	Total.
1	Silchar ..	8	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	56	1	65·90	2·31	68·21
2	Sylhet ..	98	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	467	8	361·71	7·16	368·87
3	Dhubri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7·38	·04	7·42
4	Gauhati ..	40	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	10	..	78	1	171·50	·31	171·81
5	Tezpur ..	33	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	22	2	281	11	188·52	12·36	200·88
6	Nowgong ..	12	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	33	..	52·38	·70	53·08
7	Sibsagar ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	64	4	60·03	3·64	63·67
8	Dibrugarh ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	52	10	57·22	2·74	59·96
9	Shillong ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	41	5	39·85	3·37	43·22
	Total of Jails ..	206	7	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	5	..	51	2	1,081	40	1,004·49	32·63	1,037·12
1	Hailákándi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4·76	·04	4·80
2	Sunámganj ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	19·26	·10	19·36
3	Karimganj ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12·50	·01	12·51
4	Habiganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	26·22	·42	26·64
5	South Sylhet ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	15·54	·19	15·73
6	Goálpára ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6·43	·16	6·59
7	Barpeta ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6·28	....	6·28
8	Mangaldai ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	11·97	·99	12·96
9	Jorhát ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8·10	·46	8·56
10	Golághát ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	12·43	·95	13·38
11	Lakhimpur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	8·91	·27	9·18
12	Kohima ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	6·9	....	6·98
13	Tura ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	27	..	16·78	....	16·78
	Total of Lock-ups ..	12	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	.	160	3	159·16	2·69	161·85
	Grand total ..	218	7	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	6	..	54	2	1,241	43	1,163·65	35·32	1,198·97

[32] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. II.—Showing the Religion, Age, state of Education, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1893.

1	2	3														4							
		Religion.														Age.							
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D	
		Christians.																					
		a		b		c																	
Serial No.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under sixteen.		Sixteen to forty.		Forty to sixty.		Above sixty.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Silchar	..	..	..	..	1	..	78	1	180	15	..	..	11	..	..	..	225	16	32	..	3	..
2	Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	3	62	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	182	7	68	..	4	..
3	Dhubri	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	54	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	93	1	21	..	..	..
4	Gauhati	..	..	..	..	3	1	22	2	162	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	148	9	40	..	..	..
5	Tezpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	94	8	..	..	38	14	..	..	123	22	13	..	..	..
6	Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	145	10	1	..	19	2	1	..	136	11	33	1	5	..
7	Sibságar	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	214	39	..	..	6	..	..	..	209	39	25	1	1	..
8	Dibrugarh	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	3	428	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	64	46	1	..	..
9	Shillong	..	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	23	..	..	..	54	11	..	..	75	9	13	2	..	..
	Total of Jails ..	..	..	..	..	9	1	400	10	1,362	143	1	..	137	29	1	..	1,604	178	291	5	13	..
1	Hailákándi	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	2	45	6	..	..	4	2	..	..	63	7	18	3	3	..
2	Sunámganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	7	96	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	238	7	77	1	14	..
3	Karimganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	1	58	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	88	1	35	1	1	..
4	Habiganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	344	3	75	4	..	..	15	3	..	..	325	7	92	3	17	..
5	South Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	1	77	7	..	..	24	2	1	..	177	8	41	2	4	..
6	Goálpára	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	14	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	22	..	7	1	..	..
7	Barpeta	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	48	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	42	..	10	..	1	..
8	Mangaldai	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	88	11	..	..	46	..	1	..	105	10	16	..	..	1
9	Jorhát	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	146	19	..	..	1	1	1	..	135	21	21	..	1	..
10	Golághát	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	67	..	..	..	105	21	..	..	164	20	12	2	..	..
11	Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	76	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	2	13	..	..	..
12	Kohima	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	44	..	3	..	..	..
13	Tura	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	3	..	..	..	23	..	1	..	35	..	7	..	..	..
	Total of Lock-ups ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	553	15	815	51	..	..	269	30	4	..	1,522	82	352	13	41	1
	Grand total ..	..	..	..	..	11	1	1,233	25	2,177	194	1	..	406	59	5	..	3,126	260	643	18	54	1

[32] *Statement No. II—continued.*

5								6														7		
Education.								Previous occupation.																
A		B		C				Males.							Females.									
Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		Total.		
Serial No.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons engaged in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.		M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	30	..	..	..	240	16	11	1	132	123	1	....	2	13	....	2	1		270	16	286
2	Sylhet	2	..	4	..	248	7	7	....	18	222	2	1	4	6	....	....	1		254	7	261
3	Dhubri	13	..	..	..	101	1	4	10	11	77	8	1	3	1	....	....	....		114	1	115
4	Gauhati	37	..	..	..	151	9	16	3	34	126	6	1	2	7	....	2	....		188	9	197
5	Tezpur	4	..	2	..	110	22	2	3	8	123	..	....	....	21	....	1	....		136	22	158
6	Nowgong ..	5	..	18	..	152	12	3	....	73	83	7	8	1	7	3	2	....		175	12	187
7	Sibsagar ..	9	..	..	..	226	40	5	4	159	64	3	....	....	27	....	13	....		235	40	275
8	Dibrugarh ..	6	..	9	..	434	65	14	3	385	39	5	....	3	51	7	6	1		449	65	514
9	Shillong	22	..	5	1	61	10	16	2	28	40	....	....	3	11	....	....	....		88	11	99
	Total of Jails ..	128	..	38	1	1,743	182	77	26	848	897	32	11	18	144	10	26	3		1,909	183	2,092
1	Hailákándi ..	1	..	24	..	59	10	1	....	27	56	....	....	....	8	....	1	1		84	10	94
2	Sunámganj ..	6	..	28	..	295	8	....	2	....	327	....	....	....	6	....	1	1		329	8	337
3	Karimganj ..	5	..	5	..	114	2	....	....	20	92	3	....	9	1	....	1	....		124	2	126
4	Habiganj ..	10	..	9	..	415	10	....	....	12	410	1	....	11	5	....	5	....		434	10	444
5	South Sylhet ..	2	..	19	..	202	10	....	....	65	157	....	....	1	8	....	2	....		223	10	233
6	Goalpara ..	14	..	..	..	15	1	1	1	10	15	1	1	....	..	....	1	....		29	1	30
7	Barpeta ..	1	..	16	..	36	..	2	16	1	26	2	1	5	..	....	....	....		53	....	53
8	Mangaldai ..	1	..	7	..	134	11	2	....	79	54	4	1	2	9	1	1	....		142	11	153
9	Jorhat	8	..	18	..	132	20	1	1	....	75	3	76	2	20	....	....	....		158	20	178
10	Golaghat ..	5	..	..	..	171	22	2	1	105	67	..	....	1	20	....	2	....		176	22	198
11	Lakhimpur ..	4	..	6	..	67		3	....	....	55	6	....	13	..	....	2	....		77	2	79
12	Kohima	9	..	..	..	38	..	12	....	2	23	1	....	3	..	....	....	....		47	....	47
13	Tura	1	..	2	..	39	..	3	....	....	38	1	....	1	..	....	....	....		43	....	43
	Total of Lock-ups ..	67	..	136	..	1,717	96	27	21	321	1,401	22	79	48	77	1	16	2		1,919	96	2,015
	Grand total ..	195	..	173	1	3,460	278	104	47	1,169	2,298	54	90	66	221	11	42	5		3,828	279	4,107

[33] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL).

Statement No. III.—Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Assam during the year 1893, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentence.*

1	2	3	4																				5		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence.																				Total.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		
			One month.		Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.			
																			a		*b*					
																			For life.		For a term.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	A	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8
		B	108	8	81	3	31	1	16	1	7	..	10	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	261	14	275
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
	Total of admissions		113	10	82	3	31	1	16	1	9	..	11	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	270	16	286
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		4	..	5	..	8	1	11	..	10	..	10	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	1	57
2	Sylhet	A	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
		B	77	3	60	2	36	..	27	..	24	..	13	..	12	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	252	5	257
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		79	5	60	2	36	..	27	..	24	..	13	..	12	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	254	7	261
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		5	1	40	..	145	..	147	3	86	3	29	1	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	467	8	475
3	Dhubri	A	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
		B	30	1	19	..	12	..	11	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	85	1	86
		C	..	..	..	..	6	..	13	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	....	27
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		31	1	20	..	18	..	24	..	11	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	114	1	115
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	4
4	Gauhâti	A	3	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9
		B	74	7	47	1	17	..	15	..	3	..	12	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	175	8	183
		C	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	4
		D	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.		77	8	51	1	20	..	17	..	4	..	12	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	188	9	197
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		3	1	4	..	20	..	10	..	16	..	10	..	7	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	78	1	79
5	Tezpur	A	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B	64	18	29	3	18	..	12	..	1	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	133	22	155
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.		65	18	29	3	18	..	12	..	1	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	136	22	158
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		16	..	26	..	18	..	31	..	79	2	63	8	25	..	8	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	281	11	292
6	Nowgong	A	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	12
		B	85	6	45	1	15	1	5	..	2	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	162	8	170
		C	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	4
		D	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.		92	10	47	1	17	1	5	..	3	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	175	12	187
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		3	..	8	..	8	..	4	..	9	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	38
7	Sibsâgar	A	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	....	9
		B	142	32	33	6	14	2	3	..	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	2	..	218	40	258
		C	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	3
		D	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
	Total of admissions.		152	32	35	6	16	2	6	..	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	2	..	235	40	275
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		12	1	18	1	12	..	8	2	7	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	64	4	68
8	Dibrugarh	A	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
		B	312	56	66	6	31	2	13	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	434	64	498
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	....	10
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.		315	57	66	6	32	2	17	..	11	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	449	65	514
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		17	9	5	1	11	..	9	..	6	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	10	62
9	Shillong	A	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
		B	2	2	18	2	24	1	10	2	10	1	3	..	7	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	80	9	89
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.		3	4	20	2	25	1	13	2	10	1	4	..	7	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	88	11	99
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		..	..	2	..	9	2	7	1	6	1	8	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	5	46
	Total of Jails	A	32	12	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	12	57
		B	824	133	399	24	198	7	112	3	64	2	61	1	37	..	..	..	26	1	7	..	12	..	1,800	171	1,971
		C	..	..	..	..	10	..	22	..	16	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	....	52
		D	1	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	....	12
	Total of admissions.		927	145	410	24	214	7	137	3	82	2	66	1	28	..	..	..	26	1	7	..	12	..	1,909	183	2,092
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		60	12	110	2	233	3	227	6	219	6	132	10	62	..	13	..	18	1	5	..	2	..	1,081	40	1,121

[33] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. III.—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	4 — Number according to length of sentence. A — One month.		B — Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		C — Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		D — Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		E — Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		F — Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		G — Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		H — Exceeding ten years.		I — Sentenced to transportation beyond seas: a — For life.		I — Sentenced to transportation beyond seas: b — For a term.		J — Sentenced to death.		5 — Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1	Hailákánd	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
		B	37	7	32	2	7	..	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	10	93
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	37	7	32	2	7	..	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	10	94
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	.....	5
2	Sunámganj	A	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	.....	7
		B	86	2	132	..	41	6	46	..	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	8	329
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	93	2	132	..	41	6	46	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329	8	337
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	4	1	9	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	21
3	Karimganj	A	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
		B	20	..	30	1	12	..	18	..	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	1	98
		C	..	..	3	..	7	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	.....	23
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
	Total of admissions.	.....	20	1	37	1	19	..	23	..	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	2	126
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	2	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	.....	12
4	Habiganj	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
		B	139	6	161	1	46	..	40	..	45	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	431	10	441
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.....	3
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
	Total of admissions.	.....	139	6	161	1	46	..	40	..	48	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	434	10	444
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	10	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	.....	27
5	South Sylhet	A	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	5	5
		B	93	3	46	2	36	..	24	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	5	210
		C	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	.....	17
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	93	7	47	3	36	..	31	..	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	10	233
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	4	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	.....	15
6	Goálpára	A	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.....	2
		B	5	..	9	1	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	27
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....	1
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
	Total of admissions.	.....	7	..	9	1	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	30
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	.....	6
7	Barpeta	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
		B	34	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	.....	53
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
	Total of admissions.	.....	34	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	.....	53
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	.....	5
8	Mangaldai	A	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
		B	89	9	19	1	21	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	10	150
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
		D	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	89	10	21	1	21	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	11	153
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	1	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	10
9	Jorhát	A	2	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9
		B	77	9	54	6	9	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	16	160
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	.....	8
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	79	13	56	6	10	..	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	20	178
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.....	3

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C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. III— concluded.

Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence. A: One month.		B: Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		C: Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		D: Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		E: Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		F: Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		G: Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		H: Exceeding ten years.		I: Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a: For life.		I: Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. b: For a term.		J: Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
10	Golághát	A	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B	116	21	37	..	19	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	22	197
		C	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	117	21	37	..	19	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	22	198
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	5	1	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	14
11	Lakhimpur	A	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
		B	40	1	15	1	12	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	2	74
		C	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	45	1	15	1	12	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	2	79
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	1	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	....	10
12	Kohima	A	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B	22	..	7	..	11	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	46	....	46
		C	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	23	..	7	..	11	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	47	....	47
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	1	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	8
13	Tura..	A	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		B	5	..	10	..	12	..	9	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	....	41
		C	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
	Total of admissions.	.....	5	..	10	..	13	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	....	43
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	1	..	5	..	9	..	6	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	....	27
	Total of Lock-ups.	A	18	10	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	11	37
		B	763	58	561	15	233	6	169	1	98	4	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1,834	85	1,919
		C	....	..	4	..	7	..	17	..	21	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	....	52
		D	....	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	....	7
	Total of admissions.	.....	781	68	573	16	242	6	189	1	121	4	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1,919	96	2,015
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	30	2	52	1	43	..	13	..	10	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	3	163
	Grand total	A	50	22	16	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	23	94
		B	1,657	191	960	39	431	13	281	4	162	6	70	2	27	..	..	..	26	1	7	..	13	..	3,634	256	3,890
		C	....	..	4	..	17	..	39	..	37	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	....	104
		D	1	..	3	..	4	..	5	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	....	19
	Total of admissions.	.....	1,708	213	983	40	456	13	326	4	203	6	78	2	28	..	..	..	26	1	7	..	13	..	3,828	279	4,107
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	90	14	162	3	276	3	240	6	229	6	141	10	64	..	14	..	18	1	5	..	2	..	1,241	43	1,284

A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B— Ditto ditto rigorous imprisonment.
C— Ditto ditto ditto ditto with solitary confinement.
D— Ditto ditto ditto ditto with whipping.

Statement No. IV.—Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails during the year 1893 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6					
Serial No.	Jails.	Number admitted direct during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A		B		C		D						A			B		
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	270	16	286	19	...	5	...	1	...	25	...	25	9·25	.....	8·74	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sylhet	254	7	261	32	1	4	...	3	...	39	1	40	15·35	14·28	15·32	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Dhubri	114	1	115	14	...	2	...	...	...	16	...	16	14·03	.....	13·91	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Gauháti	188	9	197	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	4·25	.....	4·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Tezpur	136	22	158	13	1	3	1	1	...	17	2	19	12·50	9·09	12·02	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Nowgong	175	12	187	13	...	2	...	1	...	16	...	16	9·14	.....	8·55	1	...	1	...	...	...
7	Sibságar	235	40	275	21	2	1	...	2	...	24	2	26	10·21	5·00	9·45	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dibrugarh	449	65	514	27	1	6	...	3	...	36	1	37	8·02	1·54	7·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Shillong	88	11	99	3	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	6	6·82	.....	6·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Jails	1,909	183	2,092	150	5	25	1	12	...	187	6	193	9·79	3·28	9·23	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	Hailákándi	84	10	94	9	...	3	1	1	...	13	1	14	15·47	10	14·89	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sunámganj	329	8	337	31	...	6	...	3	...	40	...	40	12·16	.....	11·87	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karimganj	124	2	126	10	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	12	9·67	.....	9·52	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Habiganj	434	10	444	50	...	7	...	3	...	60	...	60	13·82	.....	13·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	South Sylhet	223	10	233	24	...	6	...	...	...	30	...	30	13·45	.....	12·87	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	Goálpára	29	1	30	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	13·79	.....	13·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Barpeta	53	.....	53	4	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	6	11·32	.....	11·32	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mangaldai	142	11	153	11	...	1	...	2	...	14	..	14	9·85	.....	9·15	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	Jorhát	158	20	178	20	1	1	...	...	...	21	1	22	13·29	5·00	12·47	1	...	1	1	...	1
10	Golághát	176	22	198	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1·14	.....	1·01	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Lakhimpur	77	2	79	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	5·19	.....	5·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kohima	47	.....	47	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	6·38	.....	6·38	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tura	43	.....	43	5	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	7	16·27	.....	16·27	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total of Lock-ups	1,919	96	2,015	173	1	31	1	12	...	216	2	218	11·25	2·08	10·82	4	...	4	1	...	1
	Grand total	3,828	279	4,107	323	6	56	2	24	...	403	8	411	10·53	2·86	9·99	5	...	5	1	...	1

[35] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. V.—Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1892 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
			From inside the jails.	From outside the jails.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.
1	Silchar ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
2	Sylhet ...	15	..	4	4	2	2	4	13	2	15	1	3	...
3	Dhubri ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	Gauháti ...	3	...	7	7	...	4	4	3	3	6	6	1	...
5	Tezpur ...	6	...	1	1	1	1	2	5	...	5	...	1	...
6	Nowgong ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
7	Sibságar ...	6	1	1	2	...	1	1	6	1	7	2	...	...
8	Dibrugarh ...	4	2	...	2	...	2	2	4	...	4	...	2	...
9	Shillong ...	.....	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total of Jails ...	37	4	15	19	3	13	16	34	6	40	12	7	...
1	Hailákándi ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sunámganj ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	Karimganj ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Habiganj ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	South Sylhet ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
6	Goálpára ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
7	Barpeta ...	.....	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	..	2	...	...
8	Mangaldai ...	2	1	2	3	...	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	...
9	Jorhát ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
10	Golághát ...	.....	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
11	Lakhimpur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
12	Kohima ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...
13	Tura ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Total of Lock-ups ...	20	3	3	6	...	5	5	20	1	21	5	1	...
	Grand total ...	57	7	18	25	3	18	21	54	7	61	17	8	...

[36] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement VI.—Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5					6	7						8						9	10	11	12	13
				Offences dealt with by Superintendents.					Punishments inflicted.																		
										By Superintendent.																	
										Minor.						Major.										
Serial No.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by criminal courts.	*a* Relating to work.	*b* Relating to prohibited articles.	*c* Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.	*d* All other breaches of jail rules.	*e* Total.	By criminal Courts.	*a* Warnings.	*b* Penal diet.	*c* Separate and solitary confinement.	*d* Handcuffing and link-fetters.	*e* Other punishments.	*f* Total.	*a* Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	*b* Penal diet with solitary confinement.	*c* Fetters.	*d* Corporal punishment.	*e* Other punishments.	*f* Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7 *f* to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 *f* to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8*d* to column 9.
1	Silchar	68·21	1	54	9	..	5	68	1	25	5	..	..	32	62	..	..	2	3	1	6	69	90·89	8·79	101·15	4·34
2	Sylhet	368·87	9	206	40	..	101	347	8	180	2	13	..	80	275	..	2	7	45	18	72	355	74·55	19·51	96·23	12·67
3	Dhubri	7·42	..	12	9	..	1	22	..	16	..	..	3	3	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	296·49	..	296·49	..
4	Gauháti	171·81	11	196	34	..	47	277	8	164	..	..	17	65	246	..	..	3	9	19	31	285	143·18	18·04	165·88	3·16
5	Tezpur	200·88	2	230	5	1	29	265	2	117	4	2	..	131	254	..	..	1	9	1	11	267	126·44	5·47	132·91	3·37
6	Nowgong	53·08	1	71	4	..	27	102	1	75	..	4	..	14	93	..	..	3	4	2	9	103	175·21	16·95	194·05	3·88
7	Sibságar	63·67	4	87	7	3	9	106	4	11	..	..	2	86	99	..	..	2	5	..	7	110	155·49	11·99	172·77	4·54
8	Dibrúgarh	59·96	2	83	4	6	12	105	2	82	..	11	..	2	95	..	..	3	7	..	10	107	158·44	16·67	178·45	6·54
9	Shillong	43·22	1	5	5	1	7	18	1	13	..	..	..	4	17	..	..	1	..	..	1	19	39·33	2·31	43·96	..
	Total of Jails ..	1,037·12	31	944	117	11	288	1,310	27	683	11	30	22	417	1,163	..	2	22	82	41	147	1,337	112·13	14·17	128·91	6·13
1	Hailákándi ..	4·80	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	62·50	..	62·50	..
2	Sunámganj ..	19·36	..	8	2	..	3	13	..	8	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	3	1	..	4	13	46·49	20·66	67·15	7·69
3	Karimganj	12·51	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	23·98	..	23·98	..
4	Habiganj	26·64	..	17	..	2	3	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	22	22	....	82·58	82·58	9·09
5	South Sylhet ..	15·73	..	1	2	..	21	24	..	21	2	..	..	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	152·57	..	152·57	..
6	Goálpára	6·59	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	....	15·17	15·17	100·00
7	Barpeta	6·28	2	26	3	..	3	30	2	27	2	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	477·70	..	509·55	..
8	Mangaldai .	15·06	1	6	..	1	3	10	1	..	1	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	11	33·20	33·20	73·04	45·45
9	Jorhát	8·56	..	15	..	..	2	17	..	14	..	..	..	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	198·59	..	198·59	..
10	Golághát	13·38	1	34	2	1	1	38	1	27	..	..	..	7	34	..	..	1	3	..	4	39	254·11	29·89	291·48	7·69
11	Lakhimpur ..	9·18	..	1	10	..	3	14	..	11	..	1	..	1	13	..	..	..	1	..	1	14	141·61	10·89	152·50	7·14
12	Kohima	6·98	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	....	28·65	28·65	100·00
13	Tura	16·78	..	4	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	23·84	5·95	29·79	20·00
	Total of Lock-ups ..	161·85	4	114	22	6	40	182	4	111	7	1	..	23	142	..	..	4	16	20	40	186	87·73	24·71	114·92	8·60
	Grand total ..	1,198·97	35	1,058	139	17	278	1,492	31	794	18	31	22	440	1,305	..	2	26	98	61	187	1,523	108·83	15·59	127·86	6·43

[37] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement VIII.—Showing the employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1893.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Silchar ...	65·90	2·31	4·26	...	6·46	...	10	...	3	...
2	Sylhet ...	361·71	7·16	23·75	...	6·56	...	68	...	12	...
3	Dhubri ...	7·38	·04	·37	...	5·01	...	1	...	1	...
4	Gauháti ...	171·50	·31	11·29	...	6·58	...	35	...	19	...
5	Tezpur ...	188·52	12·36	8·32	...	4·41	...	20	...	3	...
6	Nowgong ...	52·38	·70	2·33	...	4·45	...	6	...	...	...
7	Sibságar ...	60·03	3·64	1·77	...	2·95	...	2	...	1	...
8	Dibrugarh ...	57·22	2·74	2·62	...	4·57	...	8	...	3	...
9	Shillong ...	39·85	3·37	1·13	...	2·84	...	2	...	...	...
	Total of Jails ...	1,004·49	32·63	55·84	...	5·56	...	152	...	42	...
1	Hailákándi ...	4·76	·04	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sunámganj ...	19·26	·10	·57	...	2·96	...	1	...	1	...
3	Karimganj ...	12·50	·01	·97	...	7·76	...	1	...	...	...
4	Habiganj ...	26·22	·42	·81	...	3·08	...	1	...	1	...
5	South Sylhet ...	15·54	·19	·92	...	5·92	...	1	...	...	...
6	Goálpára ...	6·43	·16	·28	...	4·35	...	1	...	...	...
7	Barpeta ...	6·28	.....	·98	...	15·60	...	1	...	...	...
8	Mangaldai ...	14·97	·09	·74	...	4·94	...	1	...	...	...
9	Jorhát ...	8·10	·46	1·02	...	12·59	...	1	...	1	...
10	Golághát ...	12·43	·95	·92	...	7·40	...	1	...	1	...
11	Lakhimpur ...	8·91	·27	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kohima ...	6·98	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tura ...	16·78	.....	·69	...	4·11	...	1	...	...	...
	Total of Lock-ups...	159·16	2·69	7·90	...	4·96	...	10	...	4	...
	Grand total ...	1,163·65	35·32	63·74	...	5·47	...	162	...	46	...

Statement IX.—Showing the Scales of Diet in force in the Jails of Assam during the year 1893.

	Scale No. I.																										Scale No. II.												Punishment diet scale.
	For Bengalis, Ooriahs, and Assamese.																										For natives of Behar, the North-West Provinces, &c.												For natives of all provinces.
	Convicted non-labouring prisoners.														Labouring and under-trial prisoners.												Labouring and under-trial prisoners.												Labouring and non-labouring.
	Morning meal.							Evening meal.							Morning meal.							Evening meal.							Morning meal.							Evening meal.						Both meals.
	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Animal food.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Animal food.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Atta.	Dall.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	5	2	1	1/6	1/8	1/8	6	4	1	1	1/8	1/8	1/8	6	6	..	2	2	1/6	1/8	1/8	6	4	2	..	1/8	1/8	1/8	6	6	..	2	..	1/6	1/8	1/8	..	5	1	1/6	1/8	1/8	6	One pound of wheaten or rice flour daily in form of porridge and seasoned with salt is given half at each meal, and in some cases half the quantity of regular food.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	5	1	2	1/6	1/8	1/8	6	4	..	2	1/8	1/8	1/8	6	6	2	..	..	1/6	1/8	1/8	6	4	..	2	1	1/8	1/8	6	6	2	2	2	1/6	1/8	1/8	6	5	1	1/6	1/8	1/8	6	

Statement X.—Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Sub-Jails of Assam during the year 1893, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs.*

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.		Grand total expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
						A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B		
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Silchar	68·21	12·85	·31	81·37	3,138	38 11 4	1,283	15 12 3	1,061	13 0 7	145	1 12 7	29 13 4	485	5 15 8	525	6 2 7	6,637	81 9 0
2	Sylhet	363·87	17·87	·28	387·02	13,656	35 4 11	5,614	14 8 8	1,880	4 13 11	679	1 12 1	39 0 8	1,597	4 2 2	1,327	3 7 0	24,753	63 15 3
3	Dhubri	7·42	4·39	.....	11·81	525	44 7 3	289	24 7 6	192	16 4 1	6	0 8 1	16 10 8	52	4 6 5	435	36 13 3	1,499	126 14 0
4	Gauháti	171·81	4·36	.....	176·17	6,797	38 9 3	4,139	23 7 11	1,649	9 5 9	202	1 2 4	28 9 1	1,431	8 1 11	864	5 7 6	15,182	86 2 10
5	Tezpur	200·88	3·85	·06	204·79	6,749	32 15 5	5,632	17 11 8	1,608	7 13 8	254	1 3 10	21 6 4	663	3 3 9	590	2 14 1	13,496	65 14 5
6	Nowgong	53·08	4·09	·70	57·87	1,696	29 10 8	899	15 8 7	396	6 13 5	238	4 1 9	38 2 3	405	7 1 4	221	3 13 1	3,355	66 9 10
7	Sibságar	63·67	8·87	·19	72·73	2,327	32 1 3	1,095	15 0 11	990	13 9 9	134	1 13 6	52 8 10	643	8 13 9	408	5 9 9	5,597	76 15 4
8	Dibrugarh	59·96	4·94	·16	65·06	2,170	33 6 11	1,227	18 13 9	1,117	17 2 8	173	2 10 6	73 14 11	521	8 0 3	476	7 5 1	5,684	87 5 10
9	Shillong	43·22	4·54	....	47·76	2,870	60 1 5	860	18 0 1	1,440	30 2 5	73	1 8 5	45 0 11	240	5 0 5	370	7 12 0	5,853	122 8 10
	Total of Jails	1,037·12	65·76	1·70	1,104·58	39,928	36 3 3	19,038	17 3 9	10,333	9 5 8	1,904	1 11 7	35 1 0	6,037	5 7 7	5,316	4 13 0	82,556	74 11 10
1	Hailákándi	4·80	2·40	.....	7·20	225	31 4 0	120	16 10 8	441	61 4 0	2	0 4 5	4 7 1	...	.....	14	1 15 1	802	111 6 2
2	Sunámganj	19·36	6·48	.....	25·84	859	33 3 10	191	7 8 1	552	21 5 9	13	0 8 0	16 10 8	81	3 2 1	105	4 1 0	1,804	69 13 0
3	Karimganj	12·51	3·71	·14	16·36	664	40 14 11	192	11 11 9	552	33 11 10	8	0 7 9	17 0 4	39	2 6 6	58	3 8 8	1,513	92 7 9
4	Habiganj	26·64	12·72	·52	39·88	1,640	41 10 8	225	5 10 3	552	13 13 5	12	0 4 9	7 7 3	149	3 12 6	252	6 6 1	2,830	70 15 5
5	South Sylhet	15·73	3·69	·30	19·72	710	36 9 0	192	9 11 9	552	27 15 10	6	0 4 10	16 10 8	52	2 10 10	99	5 0 3	1,611	81 11 1
6	Goálpára	6·59	3·28	·34	10·21	430	45 9 5	168	16 7 3	667	65 5 2	5	0 7 10	22 11 7	26	2 10 1	156	15 4 1	1,472	144 2 9
7	Barpeta	6·28	1·01	.....	7·29	226	31 0 0	120	16 7 4	584	80 1 9	6	0 13 2	100 0 0	12	1 10 4	57	7 13 1	1,005	137 13 9
8	Mangaldai	15·06	3·97	1·11	20·14	356	18 11 4	125	6 3 3	504	25 5 0	6	0 5 0	3 9 5	201	10 8 11	126	6 4 1	1,318	65 7 0
9	Jorhát	8·56	3·51	·56	12·63	460	38 1 9	204	16 2 5	581	46 0 0	3	0 3 9	27 4 4	68	5 10 1	64	5 1 1	1,380	109 4 3
10	Golághát	13·38	2·64	·44	16·46	503	31 6 4	211	12 13 1	580	35 3 9	9	0 8 9	64 4 6	241	15 0 8	61	3 11 3	1,605	97 8 4
11	Lakhimpur	9·18	·72	·18	10·08	352	35 8 10	216	21 6 10	310	30 12 0	5	0 7 11	17 3 10	65	6 7 2	40	3 15 5	988	98 0 3
12	Kohima	6·98	3·23	·02	10·23	925	90 9 6	120	11 11 10	1,198	117 1 8	16	1 9 0	14 15 3	427	41 13 1	121	11 13 3	2,807	274 9 1
13	Tura	16·78	1·98	.....	18·76	727	38 12 0	120	6 6 4	648	34 8 7	25	1 5 3	24 4 4	32	1 11 3	107	5 11 3	1,659	88 6 11
	Total of Lock-ups	161·85	49·34	3·61	214·80	8,097	38 5 5	2,207	10 4 4	7,721	35 15 1	116	0 8 7	14 0 8	1,393	6 9 7	1,260	5 13 10	20,794	96 12 11
	Grand total	1,198·97	115·10	5·31	1,319·38	48,025	36 8 9	21,245	16 1 7	18,054	13 10 11	2,020	1 8 6	32 4 7	7,430	5 10 5	6,576	4 15 9	1,03,350	78 5 4

C.—Prisons.—(Financial.)

Statement XI.—Showing the Expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of Assam during the year 1893 *(excluding cost of building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs), compared with the Expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2	3				4				5				6				7				8			
Serial No.	Jails.	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Silchar	39 10	38 12	31 6	38 11	46 1	18 6	27 6	28 13	2 4	1 8	3 0	1 13	7 4	5 0	4 2	6 0	9 7	5 14	8 9	6 8	104 11	69 6	74 7	81 9
2	Sylhet	41 6	32 11	43 11	35 5	28 3	23 12	26 12	19 7	1 12	4 1	2 3	1 12	4 2	5 0	5 14	4 2	3 13	4 14	4 10	3 7	79 5	70 5	83 3	68 15
3	Dhubri	32 11	38 0	47 3	44 7	48 14	41 3	55 15	40 12	1 3	1 6	0 10	0 8	3 0	2 3	9 14	4 6	13 1	20 9	53 1	36 13	100 2	103 5	166 8	126 15
4	Gauháti	34 0	31 9	34 11	38 9	25 8	37 14	31 3	32 14	0 15	1 6	1 11	1 2	6 12	6 6	8 3	8 2	3 12	5 0	7 5	5 7	70 11	82 4	83 1	86 3
5	Tezpur	30 13	33 7	35 1	32 15	23 0	26 9	26 13	25 9	1 3	1 15	1 9	1 4	2 10	10 6	8 8	3 4	3 1	4 13	4 0	2 14	60 12	77 1	75 14	66 1
6	Nowgong	29 0	28 8	35 0	29 11	18 4	16 12	17 13	22 6	2 4	3 3	2 9	4 2	5 8	4 14	9 11	7 1	3 1	3 6	3 0	3 13	58 0	56 11	68 0	66 10
7	Sibságar	31 6	34 15	38 2	32 1	35 12	38 0	29 3	28 11	2 12	2 5	2 5	1 13	2 1	8 8	6 15	8 14	7 2	10 12	6 3	5 10	79 5	94 8	82 14	76 15
8	Dibrugarh	28 9	42 3	39 3	33 7	33 3	28 0	32 8	36 0	3 9	2 13	3 6	2 10	4 0	9 13	5 13	8 0	6 5	5 12	7 3	7 5	75 8	88 8	87 10	87 6
9	Shillong	57 15	41 2	55 11	60 1	44 15	66 12	59 9	48 2	3 12	10 4	2 2	1 8	4 10	9 10	14 4	5 0	7 8	11 14	8 1	7 12	118 12	139 11	139 12	122 9
	Total of Jails . ..	36 8	33 14	39 2	36 3	28 12	28 4	29 1	26 9	1 12	3 0	2 2	1 12	4 9	6 12	7 5	5 8	4 9	5 12	6 2	4 13	76 1	77 10	83 11	74 12
1	Hailákándi	40 7	31 1	44 12	31 4	94 5	109 10	118 1	77 15	0 12	0 5	2 9	0 4	1 6	3 1	....	....	3 3	5 2	4 0	1 15	140 1	149 4	168 14	111 6
2	Sunámganj	32 6	27 1	29 13	33 4	36 13	35 12	27 12	28 14	0 5	0 8	0 2	0 8	1 9	1 4	3 5	3 2	4 13	4 3	3 14	4 1	75 11	68 11	64 11	69 13
3	Karimganj	30 13	27 5	31 3	40 15	52 11	41 10	47 3	45 8	0 7	0 6	0 9	0 8	11 13	1 8	14 3	2 6	3 6	2 5	3 14	3 9	98 9	72 10	96 15	92 8
4	Habiganj	36 4	31 5	35 9	41 11	23 9	24 10	23 6	19 8	0 8	0 5	0 8	0 5	1 9	5 8	3 13	3 12	4 7	5 6	4 9	6 5	65 10	66 4	67 7	70 15
5	South Sylhet	27 8	25 10	33 0	36 9	38 7	36 11	44 12	37 12	0 10	0 9	0 1	0 5	2 3	5 11	3 12	2 11	5 13	6 2	3 8	5 0	74 10	74 10	85 0	81 11
6	Goálpára	34 4	30 6	36 3	45 9	72 0	72 14	68 15	81 12	3 0	2 0	0 2	0 8	3 0	....	1 8	2 10	12 13	12 11	7 15	15 4	123 15	117 7	114 12	144 3
7	Barpeta	26 2	24 15	27 14	31 0	69 4	97 3	103 8	96 9	....	....	2 10	0 13	1 7	1 2	5 14	1 10	4 11	4 6	9 2	7 13	101 1	127 5	146 9	137 14
8	Mangaldai	30 4	21 4	24 2	18 11	43 4	64 2	57 12	31 8	0 2	0 10	0 13	0 5	1 7	2 4	5 4	10 9	9 8	9 13	7 3	6 4	84 9	97 15	95 1	65 7
9	Jorhát	32 0	33 13	45 5	38 2	41 2	37 12	45 3	62 2	0 5	0 2	0 10	0 4	3 9	2 13	2 13	5 10	5 5	6 6	6 11	5 1	82 4	80 14	100 0	109 4
10	Golághát	28 3	37 9	41 8	31 6	41 0	37 5	46 11	48 1	1 5	1 13	0 15	0 9	0 7	6 5	5 4	15 1	3 2	4 11	3 4	3 11	74 2	86 10	95 15	97 8
11	Lakhimpur	21 14	28 4	26 3	35 9	66 13	63 13	72 4	52 3	....	2 2	0 6	0 8	3 3	26 7	6 6	6 7	4 7	5 12	3 13	3 15	96 4	126 5	108 13	98 0
12	Kohima	54 6	64 6	61 4	90 9	80 3	79 13	86 12	128 13	0 8	1 0	1 14	1 9	5 10	3 12	1 2	41 13	7 13	10 5	9 9	11 13	148 3	159 4	160 9	274 9
13	Tura	37 14	36 11	37 12	38 12	79 1	90 2	63 5	40 15	1 9	1 3	0 10	1 5	3 0	1 4	16 4	1 11	8 1	7 10	7 9	5 11	129 10	136 15	124 0	88 7
	Total of Lock-ups	33 10	33 1	36 10	38 5	51 13	52 13	51 8	46 3	0 11	0 13	0 11	0 9	3 0	4 8	5 7	6 10	6 14	6 5	5 7	5 14	94 11	97 1	99 3	96 13
	Grand total	36 0	33 12	38 12	36 9	32 6	32 8	32 10	29 12	1 10	2 10	1 14	1 8	4 5	6 7	7 0	5 10	4 12	5 14	6 0	5 0	79 0	81 0	86 3	78 5

Statement XII.—Showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1893.

1		3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.													Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
						A	On prison duties.					On jail buildings.				K	L				
							B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.		New jails.							
Serial No.	Name of jail.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	G Under Superintendent.	H Under Public Works Department.	I Under Superintendent.	J Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7K).
1	Silchar	·40	66·77	4·62	7·30	1·07	5·01	6·40	7·53	3·73	1·59	·24	.....	.....	.....	6·21	1·33	21·74	7·50	9·58	9·30
2	Sylhet	1·41	365·77	17·47	28·24	.....	27·62	31·04	12·86	36·34	13·31	19·68	.....	.....	.....	9·64	80·00	89·57	7·54	8·48	2·63
3	Dhubri	·03	7·32	·25	·13	·03	·43	1·34	1·38	·80	·02	·11	.....	.....	.....	1·84	.....	·99	5·87	18·31	25·13
4	Gauháti	1·04	168·18	7·27	15·87	·70	13·33	16·29	17·38	23·01	9·23	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·05	·81	51·24	7·92	9·68	7·76
5	Tezpur	·09	200·60	11·75	21·16	.....	9·80	16·71	16·06	12·99	6·44	.....	.....	.....	.....	68·51	7·54	29·64	4·88	8·33	34·15
6	Nowgong	·48	52·09	6·17	2·09	.....	2·75	6·07	4·78	1·99	.....	1·03	.....	.....	.....	9·97	3·72	13·52	5·28	11·65	19·14
7	Sibságar	1·24	61·51	3·01	7·31	·61	2·09	4·02	5·52	5·91	1·85	.....	.....	·08	.....	4·40	6·54	20·17	3·39	6·54	7·15
8	Dibrugarh	·55	59·27	2·31	3·64	1·00	3·07	6·46	7·71	4·74	.....	3·07	.....	.....	.....	·01	4·17	23·09	5·19	10·89	·02
9	Shillong	·66	42·32	1·55	1·92	·34	1·33	3·67	6·53	2·28	·84	2·15	.....	.....	.....	7·90	·68	13·13	3·14	8·67	18·67
	Total of Jails	5·90	1,023·83	54·40	87·66	3·75	65·43	92·00	79·75	91·79	33·28	26·28	.....	·08	.....	121·53	104·79	263·09	6·39	8·98	11·87
1	Hailákándi	...	4·67	·24	.....	·01	.....	·67	·42	·11	·23	.....	.....	.....	.....	·09	.....	2·90	.....	14·34	1·93
2	Sunámganj	·16	18·59	·70	·04	.....	·56	2·79	·83	·96	1·44	2·22	.....	.....	.....	·16	6·27	2·62	3·01	15·01	·86
3	Karimganj	·01	12·54	·37	.....	.....	·97	2·00	6·72	·32	·94	.....	.....	.....	.....	·15	·01	1·06	7·73	15·98	1·19
4	Habiganj	...	26·54	1·49	·34	·07	·81	3·07	1·78	·28	·29	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·01	10·31	5·09	3·05	11·59	11·34
5	South Sylhet	·11	14·83	·40	·02	.....	·92	2·99	2·76	·29	·01	1·69	.....	.....	.....	3·23	.....	2·52	6·20	20·16	21·77
6	Goálpára	·06	6·49	·21	·08	·01	·28	1·00	1·29	·13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·22	·03	2·24	4·32	15·43	18·82
7	Barpeta	...	6·24	·06	.....	·01	·98	1·11	·70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·18	.....	3·20	15·70	17·79	2·88
8	Mangaldai	·05	14·81	1·79	·68	.....	·62	·78	·82	·40	·53	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·29	1·06	6·84	4·18	5·26	8·71
9	Jorhát	·26	8·00	·04	·01	.....	1·02	2·00	2·94	·82	·15	.....	.....	.....	.....	·35	·11	·56	12·75	25·00	4·37
10	Golághát	·09	12·73	·13	·28	·04	·92	1·98	·50	1·07	·23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·15	.....	6·43	7·22	15·55	9·04
11	Lakhimpur	·23	8·99	·35	·32	.....	.....	1·99	3·01	·31	·08	·06	.....	.....	.....	.....	·96	1·91	.....	22·14	.....
12	Kohima	·02	7·05	1·01	.....	.....	.....	1·31	·04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·69	.....	.....	18·58	.....
13	Tura	...	16·76	1·01	·08	.....	·69	2·02	3·06	.....	·38	·53	.....	.....	.....	·82	7·45	·72	4·11	12·05	4·89
	Total of Lock-ups	·99	158·24	7·80	1·85	·14	7·77	23·71	24·87	4·69	4·28	4·50	.....	.....	.....	11·65	30·89	36·09	4·91	14·98	7·36
	Grand total	6·89	1,182·07	62·20	89·51	3·89	73·20	115·71	104·62	96·48	37·56	30·78	.....	·08	.....	133·18	135·68	299·18	6·19	9·79	11·26

Statement XIII.—Showing the net Cash Earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial No.	Name of jail.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1893.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1893.	Total.	Cash earnings (being the total of column 10, less total of column 7).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 4.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Silchar	66·77	27·95	.....	47 10	47 10	2,877 10	.....	2,877 10	2,830 0	42 6	101 4
2	Sylhet	365·77	99·21	.....	955 0	955 0	9,047 3	.....	9,047 3	8,092 3	22 2	81 9
3	Dhubri	7·32	2·83	.....	96 12	96 12	179 10	135 2	314 12	218 0	29 12	77 1
4	Gauháti	168·18	64·29	.....	1,213 4	1,213 4	6,094 15	.....	6,094 15	4,881 11	29 0	75 14
5	Tezpur	200·60	98·15	.....	2,221 6	2,221 6	5,562 6	.....	5,562 6	3,341 0	16 10	34 1
6	Nowgong	52·09	23·49	.....	833 15	833 15	2,323 15	1 14	2,325 13	1,491 14	28 10	63 8
7	Sibságar	61·51	24·57	.....	344 3	344 3	2,458 9	70 0	2,528 9	2,184 6	35 8	88 14
8	Dibrugarh	59·27	23·10	.....	150 14	150 14	4,068 12	.....	4,068 12	3,917 14	66 1	169 9
9	Shillong	42·32	21·03	0 5	139 9	139 14	1,801 8	.....	1,801 8	1,661 10	39 4	79 0
	Total of Jails	1,023·83	384·62	0 5	6,002 9	6,002 14	34,414 8	207 0	34,621 8	28,618 10	27 15	74 7
1	Hailákándi	4·67	2·99	.....	.....	.....	226 12	.....	226 12	226 12	48 9	75 13
2	Sunámganj	18·59	2·78	.....	85 1	85 1	264 8	.....	264 8	179 7	9 10	64 9
3	Karimganj	12·54	1·21	.....	57 14	57 14	121 10	.....	121 10	63 12	5 1	52 11
4	Habiganj	26·54	8·10	.....	98 10	98 10	337 0	.....	337 0	238 6	8 15	29 6
5	South Sylhet	14·83	5·75	.....	16 15	16 15	224 6	.....	224 6	207 7	13 15	36 0
6	Goálpára	6·49	3·46	17 0	14 13	31 13	344 0	.....	344 0	312 3	48 1	90 4
7	Barpeta	6·24	3·38	.....	86 5	86 5	402 4	2 0	404 4	317 15	50 15	93 12
8	Mangaldai	14·81	8·13	.....	286 4	286 4	1,394 0	56 9	1,450 9	1,164 5	78 9	143 2
9	Jorhát	8·00	·91	.. ..	62 11	62 11	46 0	.....	46 0	—16 11	.....	....
10	Golághát	12·73	7·58	.....	32 0	32 0	716 13	.....	716 13	684 13	53 13	90 4
11	Lakhimpur	8·99	1·91	.....	28 0	28 0	266 0	.....	266 0	238 0	26 7	124 9
12	Kohima	7·05	.....	.....	7 14	7 14	10 15	.....	10 15	3 1	0 7	.....
13	Tura	16·76	1·54	.....	28 7	28 7	170 7	.....	170 7	142 0	8 7	92 3
	Total of Lock-ups	158·24	47·74	17 0	804 14	821 14	4,524 11	58 9	4,583 4	3,761 6	23 12	78 12
	Grand total	1,182·07	432·36	17 5	6,807 7	6,824 12	38,939 3	265 9	39,204 12	32,380 0	27 6	74 14

Statement XIV.—Showing the net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Name of jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3, minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, minus column 6).
		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Silchar	6,637	81 9	2,830 0	34 12	3,807 0	46 13
2	Sylhet	24,753	63 15	8,092 3	20 14	16,660 13	43 1
3	Dhubri	1,499	126 14	218 0	18 7	1,281 0	108 7
4	Gauháti	15,182	86 2	4,881 11	27 11	10,300 5	58 7
5	Tezpur	13,496	65 14	3,341 0	16 5	10,155 0	49 9
6	Nowgong	3,855	66 9	1,491 14	25 12	2,363 2	40 13
7	Sibságar	5,597	76 15	2,184 6	30 0	3,412 10	46 15
8	Dibrugarh	5,684	87 5	3,917 14	60 3	1,766 2	27 2
9	Shillong	5,853	122 9	1,661 10	34 13	4,191 6	87 12
	Total of Jails	82,556	74 12	28,618 10	25 14	53,937 6	48 14
1	Hailákándi	802	111 6	226 12	31 7	575 4	79 15
2	Sunámganj	1,804	69 13	179 7	6 15	1,624 9	62 14
3	Karimganj	1,513	92 7	63 12	3 14	1,449 4	88 9
4	Habiganj	2,830	70 15	238 6	5 15	2,591 10	65 0
5	South Sylhet	1,611	81 11	207 7	10 8	1,403 9	71 3
6	Goálpára	1,472	144 2	312 3	30 9	1,159 13	113 9
7	Barpeta	1,005	137 13	317 15	43 9	687 1	94 4
8	Mangaldai	1,318	65 7	1,164 5	57 14	153 11	7 9
9	Jorhát	1,380	109 4	—16 11	.....	1,396 11	109 4
10	Golághát	1,605	97 8	684 13	41 9	920 3	55 15
11	Lakhimpur	988	98 0	238 0	23 9	750 0	74 7
12	Kohima	2,807	274 9	3 1	0 5	2,803 15	274 4
13	Tura	1,659	88 6	142 0	7 9	1,517 0	80 13
	Total of Lock-ups	20,794	96 13	3,761 6	17 8	17,032 10	79 5
	Grand total	1,03,350	78 5	32,380 0	24 8	70,970 0	53 13

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV.—Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all Classes in the Jails of Assam during the year 1893.

1	2		3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
			M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar ..	Convicts ..	49	8	57	65·90	2·31	68·21	88	6	94	91	3	94	4·18	·47	4·65	2	..	2	..	..	..
		Under-trials	19	....	19	12·56	·29	12·85	30	2	32	8	..	8	·21	..	·21	..	..	....	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	8	....	8	·31	....	·31	2	..	2	..	..	....	....	.	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
2	Sylhet ..	Convicts ..	369	20	389	361·71	7·16	368·87	475	12	487	502	7	509	16·91	·27	17·18	10	..	10	4	..	4
		Under-trials	67	9	76	17·28	·59	17·87	45	4	49	6	..	6	·21	..	·21	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	15	....	15	·28	....	·28	2	..	2	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
3	Dhubri ..	Convicts ..	14	2	16	7·38	·04	7·42	22	1	23	14	..	14	·26	..	·26	..	..	....	..	..	..
		Under-trials	4	....	4	4·38	·01	4·39	12	1	13	6	..	6	·10	..	·10	..	..	....	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
4	Gauháti ..	Convicts ..	269	32	301	171·59	·31	171·81	211	3	214	155	..	155	7·07	..	7·07	10	..	10	..	..	..
		Under-trials	22	....	22	4·16	·20	4·36	15	4	19	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
5	Tezpur ..	Convicts ..	257	24	281	188·52	12·36	200·88	281	18	299	279	21	300	11·03	·83	11·86	22	2	24	..	..	..
		Under-trials	29	....	29	3·68	·27	3·85	14	3	17	1	..	1	·01	..	·01	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	4	....	4	·06	....	·06	1	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
6	Nowgong ..	Convicts ..	99	10	109	52·38	·70	53·08	80	5	85	124	3	127	6·05	·04	6·09	2	..	2	..	..	..
		Under-trials	9	....	9	3·92	·17	4·09	15	2	17	4	1	5	·10	·05	·15	..	..	....	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·67	·03	·70	2	1	3	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
7	Sibságar ..	Convicts ..	43	6	49	60·03	3·64	63·67	83	10	93	61	2	63	2·29	·10	2·39	1	..	1	1	..	1
		Under-trials	15	....	15	7·93	·94	8·87	24	8	32	6	..	6	·16	..	·16	2	..	2	1	..	1
		Civil prisoners	10	....	10	·19	....	·19	1	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—continued.

10			11			12														
						Ratio per mille of average strength.														
						A			B			C			D			E		
Serial No.	Jails	Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Death s from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar .. Convicts ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1,380·88	1,298·70	1,378·10	63·45	208·46	68·17	30·35	..	29·32	....	....	....	30·35	....	29·32
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	....	636·94	....	622·57	16·72	....	16·34	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	Sylhet .. Convicts ..	3	..	3	2	..	2	1,387·86	977·65	1,379·89	46·75	37·70	46·57	5·53	..	5·42	22·11	....	21·69	27·64	....	27·11
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	....	347·22	....	335·76	12·15	....	11·75	....	..	....	57·87	....	55·96	57·87	....	55·96
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Dhubri .. Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,397·02	....	1,386·79	35·23	....	35·04	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,370·52	....	1,366·74	22·84	....	22·78	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	Gauháti .. Convicts ..	6	..	6	1	..	1	903·79	....	902·16	41·22	....	41·15	5·83	..	5·82	52·48	....	52·38	58·30	....	58·20
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	Tezpur .. Convicts ..	11	2	13	..	..	....	1,479·95	1,699·03	1,493·43	58·51	67·15	59·04	....	..	....	116·70	161·81	119·47	116·70	161·81	119·47
	Under-trials	1	..	1	..	..	....	279·33	....	259·74	2·79	....	2·60	....	..	....	279·33	....	259·74	279·33	....	259·74
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	Nowgong .. Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	....	2,367·50	4,285·71	2,386·96	115·50	57·14	114·73	....	..	....	38·18	....	37·68	38·18	....	37·68
	Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,020·41	6,882·35	1,222·49	25·51	294·12	36·67	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Sibságar .. Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,016·16	549·45	989·48	38·15	27·47	37·52	....	..	....	16·66	....	15·71	16·66	....	15·71
	Under-trials	1	..	1	..	..	....	756·62	....	676·44	20·18	....	18·04	....	..	....	252·21	....	225·48	252·21	....	225·48
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		3 Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			4 Average daily strength.			5 Maximum population on any one day.			6 Number admitted into hospital.			7 Daily average number sick.			8 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			9 Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	Dibrugarh ..	Convicts ..	54	21	75	57·22	2·74	59·96	85	10	95	64	..	64	2·23	....	2·23	3	..	3	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	11	....	11	4·62	·32	4·94	13	6	19	3	1	4	·09	·01	·10	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	11	....	11	·16	....	·16	1	..	1	1	..	1	·01	....	·01	..	..	....	..	..	....
9	Shillong ..	Convicts ..	88	7	95	39·85	3·27	43·22	53	8	61	52	5	57	1·33	·21	1·54	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	15	....	15	4·41	·13	4·54	17	4	21	2	..	2	·08	....	·08	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
10	Hailákándi ..	Convicts ..	5	3	8	4·76	·04	4·80	16	3	19	19	2	21	·21	·01	·22	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials.	2	....	2	2·21	·19	2·40	8	3	11	15	2	17	·20	·03	·23	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
11	Sunámganj ..	Convicts ..	10	4	14	19·26	·10	19·36	48	1	49	29	..	29	·70	....	·70	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	10	....	10	6·06	·42	6·48	16	3	19	2	..	2	·08	....	·08	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	4	....	4	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
12	Karimganj ..	Convicts ..	10	4	14	12·50	·01	12·51	27	1	28	21	..	21	·35	....	·35	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	10	....	10	3·70	·01	3·71	23	1	24	7	..	7	·12	....	·12	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	4	....	4	·14	....	·14	1	..	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
13	Habiganj ..	Convicts ..	31	4	35	26·22	·42	26·64	51	6	57	83	3	86	1·31	·06	1·40	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	8	....	8	12·23	·49	12·72	38	2	40	16	..	16	·21	....	·21	1	..	1	1	..	1
		Civil prisoners	4	....	4	·52	....	·52	3	..	3	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
14	South Sylhet..	Convicts ..	22	3	25	16·54	·19	15·73	29	2	31	22	..	22	·34	....	·34	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	5	....	5	3·61	·08	3·69	12	1	13	3	..	3	·02	....	·02	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	3	....	3	·30	....	·30	2	..	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
15	Goálpára ..	Convicts ..	21	3	24	6·43	·16	6·59	15	1	16	16	..	16	·19	....	·19	.	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	5	....	5	3·22	·06	3·28	12	1	13	4	..	4	·03	....	·03	.	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	3	....	3	·34	....	·34	2	..	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
16	Barpeta ..	Convicts ..	13	4	17	6·28	....	6·28	17	..	17	6	..	6	·06	....	·06	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	4	....	4	·98	·03	1·01	4	1	5	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	3	....	3	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		10 Deaths from bowel-complaints.			11 Deaths from cholera.			12 Ratio per mille of average strength. A Of admissions into hospital.			B Of daily average number sick.			C Of deaths from cholera.			D Of deaths from other causes.			E Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	Dibrugarh ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,118·49	....	1,067·38	38·97	....	37·19	....	..	....	52·43	....	50·03	52·43	....	50·03
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	649·35	3,125·00	809·72	19·48	31·25	20·24	....	..	....	216·45	....	202·43	216·45	....	202·43
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,250·00	....	6,250·00	62·50	....	62·50	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	Shillong ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,304·89	1,483·68	1,318·83	33·38	62·31	35·63	....	..	....	25·09	....	23·14	25·09	....	23·14
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	453·51	....	440·63	18·14	....	17·62	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Hailákándi ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,991·60	50,000·00	4,375·00	44·12	250·00	45·83	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,787·33	10,526·32	7,083·33	90·49	157·89	95·82	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	Sunámganj ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,505·71	....	1,497·93	36·34	....	36·16	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330·03	....	308·64	13·20	....	12·35	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	Karimganj ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,680·00	....	1,678·66	28·00	....	27·98	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,891·89	....	1,886·79	32·43	....	32·35	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	Habiganj ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,165·59	7,142·86	3,228·23	51·11	142·86	52·55	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,308·26	....	1,257·86	17·17	....	16·51	....	..	....	81·77	....	78·62	81·77	....	78·62
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	South Sylhet..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,415·70	....	1,398·60	21·88	....	21·61	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	831·02	....	813·01	5·54	....	5·42	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	Goálpára ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,488·33	....	2,427·92	29·55	....	28·83	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,242·24	....	1,219·51	9·32	....	9·15	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	...	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Barpeta ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	955·41	....	955·41	9·55	....	9·55	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[44] C.—PRISONS,—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		3 Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			4 Average daily strength.			5 Maximum population on any one day.			6 Number admitted into hospital.			7 Daily average number sick.			8 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			9 Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
17	Mangaldai ..	Convicts ..	13	7	20	14·97	·09	15·06	33	3	36	55	....	55	1·55	....	1·55	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	7	....	7	3·86	·11	3·97	13	3	16	16	....	16	·12	....	·12	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	1·11	....	1·11	2	..	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
18	Jorhát ..	Convicts ..	18	3	21	8·10	·46	8·56	18	3	21	3	1	4	·05	·01	·06	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	4	....	4	3·43	·08	3·51	16	1	17	1	....	1	·01	....	·01	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·56	....	·56	2	..	2	1	....	1	·04	....	·04	..	..	....	..	..	....
19	Golághát ..	Convicts ..	13	6	19	12·43	·95	13·38	27	3	30	6	1	7	·12	·01	·13	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	6	....	6	2·44	·20	2·64	5	2	7	1	....	1	·01	....	·01	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·28	·16	·44	2	..	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
20	Lakhimpur ..	Convicts ..	16	4	20	8·91	·27	9·18	18	1	19	20	2	22	·26	·02	·28	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	....	....	....	·70	·02	·72	6	1	7	1	....	1	·01	....	·01	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·18	....	·18	1	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
21	Kohima ..	Convicts ..	20	4	24	6·98	....	6·98	12	..	12	35	....	35	·85	....	·85	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	6	....	6	3·06	·17	3·23	13	2	15	4	....	4	·22	....	·22	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·02	....	·02	1	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
22	Tura ..	Convicts ..	28	4	32	16·78	....	16·78	27	..	27	45	....	45	1·02	....	1·02	3	..	3	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	6	....	6	1·98	....	1·98	13	..	13	1	....	1	·01	....	·01	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		10 Deaths from bowel-complaints.			11 Deaths from cholera.			12 Ratio per mille of average strength. A Of admissions into hospital.			B Of daily average number sick.			C Of deaths from cholera.			D Of deaths from other causes.			E Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total.
17	Mangaldai ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	3,674·01	....	3,652·06	103·54	....	102·92	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	4,145·08	....	4,030·23	31·09	....	30·23	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Jorhát ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	370·37	2,173·91	467·29	6·17	21·74	7·01	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	291·55	....	284·96	2·92	....	2·85	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,785·71	....	1,785·71	71·43	....	71·43	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	Golághát ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	482·70	1,052·63	523·17	9·65	10·53	9·72	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	409·84	....	378·79	4·09	....	3·79	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	Lakhimpur ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2,244·67	7,407·41	2,396·51	29·18	74·07	30·50	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,428·57	....	1,388·89	14·29	....	13·89	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
21	Kohima ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	5,014·33	....	5,014·33	121·78	....	121·78	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,307·19	....	1,288·39	71·90	....	68·11	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	Tura ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2,681·76	....	2,681·76	60·79	....	60·79	....	..	....	178·78	....	178·78	178·78	....	178·78
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	505·05	....	505·05	5·05	....	5·05	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—concluded.

Serial No.	Jails.		3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
			Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Total of Jails	Convicts ..	1,242	130	1,372	1,004·49	32·63	1,037·12	1,378	73	1,451	1,342	41	1,383	51·35	1·92	53·27	51	2	53	5	..	5
		Under-trials ..	191	9	200	62·84	2·92	65·76	185	34	219	36	2	38	·96	·06	1·02	5	..	5	1	..	1
		Civil prisoners.	48	....	48	1·67	·03	1·70	9	1	10	1	..	1	·01	..	·01	..	..	....	..	..	....
2	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts ..	220	53	273	159·16	2·69	161·85	338	24	362	360	9	369	7·04	·11	7·15	3	..	3	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	73	....	73	47·48	1·86	49·34	179	21	200	71	2	73	1·04	·03	1·07	1	..	1	1	..	1
		Civil prisoners.	21	....	21	3·45	·16	3·61	16	..	16	1	..	1	·04	..	·04	..	..	....	..	..	....
3	Grand total	Convicts ..	1,462	183	1,645	1,163·65	35·32	1,198·97	1,716	97	1,813	1,702	50	1,752	58·39	2·03	60·42	54	2	56	5	..	5
		Under-trials ..	264	9	273	110·32	4·78	115·10	364	55	419	107	4	111	2·00	·09	2·09	6	..	6	2	..	2
		Civil prisoners.	69	....	69	5·12	·19	5·31	25	1	26	2	..	2	·05	..	·05	..	..	....	..	..	....

[44] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—concluded.

Serial No.	Jails.		10			11			12														
			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength.														
									A			B			C			D			E		
									Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Total of Jails	Convicts ..	21	2	23	5	..	5	1,336·00	1,256·61	1,332·50	51·12	58·84	51·36	4·98	..	4·82	45·79	61·29	46·28	50·77	61·29	51·
		Under-trials..	2	..	2	..	..	....	572·88	684·93	577·86	15·28	20·55	15·51	....	..	....	79·57	....	76·03	79·57	....	76·03
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	598·80	....	588·24	5·99	....	5·88	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts ...	..	..	..	..	..	....	2,261·87	3,345·72	2,279·89	44·23	40·89	44·18	....	..	....	18·85	....	18·54	18·85	....	18·54
		Under-trials..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,495·37	1,075·27	1,479·53	21·90	16·13	21·69	....	..	....	21·06	....	20·27	21·06	....	20·27
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	289·86	....	277·01	11·59	....	11·08	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Grand total.	Convicts ..	21	2	23	5	..	5	1,462·64	1,415·63	1,461·25	50·18	57·47	50·39	4·30	..	4·17	42·11	56·63	42·54	46·41	56·63	46·71
		Under-trials..	2	..	2	..	..	....	969·91	836·82	964·38	18·13	18·83	18·16	....	..	....	54·39	....	52·13	54·39	....	52·13
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	390·63	....	376·65	9·77	....	9·42	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XVI.—Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1893.

1	2	3																				4							
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		Ratio of admissions and deaths per mille of average strength.							
Serial No.	Jails.	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	Silchar	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	30	...	...	...	3	...	395·84	...	.....	...	29·32	29·32	439·82	...
2	Sylhet	...	...	241	1	3	3	...	...	2	2	1	...	8	1	5	...	99	3	...	...	16	...	653·34	2·71	8·13	8·13	5·42	5·42	268·34	8·13
3	Dhubri	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	808·63	...	.....	...	.....	...	539·08	...
4	Gauháti	...	...	54	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	8	2	11	...	40	6	...	...	8	...	314·30	...	29·10	...	11·64	5·82	232·81	34·92
5	Tezpur	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	14	3	51	13	...	...	...	...	781·56	...	.....	...	.....	...	253·88	64·77
6	Nowgong... ...	...	...	39	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	28	1	...	...	10	...	734·74	...	18·84	...	.....	...	527·51	18·84
7	Sibságar	...	..	28	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	439·78	...	15·71	15·71	.....	...	172·77	...
8	Dibrúgarh... ...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	37	...	...	...	1	...	100·07	...	16·68	...	.....	...	617·07	...
9	Shillong	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	16	...	...	...	5	...	393·34	...	.....	...	.....	...	270·20	...
	Total of Jails ...	...	...	575	1	11	4	...	...	6	5	1	...	36	7	43	4	316	23	...	...	44	...	554·42	·96	10·66	3·86	5·79	4·82	304·69	22·18
1	Hailákándi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,339·29	...
2	Sunámganj ...	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	516·53	...	103·31	...	.....	...	361·57	...
3	Karimganj ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	159·87	...	.....	...	.....	...	959·23	...
4	Habíganj ...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	8	...	1,501·50	...	.....	...	.....	...	525·52	...
5	South Sylhet ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	190·71	...	.....	...	.....	...	317·18	...
6	Goálpára	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	606·97	...	303·49	...	.....	...	758·73	...
7	Barpeta	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	318·47	...	.....	...	.....	...	318·47	...
8	Mangaldai ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	.....	...	66·40	...	.....	...	265·60	...
9	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	116·82	...
10	Golághát	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	224·22	...	.....	...	.....	...	224·22	...
11	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	.....	...	217·86	...	.....	...	217·86	...
12	Kohima	...	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1,862·46	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,146·13	...
13	Tura	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	7	...	119·19	...	.....	...	.....	...	774·73	...
	Total of Lock-ups. ...	...	...	79	...	7	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	82	...	1	...	35	...	48·81	...	43·25	...	.....	...	506·64	...
	Grand total ...	...	...	654	1	18	4	60	...	6	5	1	...	45	7	46	4	398	23	1	...	79	...	545·47	·83	15·01	3·34	5·00	4·17	331·95	19·18

Statement XVII.—Showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the Convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1893.

1	2	3						4						5						6						7					
Serial No.	Jails.	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.						40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Silchar	...	...	...	...	.....	...	57·75	2·16	2	...	34·63	.....	8·75	·16	...	...	.....	...	·75	.....	...	...	.....	...	67·25	2·32	2	...	29·74	.....
2	Sylhet	...	·33	...	...	.....	...	323·00	6·83	9	...	27·86	.....	33·00	·25	...	...	.....	...	9·91	.....	1	...	100·91	...	365·91	7·41	10	...	27·33	.....
3	Dhubri	...	...	...	...	.....	...	6·50	...	...	...	...	.....	1·50	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	8·00	.....	...	...	...	.....
4	Gauháti... ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	138·50	·16	7	...	50·54	.....	24·67	.....	3	...	121·61	...	3·75	·09	...	...	.....	...	166·92	·25	10	...	59·92	.....
5	Tezpur	·42	...	1	...	2,380·95	...	156·75	11·50	14	2	89·31	173·91	36·00	·83	7	...	194·44	...	1·67	.....	...	...	.....	...	194·84	12·33	22	2	112·91	162·21
6	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	46·63	·62	1	...	21·45	.....	5·50	·08	1	...	181·82	...	·25	.....	...	...	.....	...	52·38	·70	2	...	38·18	.....
7	Sibságar... ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	52·50	3·67	1	...	19·05	.....	8·42	·33	...	...	.....	...	·08	.....	...	...	.....	...	61·00	4·00	1	...	16·39	.....
8	Dibrugarh ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	51·33	3·00	1	...	19·48	.....	7·25	·16	2	...	275·86	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	58·58	3·16	3	...	51·21	.....
9	Shillong... ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	32·75	3·00	1	...	30·53	.....	6·92	·50	...	...	.....	...	·33	.....	...	...	.....	...	40·00	3·50	1	...	25·00	.....
	Total of Jails ...	·42	·33	1	...	2,380·95	...	865·71	30·94	36	2	41·58	64·64	132·01	2·31	13	...	98·48	...	16·74	·09	1	...	59·74	...	1,014·88	33·67	51	2	50·25	59·40
1	Hailákándi ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	4·26	·16	...	...	...	.....	·58	.....	...	...	.....	...	·16	.....	...	...	.....	...	5·00	·16	...	...	.....	.....
2	Sunámganj ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	15·76	·25	...	...	...	.....	5·58	·08	...	...	.....	...	·91	.....	...	...	.....	...	22·25	·33	...	...	.....	.....
3	Karimganj ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	9·59	...	...	...	...	.....	2·33	.....	...	...	.....	...	·08	.....	...	...	.....	...	12·00	.....	...	...	.....	.....
4	Habiganj ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	21·25	·25	...	...	...	.....	6·58	.....	...	...	.....	...	·92	.....	...	...	.....	...	28·75	·25	...	...	.....	.....
5	South Sylhet ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	12·59	·33	...	...	...	.....	3·33	.....	...	...	.....	...	·66	.....	...	...	.....	...	16·58	·33	...	...	.....	.....
6	Goálpára ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	4·75	...	...	...	...	.....	2·08	·16	...	...	.....	...	·08	.....	...	...	.....	...	6·91	·16	...	...	.....	.....
7	Barpeta	...	...	...	...	.....	...	4·75	...	...	...	...	.....	1·17	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	5·92	.....	...	...	.....	.....
8	Mangaldai ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	12·16	·08	...	...	...	.....	2·09	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	14·25	·08	...	...	.....	.....
9	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	.....	...	6·75	·41	...	...	...	.....	·75	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	7·50	·41	...	...	.....	.....
10	Golághát ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	12·33	·83	...	...	...	.....	1·17	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	13·50	·83	...	...	.....	.....
11	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	8·27	·27	...	...	...	.....	·64	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	8·91	·27	...	...	.....	.....
12	Kohima... ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	5·75	...	...	...	...	.....	1·25	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	7·00	...	...	...	.....	.....
13	Tura	·88	...	...	...	.....	...	12·93	...	3	...	232·01	.....	2·97	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	16·78	...	3	...	178·78	.....
	Total of Lock-ups ...	·88	...	...	...	.....	...	131·14	2·58	3	...	22·88	.....	30·52	·24	...	...	.....	...	2·81	.....	...	...	.....	...	165·35	2·82	3	...	18·14	.....
	Grand total ...	1·30	·33	1	...	769·23	...	996·85	33·52	39	2	39·12	59·67	162·53	2·55	13	...	79·99	...	19·55	·09	1	...	51·15	...	1,180·23	36·49	54	2	45·75	54·81

Statement XVIII.—Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1893, *according to the length of time passed in Jail.*

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
		Under 6 months in jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.			From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1	Silchar	56·58	2	35·35	3·50	...	.....	2·08	...	.....	1·16	...	.....	5·25	...	.....	1·00	...	.....
2	Sylhet	197·83	6	30·32	88·66	...	.....	52·00	1	19·23	22·75	1	43·95	5·08	2	393·70	7·00	...	.....
3	Dhubri	6·42	...	.....	·42	...	.....	1·08	...	.....	·08	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
4	Gauháti	86·25	6	69·57	38·00	1	26·32	24·83	3	120·82	10·25	...	.....	6·00	...	.....	1·83	...	.....
5	Tezpur	71·17	10	140·51	41·67	4	95·99	29·42	4	135·96	22·00	2	90·91	26·92	2	74·29	16·00	2	125·00
6	Nowgong	32·60	1	30·67	12·18	...	.....	5·70	1	175·44	1·02	...	.....	1·58	...	.....	...	...	.....
7	Sibságar	53·16	1	18·81	9·41	..	.....	·75	...	.....	1·16	...	.....	·58	...	.....	...	...	.....
8	Dibrugarh	54·33	2	36·81	4·16	...	.....	1·83	1	546·45	1·25	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
9	Shillong	30·17	1	33·15	3·42	...	.....	3·08	...	.....	1·25	...	.....	5·17	...	.....	·41	...	.....
	Total of Jails	588·51	29	49·28	201·42	5	24·82	120·77	10	82·80	60·92	3	49·24	50·58	4	79·09	26·24	2	76·22
1	Hailákándi	4·50	...	.....	·25	...	.....	·41	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
2	Sunámganj	15·83	...	.....	2·83	...	.....	2·33	...	.....	·58	...	.....	·25	...	.....	·75	...	.....
3	Karimganj	10·08	...	.....	1·41	...	.....	·50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
4	Habiganj	23·25	...	.....	2·83	...	.....	1·50	...	.....	1·00	...	.....	·42	...	.....	...	...	.....
5	South Sylhet	12·25	...	.....	·75	...	.....	2·08	...	.....	·33	...	.....	1·25	...	.....	·25	...	.....
6	Goálpára	3·66	...	.....	1·16	...	.....	·83	...	.....	·75	...	.....	·66	...	.....	...	...	.....
7	Barpeta	3·33	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1·42	...	.....	·17	...	.....	1·00	...	.....	...	...	.....
8	Mangaldai	12·33	...	.....	1·00	...	.....	.....	...	.....	·66	...	.....	·33	...	.....	...	...	.....
9	Jorhát	5·16	...	.....	·48	...	.....	·50	...	.....	·58	...	.....	1·16	...	.....	·08	...	.....
10	Golághát	12·00	...	.....	1·17	...	.....	·08	...	.....	·58	...	.....	·50	...	.....	...	...	.....
11	Lakhimpur	7·33	...	.....	1·16	...	.....	·41	...	.....	.....	...	.....	·50	...	.....	...	...	.....
12	Kohima	5·33	...	.....	1·16	...	.....	·16	...	.....	·25	...	.....	·08	...	.....	...	...	.....
13	Tura	13·42	2	149·03	3·00	1	333·33	·50	...	.....	·50	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Total of Lock-ups	128·47	2	15·57	17·13	1	58·38	10·72	...	.....	5·40	...	.....	6·15	...	.....	1·08	...	.....
	Grand total	716·98	31	43·24	218·55	6	27·45	131·49	10	76·05	66·32	3	45·24	56·73	4	70·51	27·32	2	73·21

Statement XIX.—Showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1893.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Ser No.	Jails.	Number remaining at the end of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1893.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	12	...	285	13	297	13	310	12·56	·29	12·85	97	5	102	182	8	190	3	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
2	Sylhet	13	...	273	12	286	12	298	17·28	·59	17·87	100	6	106	158	5	163	17	1	...	...	1	...	10	...	10
3	Dhubri	5	...	142	2	147	2	149	4·38	·01	4·39	59	1	60	74	...	74	9	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
4	Gauháti	1	...	152	16	153	16	169	4·16	·20	4·36	74	8	82	75	7	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
5	Tezpur	3	...	175	11	178	11	189	3·58	·27	3·85	70	7	77	95	3	98	5	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	8
6	Nowgong	8	...	169	9	177	9	186	3·92	·17	4·09	65	3	68	104	4	108	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
7	Sibságar	5	...	224	27	229	27	256	7·93	·94	8·87	62	5	67	152	21	173	...	1	...	...	2	...	13	...	13
8	Dibrugarh	6	...	278	33	284	33	317	4·62	·32	4·94	73	13	86	202	20	222	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	....	6
9	Shillong	1	...	117	11	118	11	129	4·41	·13	4·54	40	5	45	62	6	68	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Total of Jails	54	...	1,815	134	1,869	134	2,003	62·84	2·92	65·76	640	53	693	1,104	74	1,178	41	3	...	...	5	...	79	4	83
1	Hailákándi	1	...	64	11	65	11	76	2·21	·19	2·40	18	2	20	42	8	50	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	Sunámganj	2	...	134	7	136	7	143	6·06	·42	6·48	44	1	45	76	6	82	10	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5
3	Karimganj	3	...	142	1	145	1	146	3·70	·01	3·71	69	...	69	54	1	55	20	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
4	Habiganj	14	...	320	15	334	15	349	12·23	·49	12·72	150	8	158	142	4	146	22	1	...	...	1	...	19	2	21
5	South Sylhet	5	...	161	7	166	7	173	3·61	·08	3·69	49	2	51	89	3	92	22	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
6	Goálpára	2	1	39	...	41	1	42	3·22	·06	3·28	10	1	11	19	...	19	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Barpeta	...	...	43	2	43	2	45	·98	·03	1·01	15	1	16	20	...	20	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
8	Mangaldai	...	...	129	7	129	7	136	3·86	·11	3·97	36	2	38	73	3	76	19	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
9	Jorhát	...	...	168	10	168	10	178	3·43	·08	3·51	77	6	83	67	4	71	18	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5
10	Golághát	6	2	113	9	119	11	130	2·44	·20	2·64	46	4	50	72	7	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
11	Lakhimpur	4	...	44	3	48	3	51	·70	·02	·72	22	2	24	24	1	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
12	Kohima	3	...	80	3	83	3	86	3·06	·17	3·23	57	3	60	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tura	2	...	53	...	55	...	55	1·98	...	1·98	23	...	23	30	...	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Lock-ups	42	3	1,490	75	1,582	78	1,610	47·48	1·86	49·34	616	32	648	734	37	771	134	6	6	1	1	...	41	2	43
	Grand total	96	3	3,305	209	3,401	212	3,613	110·32	4·78	115·10	1,256	85	1,341	1,838	111	1,949	175	9	6	1	6	...	120	6	126

C.—PRISONS.

Statement A.—Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each Class of Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Serial No.	Name of jail.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1893 in the parts of the jail devoted to														Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosures (yard and workshop) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.	
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						Rs.	Rs.
1	Silchar	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	16	....	....	....	8	....	19	....	....	....	....	8	49	100			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	16	....	6	....	8	....	19	....	....	....	....	8	49	106	41	251	413
		Total average population	4·39	....	....	....	·31	....	12·56	....	....	....	....	2·60	61·51	81·37			
2	Sylhet	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	79	....	....	....	15	....	67	9	....	....	....	20	369	559			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	81	....	....	....	15	....	67	9	....	....	....	20	369	561	8	357	1,135
		Total average population	17·12	....	....	....	·28	....	17·28	·59	....	....	....	7·16	344·59	387·02			
3	Dhubri	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	14	20			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	14	20	.....	14	116
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	....	....	4·38	....	....	....	....	·05	7·38	11·81			
4	Gauháti	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	32	....	....	....	....	....	22	....	1	....	....	32	264	351			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	32	....	....	....	....	....	22	....	1	....	....	32	268	355	716	1,072	.....
		Total average population	7·07	....	....	....	....	....	4·16	....	....	....	....	·51	164·43	176·17			
5	Tezpur	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	7			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	49	4	....	....	4	....	29	....	....	....	....	23	252	361			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	49	4	1	....	4	....	29	....	1	....	....	24	256	368	5	656	522
		Total average population	11·04	·83	....	....	·06	....	3·58	....	....	....	....	11·80	177·48	204·79			

6	Nowgong	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	16	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	10	99	134			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	16	....	2	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	10	99	136	4	119	92
		Total average population	6·15	....	....	....	....	....	3·92	....	....	....	....	·90	46·90	57·87			
7	Sibságar	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	8	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	41	80			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Total	8	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	43	82	95	168	5,655
		Total average population	2·45	.....	.....	.....	·19	.....	7·77	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·58	57·74	72·73			
8	Dibrugarh	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	43	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	4	.....	.....	21	50	140			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Total	43	.....	6	.....	11	.....	11	.....	4	.....	.....	21	50	146	4	279	692
		Total average population	2·33	.....	.....	.....	·16	.....	4·62	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·06	54·89	65·06			
9	Shillong	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	4	7	84	122			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Total	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	4	7	84	122	14	160	.....
		Total average population	1·41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·41	.....	.....	.....	3·50	38·44	47·76	.....			
	Total of Jails	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	10	29			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	252	4	3	.....	48	.....	191	9	5	.....	4	129	1,222	1,867			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Total	254	4	18	.....	48	.....	191	9	6	.....	4	130	1,232	1,896	.....	3,016	8,625
		Total average population	52·32	1·98	.....	.....	1·66	.....	61·88	2·86	.....	.....	.....	30·74	253·14	1,104·53			
1	Hallákándi	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	10			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	10	4	38	40
		Total average population	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·21	.....	.....	.....	.....	·23	4·76	7·20			
2	Sunámganj	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10	28			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10	28	112	623	181
		Total average population	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·06	.....	.....	.....	.....	·52	10·26	25·84			
3	Karimganj	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	....	....	....	....	4	....	10	....	....	....	....	4	10	28			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	....	....	....	....	4	....	10	....	....	....	....	4	10	28	37	101	491
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	·14	....	3·70	....	..	.....	....	·02	12·50	16·3			

Statement A.—Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each Class of Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1893.—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Serial No.	Name of jail.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1893 in the parts of the jail devoted to														Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosures (ward and workshop) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.	
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						Rs.	Rs.
4	Habiganj	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	....	....	....	....	4	....	8	....	....	....	....	4	31	47			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	....	....	....	....	4	....	8	....	....	....	....	4	31	47	4	20	166
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	·52	....	12·23	....	....	....	....	·91	26·22	39·88			
5	South Sylhet	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	3	....	2	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	3	22	38			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	3	....	2	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	3	22	38	7	15	256
		Total average population	·36	....	....	....	·30	....	3·61	....	....	....	....	·27	15·18	19·72			
6	Goálpára	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	....	....	....	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	3	21	32			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	....	....	....	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	3	21	32	5	.....	14
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	·24	....	3·22	....	....	....	....	·22	6·43	10·21			
7	Barpeta	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	3	....	....	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	13	27			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	3	....	....	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	13	27	25	.....	551
		Total average population	·06	....	....	....	....	....	·98	....	....	....	....	·03	6·22	7·29			
8	Mangaldai	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner ..	3	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7	13	30			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	3	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7	13	30	5	17	....
		Total average population	1·67	....	....	....	....	....	3·86	....	....	....	....	·20	14·41	20·14			

9	Jorhát	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....							
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	3	18	25							
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....							
		Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	3	18	25	5	....	116				
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	....	....	3·43	....	....	....	....	·54	8·66	12·63							
10	Golághát	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....							
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	5	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	13	30							
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....							
		Total	5	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	13	30	4	9	246				
		Total average population	·13	....	....	....	....	....	2·44	....	....	....	....	1·31	12·58	16·46							
11	Lakhimpur	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....							
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	16	28							
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....							
		Total	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	16	28	64	24	54				
		Total average population	·27	·02	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	·27	9·52	10·08							
12	Kohima	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....							
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	4	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	20	34							
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....							
		Total	4	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	20	34	77	.....	5,645				
		Total average population	1·07	....	....	....	....	....	2·84	....	....	....	....	·17	6·15	10·23							
13	Tura	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2							
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7							
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	28	38							
		Total	7	....	2	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	28	47	5	31	265				
		Total average population	1·03	....	....	....	....	....	1·97	....	....	....	....	....	15·76	18·76							
	Total of Lock-ups	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2							
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	29	4	2	....	21	....	67	....	....	....	....	49	192	364							
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	28	38							
		Total	29	4	4	....	21	....	73	....	....	....	....	53	220	404	.....	878	8,160				
		Total average population	8·12	·14	....	....	3·41	....	46·44	....	....	....	....	4·57	152·12	214·80							
	Grand total	Cells, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	2	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	10	31							
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation, at 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner	281	8	5	....	69	....	258	9	5	....	4	178	1,414	2,231							
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	28	38							
		Total	283	8	22	....	69	....	264	9	6	....	4	183	1,452	2,300	.....	3,894	16,785				
		Total average population	60·44	2·12	....	....	5·07	....	108·32	4·69	....	....	....	33·48	1,105·26	1,319·38							

Statement B.—Showing the Condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of Assam during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5					6				
Serial No.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	Total.	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	Total.
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
1	Silchar	387	116	55	80	30	13	178	13	48	29	3	93
2	Sylhet	739	304	147	65	24	5	241	109	65	15	5	194
3	Dhubri	129	95	4	6	...	...	10	10	10	4	...	24
4	Gauháti	435	142	42	51	26	11	130	52	62	35	14	163
5	Tezpur	278	148	110	20	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...
6	Nowgong	211	38	62	54	10	5	131	18	19	4	1	42
7	Sibságar	434	389	26	3	...	...	29	13	3	...	...	16
8	Dibrugarh	511	103	42	136	63	35	276	32	70	26	4	132
9	Shillong	96	16	8	18	9	7	42	7	18	8	5	38
	Total	3,220	1,351	496	433	162	76	1,167	254	295	121	32	702

Statement C.—Showing the Working of the Mark System during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4											5										6										7	8
Serial No.	Jail.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry, but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts during the year who gained remission under the mark system.											Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.										Average remission gained by convicts entered in column 4.										Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.
			Sentenced to											Sentenced to										Sentenced to											
			One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Ditto three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Ditto three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Ditto three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.		
1	Silchar ..	....	3	3	....	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	....	27	105	....	....	160	323	....	..	..	..	....	23	74	..	..	160	323	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
2	Sylhet ..	....	31	80	7	3	2	1	1	3	..	1	....	26	95	142	164	222	180	151	349	..	365	....	16	41	90	150	217	180	151	290	..	365	....	....	....
3	Dhubri ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
4	Gauhati ..	....	5	28	5	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	....	17	70	77	....	....	....	269	..	..	..	....	15	36	73	..	..	..	222	..	..	..	....	....	....
5	Tezpur ..	....	15	17	3	1	2	....	....	..	..	1	....	25	54	58	88	170	....	....	..	..	246	....	18	35	48	88	111	..	..	..	..	246	....	....	....
6	Nowgong ..	....	5	4	2	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	27	53	115	124	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	14	30	87	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
7	Sibságar ..	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	..	..	2	....	23	60	140	....	....	....	....	..	..	349	....	23	60	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	....	....	....
8	Dibrugarh ..	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	35	14	51	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	31	12	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
9	Shillong ..	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	..	..	1	....	....	50	92	....	....	....	....	..	..	206	....	..	50	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	306	....	....	....
10	Hailákándi ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
11	Sunámganj ..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
12	Karimganj ..	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	47	....	....	180	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	47	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
13	Habiganj ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
14	South Sylhet ..	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	....	25	....	....	....	199	....	....	..	..	..	....	25	..	..	..	199	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
15	Goálpára ..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	61	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
16	Barpeta ..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	52	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
17	Mangaldai ..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	43	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
18	Jorhát ..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	76	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
19	Golághát ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
20	Lakhimpur ..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
21	Kohima ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
22	Tura ..	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	25	77	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	25	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total ..	....	65	112	22	6	7	2	3	3	..	5	....	35	105	142	164	222	323	269	349	..	365	....	18	40	76	134	171	251	198	290	..	293	....	....	....

Statement D.—Showing the Nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5																				6		
Serial No.	Chapter of Penal Code.	Sections.	Nature of offences in column 2.	Convicts admitted under sentence not exceeding																				Total.		
				One month.		Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																				a		b						
																				For life.		For a term.						
				Yr.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	VI	All sections ..	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	VII	Ditto ..	„ relating to the Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3	VIII	Ditto ..	„ against the public tranquillity ..	147	5	259	..	74	1	40	2	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	558	8	566
4	IX	162, 163, 170, and 171.	„ by others relating to public servants ..	36	1	20	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	1	65
5	„	All other sections..	„ by public servants	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
6	X	All sections ..	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants.	20	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	3	34
7	XI	193, 194, 200, and 205.	False evidence and the like, and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding.	5	1	13	2	2	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	3	33
8	„	201 to 204 ..	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information, regarding an offence.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
9	„	206 to 210 ..	Fraudulent claims, decrees, disposals of property ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
10	„	211 ..	Making false criminal charge	7	..	10	5	10	..	6	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	6	42
11	„	212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like.	19	..	8	1	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	1	37
12	„	217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants against public justice ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
13	„	228 and 229 ..	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	XII	241 to 254 ..	Lighter offences relating to coin	1	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
15	„	All other sections..	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
16	XIII	All sections ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	XIV	264 to 289 ..	„ affecting the public health and safety ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
18	„	290 and 291 .	Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
19	„	292 to 294*a* ..	Obscene books and lotteries	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	XV	All sections ..	Offences relating to religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	XVI	302, 303, and 307 ..	Murder and attempt to murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	37
22	„	304, 304*a*, 305, 306, and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same, and abetting suicide.	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	15	2	17
23	„	309 ..	Attempt to commit suicide	8	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	17
24	„	311 ..	Being a thug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	„	312 to 318 ..	Causing miscarriage, exposing children, and concealment of birth of child.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
26	„	323, 334, 352, and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation ..	175	3	67	1	22	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	4	278
27	„	324 to 333, 335 to 338.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life.	15	1	39	1	34	..	22	..	14	3	23	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	5	155
28	„	341 to 348 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	30	1	47	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	1	90
29	„	353, 354, 356, and 357.	Aggravated assault	16	1	19	1	10	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	2	50

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[53] D—

PART I.—*Return of Cognisable*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases: Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognisable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by police: *Suo motu*.	Investigated by police: By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated by police: By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire	No. of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those in column 7 investigated by police: *a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases posed under 247, *a*: When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																			
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	29	1	..	..	23	16	89·7	69·6	25	1	..	16	7	..	61·5	69·6	2	..
4	212 to 216 ..	Harbouring an offender ..	5	..	..	..	2	1	80·0	50·0	4	..	..	1	1	1	25·0	50·0	..	..
5	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice.	86	1	..	1	65	61	83·7	93·8	69	3	..	53	2	1	75·6	96·4	1	..
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	594	9	12	25	355	281	55·0	79·2	315	16	2	209	33	21	62·8	86·4	36	2
7	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	..	..	..	3	2	33·3	66·7	..	1	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
		Total	717	11	12	26	148	361	59·8	80·6	413	21	2	280	43	23	64·2	86·7	39	2
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																			
8	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder .... by thugs ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		Murder .... by dacoits ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	100·0	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
10		Murder .... by robbers ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		Murder .... by poison ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Other murders	33	..	3	13	25	16	88·9	64·0	32	..	..	13	6	14	40·6	68·1	2	..
13	307	Attempts at murder ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
14	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	28	..	..	11	25	14	96·4	56·0	27	..	..	11	8	8	40·7	57·9	..	..
15	376	Rape	48	4	1	1	12	3	69·4	25·0	29	4	1	1	7	1	2·9	12·5	28	..
16	377	Unnatural offences ..	22	1	..	1	8	3	86·4	37·5	18	1	..	2	5	1	10·5	28·6	4	..
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	5	..	..	..	1	1	20·0	100·0	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	1	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	35	3	..	1	27	23	82·9	85·2	28	1	..	20	3	2	69·0	87·0	2	..
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	95	1	1	23	84	74	88·5	88·1	84	1	..	66	7	17	77·6	90·4	1	..
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	4	..	..	..	2	..	25·0	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	165	..	8	14	127	58	73·4	45·7	122	4	1	47	53	10	37·0	47·0	5	..
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ..	145	3	1	2	28	11	26·7	39·3	26	13	..	10	10	..	25·6	50·0	18	..
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	29	..	..	..	10	4	65·5	40·0	16	2	..	4	4	1	21·0	50·0	2	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	108	1	2	4	65	45	61·8	69·2	65	3	..	30	14	6	44·1	68·2	10	..
29	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	16	..	..	..	14	6	87·5	42·9	13	1	..	5	7	2	35·7	41·7	..	..
		Total	738	13	16	70	431	259	66·0	59·9	465	31	2	210	127	62	42·2	62·3	73	..
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																			
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	23	1	1	3	9	2	79·2	22·2	18	1	..	2	5	3	10·5	28·6	7	..
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398 .	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Robbery with hurt by other means.	2	..	..	..	2	1	100·0	50·0	2	..	..	1	1	1	50·0	50·0	..	..
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery in dwelling-house	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Robbery other robberies ..	30	1	1	1	9	7	90·3	77·8	27	..	1	7	2	1	25·0	77·8	12	..
34	270 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	186	2	5	7	54	18	73·3	33·3	128	11	1	11	16	5	7·9	40·7	24	..

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Crime for the year 1893.

dis- of section C. P. C.	PERSONS.																				Property.					
	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
																			In custody of police.	On bail.							
b																										
A	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																									Rs.	Rs.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	30	..	30	..	2	6·7	28	9	..	18	1	19	63·3	67·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	1	..	6	..	6	75·0	75·0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	76	13	90	..	..	..	90	11	3	72	..	64	84·2	88·1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	91	..	1,548	325	1,964	1	5	·3	1,949	466	10	1,329	9	1,135	73·3	69·9	3	..	9	129	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	4	2	..	2	..	1	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	92	..	1,663	341	2,096	1	7	·4	2,079	489	13	1,427	10	1,225	73·7	76·5	4	..	11	131	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	50·0	6,586	192	2·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	..	72	17	104	..	3	4·2	91	21	14	13	2	26	36·1	35·1	2	10	..	15	6	2	2	100·0	83	78	94·0
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	..	65	..	77	..	2	3·1	72	22	10	8	13	20	30·8	27·8	3	3	..	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	13	6	20	..	3	23·1	17	10	4	3	..	2	15·4	18·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	8	..	9	..	..	..	9	5	..	3	..	3	37·5	33·3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	28	3	33	..	..	..	33	3	..	23	..	20	71·4	66·7	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	35	..	135	7	177	..	6	4·4	171	26	17	79	28	103	76·3	62·8	1	..	..	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	18	..	113	41	172	..	2	1·8	170	90	..	70	..	52	46·0	40·3	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	43	12	56	..	4	9·3	52	35	..	17	..	16	37·2	40·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	24	5	29	..	..	..	29	14	1	8	2	10	41·7	41·7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	112	37	159	..	1	·9	154	56	..	78	..	58	51·8	49·6	..	..	5	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	18	2	20	..	2	11·1	18	10	..	6	..	5	27·8	31·3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	95	..	656	132	883	..	23	3·5	843	300	62	309	63	316	48·2	44·4	12	13	7	80	14	4	3	75·0	6,669	270	4·0
..	16	..	40	3	59	..	6	15·0	53	14	15	1	10	11	27·5	22·0	..	..	..	13	..	13	7	53·8	4,990	293	5·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	4	3	..	1	..	1	20·0	25·0	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	16	..	16	..	1	6·3	14	2	2	7	3	10	62·5	71·4	..	1	..	..	..	15	7	46·7	2,052	1,168	56·9
..	11	..	46	38	95	..	2	4·3	93	48	5	29	2	20	34·5	36·4	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[53] D—

PART I.—*Return of Cognisable*

Serial No	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognisable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by police. *Suo motu.*	Investigated by police. By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated by police. By order of Magistrate after the police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those in column 7 investigated by police. *a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases posed under 47, *a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18
		CLASS III—*continued.*																		
35	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	195	6	2	4	78	34	53·8	43·6	94	12	..	24	19	2	22·6	55·8	12	..
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,343	38	35	8	196	144	95·0	73·5	1,297	9	3	134	48	23	10·2	73·6	144	..
37	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass, with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	20	2	..	1	11	7	85·0	63·6	15	2	..	7	4	1	41·2	63·6	1	..
38	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	2	..	..	..	2	..	100·0	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
39	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	1,801	50	44	24	361	213	88·0	59·0	1,583	35	5	186	97	36	11·5	65·7	200	..
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																		
40	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	606	12	16	8	198	77	35·0	38·9	173	43	2	44	53	10	20·1	45·4	80	..
41	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	6	..	..	..	4	2	66·7	50·0	4	..	..	2	1	..	50·0	66·7	..	..
42	374	Compulsory labour	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	615	12	16	8	203	79	35·2	38·9	177	43	2	46	54	10	20·7	46·0	80	..
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																		
43	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	90	7	2	4	52	33	76·1	63·5	67	3	..	31	13	2	44·3	70·5	9	..
44	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. of cattle ..	237	91	3	5	150	104	87·1	69·3	197	10	2	96	39	7	45·9	71·1	23	..
		Theft .. ordinary ..	3,533	232	71	59	1,375	975	62·7	70·9	2,170	70	20	787	173	66	34·1	82·5	388	..
45	406 to 408 .	Criminal breach of trust ..	268	4	5	5	103	47	39·2	45·6	93	12	2	39	13	4	36·4	75·0	27	..
46	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	309	4	5	13	299	235	94·6	78·6	293	4	..	229	56	8	77·1	80·4	10	..
47	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass	1,113	19	18	16	476	213	22·7	44·7	228	27	1	86	81	5	33·6	51·5	41	4
48	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	5,550	275	99	102	2,455	1,607	56·6	65·5	3,048	126	25	1,268	375	92	39·6	77·2	498	4
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																		
49	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	9	..	..	1	4	..	22·2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	182	..	..	11	141	87	81·3	61·7	11	137	..	81	52	6	54·7	60·9	2	..
51	Cognisable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act.	23	..	..	1	24	24	82·6	100·0	17	2	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		——— Excise Laws.	445	1	..	7	430	380	96·0	88·4	423	2	2	372	36	6	87·1	91·2	6	..
53		——— Opium Act	103	1	5	4	94	70	88·9	74·5	91	5	..	64	19	4	66·7	77·1	3	..
54		——— Railway Laws.	4	..	..	..	2	2	75·0	100·0	3	..	..	2	..	..	66·7	100·0	..	..
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		——— Arms Act	373	7	3	4	356	335	56·6	94·1	203	9	1	195	14	2	91·5	93·3	1	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances.	992	1	..	3	959	907	92·9	94·6	920	2	..	870	39	3	94·4	95·7	1	..
		Total	2,131	10	8	31	2,010	1,805	85·6	89·8	1,670	157	3	1,604	160	21	87·1	90·9	15	..
58	Other special and local laws cognisable by police.	Cruelty to animals ..	15	..	..	..	11	9	66·7	81·8	10	..	..	7	1	..	70·0	87·5	2	..
		Forest Act	7	..	..	..	6	6	57·1	100·0	4	..	..	3	..	..	75·0	100·0	..	..
		Fishery Act	132	6	2	9	62	30	28·4	48·4	30	8	..	16	10	1	42·1	61·5	8	..
		Telegraph Act	2	..	..	..	1	..	50·0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Post Office Act	1	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	100·0	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
		Army Act	1	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	100·0	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
		Ferry Act	4	..	..	..	4	2	75·0	50·0	3	..	..	2	1	..	66·7	66·7	..	..
		Military Police Regulation, IV of 1890.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Garo Hills Administration Rules.	33	..	..	..	33	33	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Prisons Act	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	196	6	2	9	120	82	29·3	68·3	50	8	..	30	12	1	51·7	71·4	10	..
		Grand total	11,748	377	197	270	6,028	4,405	65·9	73·1	7,406	421	39	3,624	868	245	46·1	80·7	915	6

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Crime for the year 1893—continued.

dis- of section Cr.P.C.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	PERSONS. Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, dipt. transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before a Magistrate. In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
b																										Rs.	Rs.	
A	19	20	21	22	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
..	2	..	53	50	105	..	2	3·8	103	60	..	42	..	26	49·1	49·1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	384	20	412	..	63	17·7	344	115	1	199	..	187	48·7	57·7	..	..	..	29	..	1,080	287	26·6	85,738	19,227	22·4
..	10	..	22	1	33	..	1	4·5	32	18	..	12	..	12	54·5	38·7	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	33·3	119	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	100·0	169	154	91·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	47	..	568	112	727	..	80	14·1	645	262	23	291	15	267	47·0	50·1	4	1	1	50	..	1,113	304	27·3	93,068	20,852	22·5
1	22	..	311	156	489	1	6	1·9	482	300	..	170	..	126	40·5	38·7	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	6	2	..	4	..	4	80·0	80·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	22	..	316	159	497	1	6	1·9	490	304	..	174	..	130	41·1	39·3	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4	..	59	8	71	..	..	..	71	27	..	42	..	40	67·8	63·5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	231	11	249	..	12	5·2	234	77	..	151	..	146	63·2	65·5	2	2	1	4	..	192	152	81·3	7,614	6,566	86·2
1	61	..	1,517	668	2,236	2	57	3·8	2,167	793	1	1,265	3	983	64·8	65·6	5	9	3	95	3	1,987	981	49·4	62,011	24,621	39·7
1	3	2	88	60	153	..	..	..	153	76	1	65	..	56	63·6	60·2	1	..	1	9	..	75	35	46·7	5,391	2,958	49·4
..	17	..	493	19	529	..	5	1·0	524	161	4	336	4	333	67·5	65·9	..	..	..	19	..	287	269	93·7	12,963	6,593	50·9
25	21	..	345	533	899	..	6	1·7	893	481	6	396	..	139	54·8	52·5	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	103	2	2,733	1,299	4,137	2	80	2·9	4,042	1,615	12	2,355	7	1,747	63·9	63·7	10	11	5	137	3	2,541	1,442	56·7	88,579	40,738	46·0
..	1	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	145	151	..	..	..	151	56	..	86	..	3	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	73	22	97	..	..	..	97	7	..	90	..	71	97·3	94·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	450	17	477	1	1	·2	474	68	..	401	..	396	88·0	86·7	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	95	13	114	..	..	..	112	36	..	73	..	66	69·5	66·7	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	2	..	3	..	3	60·0	60·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	243	152	399	..	1	·4	398	29	..	364	..	217	89·8	88·2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	976	59	1,039	..	1	·1	1,038	67	..	967	..	920	94·3	94·0	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	27	..	1,848	413	2,288	1	3	·2	2,281	270	..	1,984	..	1,676	90·7	89·7	..	..	3	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	20	6	26	..	..	..	26	6	..	20	..	18	90·0	90·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	12	5	17	..	4	33·3	13	3	..	10	..	6	50·0	75·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	..	128	135	264	..	14	10·9	250	103	..	147	..	88	68·8	76·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	4	..	2	..	2	33·3	33·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	20	2	22	..	..	..	22	4	..	18	..	18	90·0	90·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	33	33	..	..	..	33	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	..	187	185	373	..	18	9·6	355	124	..	231	..	133	71·1	78·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	387	2	7,971	2,641	11,001	5	217	2·7	10,735	3,364	110	6,671	95	5,494	68·9	67·9	31	25	27	435	20	8,658	1,749	47·8	1,88,316	61,860	32·8

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D.—POLICE.

PART II.—*Return of non-cognisable Crime for the year* 1893.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.							
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State	·4	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, 229.	Offences against public justice	373·3	202	230	432	67	315	549	626	20	138	..	465	..	8
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	45·9	46	3	49	10	32	45	52	5	15	..	30	..	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	197·7	83	93	176	16	120	134	181	11	58	7	97	2	6
7	465 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	38·5	19	..	19	3	6	9	9	2	..	3	2	..	2
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures..	34·0	27	3	30	11	19	20	26	3	8	..	13	..	2
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks ..	10·4	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
10	143, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	64·4	47	..	47	26	22	33	73	1	4	..	68	..	..
		Total	764·6	425	329	754	133	515	791	968	43	218	10	675	2	20
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage	5·2	10	1	11	7	1	4	5	4	1	..	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	1·6	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	6·8	10	1	11	7	1	4	5	4	1	..	..	..	..
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against the Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion	123·8	120	1	121	10	39	54	59	9	29	..	19	..	2
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	2·7	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force	6,326·7	6,121	..	6,121	416	2,884	3,438	3,039	166	1,409	..	1,444	1	19*
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	12·2	9	..	9	4	5	9	18	..	10	..	8	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,135·9	1,131	..	1,131	234	511	788	772	71	350	3	317	9	22†
		Total	7,477·5	7,261	..	7,261	654	3,400	4,235	3,829	237	1,769	3	1,769	10	41‡
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against the Property.*														
18	417 to 420 ..	Cheating	324·8	288	..	288	21	95	107	100	20	45	..	30	..	5
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	399·0	345	..	345	58	86	106	137	19	57	..	61	..	..
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	29·8	20	2	22	6	16	16	17	..	7	..	9	..	1
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	1,256·0	1,314	1	1,315	56	527	757	700	29	382	..	280	..	9
		Total	2,009·6	1,967	3	1,970	141	724	986	954	68	491	..	380	..	15
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
22	298	Offences against religion	1·8	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	9·6	6	..	6	..	3	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	1
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage	646·6	677	..	677	19	194	209	158	24	98	6	19	..	11
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	186·7	211	..	211	..	93	107	99	8	57	..	32	..	2
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult	376·8	427	..	427	12	189	246	199	10	77	..	111	..	1
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	73·2	165	2	167	57	61	87	194	..	30	..	162	..	2
28	294 (*a*)	Keeping a lottery office	·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	250 and 552 ..	Frivolous or vexatious complaints ..	38·0	..	58	58	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	58	..	..
30	Offences under Chap. VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	275·4	349	8	357	42	119	248	278	24	133	..	117	..	4
31	Offences under Chap. X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	52·2	60	..	60	8	8	13	14	..	8	..	6	..	..
32	480 to 484 ..	Contempt of Court	3·0	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
33	Offences under Chap. XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ..	19·4	43	..	43	8	9	11	11	..	6	..	5	..	..
34	Ditto XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ..	134·0	151	..	151	1	107	107	85	13	40	..	32	..	..
35	Section 514, C. P. C...	Forfeiture of bond and bail	49·6	16	83	99	1	78	116	136	10	36	..	90	..	..
	..	Total	1,866·7	2,106	152	2,258	143	862	1,149	1,238	89	488	6	634	..	21
		Special Laws, Offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.														
	Act XVII of 1878 ..	Ferries	129·1	118	3	121	4	94	131	95	21	32	..	41	..	1
	„ IX of 1890 ..	Railway Act	7·6	9	..	9	1	6	10	13	2	3	..	8	..	..
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1878	Excise Act	34·4	63	..	63	58	32	35	67	..	17	..	50	..	..
	„ I of 1878 ..	Opium Act	1·8	9	..	9	9	4	5	9	..	2	..	7	..	..
	„ XIII of 1859 ..	Breach of contract	377·3	794	..	794	..	424	482	313	22	124	..	166	..	1
	„ XI of 1878 ..	Arms Act	111·4	6	6	12	..	11	11	13	1	..	..	12	..	..
	„ V of 1861 ..	Police Act	39·1	254	4	258	196	42	45	249	14	34	..	200	..	1
	„ XXVI of 1870 ..	Jails Act	4·6	9	..	9	..	3	4	12	..	..	..	12	..	..
	Regn. VII of 1891 ..	Forest Regulation	79·6	53	4	57	1	25	82	147	1	41	..	97	..	8
	Act XIII of 1880 ..	Vaccination Act	2·4	2	..	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
	„ XVIII of 1879 ..	The Legal Practitioners' Act	·2	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ VI of 1879 ..	Elephant Preservation Act	1·6	5	..	5	4	4	4	7	..	1	..	6	..	..
	„ XIV of 1866 ..	Post Office Act	2·6	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..
	„ I of 1879 ..	Stamp Act	83·7	50	37	87	..	64	78	92	..	16	..	76	..	..
	Regn. V of 1873 ..	Inner Line Regulation	8·0	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
	Act I of 1871 ..	Cattle Trespass Act	1,248·4	1,405	..	1,405	12	875	1,459	1,017	57	438	..	516	..	6
	„ I of 1882 ..	Emigration Act	1,071·5	1,205	2	1,207	103	694	817	1,131	34	70	..	1,024	..	3§
	„ XVII of 1890 ..	Census Act	1·6	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..

* 1 died.
† 1 „

‡ 2 died.
§ 1 transferred.

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D.—POLICE.

PART II.—*Return of non-cognisable Crime for the year 1893—continued.*

Serial No.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.						PERSONS.							
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Special Laws, Offences under which are not cognisable by the Police—contd.																
	Act III of 1867 ..	Gambling Act	·2	1	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ II (B.C.) of 1889 .	Fisheries Act	1·2	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873 .	Registration of Births and Deaths ..	43·7	223	13	236	123	198	203	245	1	40	..	204	..	..
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876 } „ III (B.C.) of 1884 }	Bengal Municipal Act and Local Municipal bye-laws.	6238·8	1,414	..	1,414	1,373	131	155	1,418	10	90	..	1,311	..	
	Regn IV of 1890 ..	Military Police Regulation	1·8	....	5	5	..	3	3	7	..	..	..	7	..	..
	Act VI of 1878 ..	Hidden Treasure	·6	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ III of 1877 ..	Registration Act	6·4	1	..	1	..	1	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
	„ VI (B.C.) of 1870 } „ I (B.C.) of 1871 .. } Regn. I of 1883 }	Village Chaukidári Act and Rural Police Regulation.	102·6	134	38	172	78	141	157	173	..	24	..	148	..	
	Act IV of 1884 ..	Explosives Act	·6	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ I (B.C.) of 1869..	Cruelty to Animals	·6	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ II of 1886 ..	Income Tax	1·0	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	...	Other special laws	3·6	7	7	14	6	3	8	11	..	..	..	11	..	..
	Regn. I of 1886 .. „ II of 1889 .. }	Assam Land and Revenue Regulation ..	1·4	6	..	6	..	5	11	10	1	8	..	1	..	..
	„ I of 1882 ..	Gáro Hills Administration Rules	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act III of 1882 ..	Printing Press Act	·2	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ XI of 1878 ..	Army Act	·2	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act X of 1870 ..	Land Acquisition Act	....	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
		Total	4,002·2	5,771	119	5,890	1,965	2,761	3,705	5,045	164	951	..	3,902	..	28*
		Grand total	16,251·3	17,660	605	18,265	3,053	8,302	10,924	12,098	614	3,947	19	7,379	12	127†

* 1 transferred.
† 2 died and 1 transferred.

D.—Police.

Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police.

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.												Distribution of Force.			
	Inspector General, Deputy, and Assistant Inspector General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal, and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	Other expenses of col. 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 15.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In district.			
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.				Mounted constables.	Foot and Water constables.					Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		On Station duties.	
																								Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Cachar	..	2	1	24	..	112	..	139	....	....	....	15,984	1,580	940	10,444	13,371	..	..	....	8,425	50,744	50,744	....	....	....	17	75
Sylhet .. .. { Civil Police ..	..	1	6	89	..	450	..	546	....	....	....	12,076	789	2,590	34,164	37,600	..	..	....	25,630	1,12,849	1,12,849	....	2	16	57	228
{ Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	180	457	..	..	....	79	716	....	716	....	....	..	..
Goálpára	..	1	2	41	..	217	..	261	....	....	....	9,082	832	1,846	12,758	18,170	..	..	....	7,119	49,807	49,807	....	....	4	27	122
Kámrúp	..	1	2	37	..	252	..	292	....	....	....	4,324	1,024	1,051	12,323	19,134	..	..	....	6,333	44,189	44,189	....	1	13	23	90
Darrang	..	1	2	28	..	148	..	179	....	....	....	6,130	692	1,382	10,628	11,224	..	..	....	4,390	34,446	34,446	....	1	15	21	84
Nowgong	..	1	1	18	..	128	..	148	....	....	....	5,215	744	1,101	6,323	9,836	..	..	....	4,594	27,813	27,813	....	1	6	12	68
Sibságar .. { Civil Police ..	..	1	3	33	..	202	..	239	....	....	....	5,626	1,057	1,471	11,610	18,013	..	..	....	8,132	45,909	45,909	....	2	8	20	81
{ Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	673	....	673	....	....	....	..
Lakhimpur	..	1	2	18	..	107	..	128	....	....	....	739	627	1,252	8,414	9,764	..	..	....	5,689	26,485	26,485	....	....	....	17	68
Nága Hills	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	14	....	....	....	8,013	1,436	68	1,038	1,277	..	..	....	1,117	12,949	12,949	....	....	....	3	11
Khási „	..	..	1	18	..	159	..	178	....	....	....	643	240	1,025	9,567	17,394	..	..	....	5,743	34,617	34,617	....	1	10	9	51
Gáro „	..	..	9	..	..	58	..	67	....	....	....	48	....	27	2,235	4,941	..	..	....	970	8,221	8,221	....	1	9	3	28
Total.. .. { Civil Police ..	..	9	20	318	..	1,844	..	2,191	....	....	....	67,880	9,021	12,753	1,19,504	1,60,724	..	..	....	78,147	4,48,029	4,48,029	....	9	81	209	907
{ Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	1	14	....	....	....	....	180	457	..	..	....	79	1,389	....	1,389	....	....	..	..
Office of the Inspector General of Police..	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	39,757	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	11,038	50,795	50,795	....	....	....	..	..
Grand total			20	318	..	1,844	..	2,191	1	14	39,757	67,880	9,021	12,753	1,19,684	1,61,181	..	..	....	89,264	5,00,213	4,98,824	1,389	9	81	209	907

DISTRICT.	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE—*concluded.*						Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN).						PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ON STATION DUTIES (OFFICERS AND MEN).						Total amount of cognisable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognisable crime to the Police Force on station duties (cols. 27 and 28).
	In district—*concluded.*								To area.			To population.			To area.			To population.				
	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve		Total.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.																		
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
									Sq.m.	Sq.m.	Sq.m.						Sq.m.					
Cachar	7	16	24	91	22	....	2,472	367,542	1 to 17·7	1 to 17·7	109 to 1	1 to 2,644·1	1 to 2,590	1 to 54	1 to 26·9	1 to 26·2	74 to 1	1 to 3,995·0	1 to 3,829·9	1 to 80·1	1,086	11·8
Sylhet .. { Civil Police ..	34	168	93	412	40	....	5,414	2,154,593	1 „ 9·8	1 „ 10·1	12 „ 1	1 „ 3,946·1	1 „ 4,237	1 „ 349	1 „ 19·0	1 „ 18·8	12 „ 1	1 „ 7,559·6	1 „ 7,509	1 „ 349	4,255	14·9
{ Union „ ..	.....	.....	....	....	7	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goálpára	14	76	41	203	16	....	3,954	452,304	1 „ 15·1	.....	.....	1 „ 1,733	1 „ 1,711	1 „ 19	1 „ 26·3	.....	.....	1 „ 3,015·4	1 „ 2,983	1 „ 32	753	5·0
Kámrúp	12	119	36	222	33	....	3,660	634,249	1 „ 12·5	1 „ 12·5	46 „ 1	1 „ 2,172	1 „ 2,135	1 „ 37	1 „ 32·4	1 „ 30·4	19 „ 1	1 „ 5,612·8	1 „ 5,195	1 „ 90	1,138	9·3
Darrang	8	49	30	148	....	....	3,418	307,761	1 „ 19·0	.....	.....	1 „ 1,719	.....	.....	1 „ 32·6	.....	.....	1 „ 2,931·0	.....	.....	886	8·4
Nowgong	6	54	19	128	....	....	3,258	344,141	1 „ 22·0	1 „ 22·0	.....	1 „ 2,325	1 „ 2,308	1 „ 32	1 „ 40·7	1 „ 40·7	1 „ ·0	1 „ 4,301·7	1 „ 4,241·5	1 „ 60·1	733	9·2
Sibságar .. { Civil Police ..	13	106	35	195	8	....	2,855	457,274	1 „ 11·9	1 „ 11·8	34 „ 1	1 „ 1,913	1 „ 1,876	1 „ 21	1 „ 28·3	1 „ 27·3	14 „ 1	1 „ 4,527·4	1 „ 4,346	1 „ 50	1,642	16·3
{ Union „ ..	.....	.....	....	....	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakhimpur	1	29	18	97	12	....	3,724	254,053	1 „ 29·0	1 „ 29·2	42 „ 1	1 „ 1,984	1 „ 1,908	1 „ 77	1 „ 43·8	1 „ 38·3	32 „ 1	1 „ 2,988·8	1 „ 2,873	1 „ 116	989	11·6
Nága Hills	.....	.....	3	11	....	....	5,710	122,867	.....	1 „ 407·8	.....	1 „ 8,776·2	1 „ 8,776·2	.....	1 „ 407·8	.....	.....	1 „ 8,776·2	.....	.....	208	14·8
Khási „	8	92	18	153	7	....	6,041	197,904	1 „ 33·9	1 „ 19·4	16 „ 1	1 „ 1,112	1 „ 1,074	1 „ 37	1 „ 100·7	1 „ 55·9	43 „ 1	1 „ 3,298·4	1 „ 3,084	1 „ 103·3	148	2·5
Gáro „	5	21	9	58	....	....	3,270	121,570	1 „ 43·8	.....	.....	1 „ 1,814	.....	.....	1 „ 105·5	.....	.....	1 „ 3,921·6	.....	.....	107	3·5
Total .. { Civil Police ..	108	730	326	1,718	138	....	43,776	5,414,258	1 to 20·1	.....	.....	1 to 2,486	.....	.....	1 to 38·9	.....	.....	1 to 4,808	.....	.....	11,945	10·7
{ Union „ ..	.....	.....	....	....	15	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office of the Inspector General of Police	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	108	730	326	1,718	153	....	43,776	5,414,258	1 to 20·1	.....	.....	1 to 2,486	.....	.....	1 to 38·9	.....	.....	1 to 4,808	.....	.....	11,945	.....

Supplement to Statement D for the year 1893.

DISTRICT.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE, NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.					REMARKS.
	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.	
			Rs. a. p.		Rs.	
Cachar	642	66	46 15 6	Villagers ..	30,153	
Sylhet	5,608	63	41 0 0	Ditto ..	2,29,928	
Goálpára	734	108	53 15 6	Ditto ..	39,511	
Total	6,984	68	42 14 4	.....	2,99,592	

D.—POLICE.

Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of the Assam Military Police on the 31st December 1893.

BATTALION.	ACTUAL STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE PAID FROM PROVINCIAL REVENUES.								
	Number of Commandants.	Number of Sub-Commandants.	Number of Subadárs.	Number of Jemadárs.	Number of Havildárs.	Number of naiks.	Number of sipahis.	Number of buglers.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cachar	....	....	4	5	39	....	330	4	382
North Lushai	1	1	7	10	79	5	506	7	616
Lakhimpur	1	....	6	7	67	....	647	11	739
Nága Hills	1	....	6	7	60	42	542	6	664
Gáro „	1	....	3	2	23	....	193	....	222
Darrang	....	....	....	1	5	2	43	1	52
Total	4	1	26	32	273	49	2,261	29	2,675

BATTALION.	COST OF POLICE.						
	Total pay of Commandants and Sub-Commandants, including exchange compensation allowance.	Travelling allowances of Commandants and Sub-Commandants.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of Native Officers, including exchange compensation allowance.	Total pay of men.	Contingencies and all other expenses not included in the preceding columns.	Total cost payable from Provincial revenues.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	2,609	675	1,246	13,815	44,049	44,158	1,11,552
North Lushai	8,502	1,906	1,980	10,559	36,186	1,73,337	2,32,470
Lakhimpur	8,636	1,911	1,827	25,258	64,466	45,045	1,47,077
Nága Hills	9,824	1,107	1,577	25,097	65,826	65,968	1,69,399
Gáro „	7,661	915	.....	9,490	20,839	7,531	46,436
Darrang	.....	.....	14	1,919	4,816	2,576	9,325
Total	37,232	6,514	6,644	91,138	2,36,116	3,38,615	7,16,259

BATTALION.	DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE.														Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN).		REMARKS.
	In district.												Out of district.		Grand total.				
	Guards over prisoners, treasuries, or other public buildings.		On miscellaneous duties at headquarters and subdivisions.		Escort to prisoners and treasure.		In frontier outposts.		Reserve at headquarters.		Total.		For any purpose whatever.		Officers.	Men.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				To area.	To population.	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Cachar	3	25	8	39	....	....	16	119	20	144	47	327	1	7	48	334	9,614	2,541,076	1 to 25·1	1 to 6,652	
North Lushai	3	12	22	83	....	....	20	159	41	217	86	471	10	47	96	518	3,500	41,590	1 „ 5·7	1 „ 67	
Lakhimpur	3	22	12	97	....	....	54	478	8	54	77	651	3	7	80	658	6,579	711,327	1 „ 8·9	1 „ 963	
Naga Hills	1	9	10	52	....	....	35	275	18	144	64	480	9	110	73	590	5,710	122,867	1 „ 8·6	1 „ 185	
Gáro „	3	16	2	38	....	....	3	39	17	63	25	156	3	37	28	193	3,270	121,570	1 „ 14·8	1 „ 550	
Darrang	....	4	....	4	....	....	3	28	3	10	6	46	....	....	6	46	3,418	307,761	1 „ 65·7	1 „ 5,918	
Total	13	88	54	313	....	....	131	1,098	107	632	305	2,131	26	208	331	2,339	32,091	3,846,191	1 to 12·0	1 to 1,441	

D.—Police.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in 1893.

District.	Actual strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.																							
								Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental officers.				Punished judicially by a Magistrate.															
																Under Police Act.				Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.				Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.					
	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.				
1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14	15			16				
Cachar	1	5	19	107	40	6	79	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	18	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Sylhet	6	15	72	444	213	15	180	....	....	....	8	....	3	53	64	....	....	....	4	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Goálpára	2	7	32	212	106	3	145	....	....	2	6	....	....	16	24	....	....	....	.....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Kámrúp	2	7	30	227	134	7	133	....	....	2	16	....	3	12	15	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Darrang	2	5	21	139	73	..	113	....	....	1	9	....	1	7	27	....	....	....	3	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Nowgong	1	3	14	117	73	4	69	....	....	1	7	....	1	7	41	....	....	....	.....	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	....				
Sibságar	4	5	29	200	138	8	95	1	..	1	10	....	9	19	34	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Lakhimpur	1	5	13	103	36	6	80	....	....	2	5	....	2	9	35	....	....	1	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Nága Hills	....	1	2	11	13	1	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Khási „	1	4	14	154	130	5	13	....	....	....	4	....	....	4	16	....	....	....	.....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....				
Gáro „	....	1	6	53	20	1	28	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	18	....	....	....	.....	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	3				
Total	20	58	252	1,767	976	56	935	1	....	10	70	....	19	131	292	....	....	1	13	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	3				

D.—Police.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in 1893—ocdtinued.

District.	Punishments—*concluded.*				Rewards.		Education.								Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service, and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	Daily average number of sick in hospital throughout the year.
	Punished judicially by a Magistrate—*concluded.* Other offences.				Number of police rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.				Number of police under instruction during the year.							On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.			
	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.													
	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Cachar	....	....	....	3	53	49	1	5	19	60	..	....	....	47	19	64	49	2	..	6	3	3	..	3	67·8	2·3	5·5
Sylhet	....	....	....	4	39	103	6	15	72	175	..	....	....	90	20	263	254	4	..	8	8	..	1	5	1·5	·9	3·3
Goálpára	....	....	....	2	30	28	2	7	30	49	..	....	....	96	37	164	52	2	..	22	8	2	..	4	1·4	1·6	3·7
Kámrúp	....	....	3	5	79	42	2	7	28	75	..	....	....	....	64	142	60	1	..	47	18	..	..	10	72·8	6·0	5·1
Darrang	....	....	1	5	72	..	2	5	20	40	..	....	....	....	44	100	23	3	..	15	10	1	..	7	1·2	4·2	2·6
Nowgong	....	....	....	1	51	1	1	3	14	35	..	....	....	....	41	74	20	2	..	12	8	9	..	21	4·1	15·6	6·1
Sibságar	....	....	....	9	13	..	4	5	25	48	..	....	....	28	30	130	78	..	..	18	12	4	..	1	·8	·4	2·0
Lakhimpur	....	....	1	1	17	57	1	5	13	43	..	....	....	4	29	69	24	5	..	11	7	1	..	4	34·4	3·3	·9
Nága Hills	....	....	....	1	..	5	....	1	2	5	..	....	....	.....	2	11	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1·6	....	·4
Khási „	....	....	....	6	5	83	1	4	14	93	..	....	....	....	12	112	49	1	1	11	4	..	..	2	1·4	1·2	2·4
Gáro „	....	....	....	2	9	..	....	1	6	20	..	....	....	33	9	45	6	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	2·9	....	2·2
Total	....	....	5	39	368	368	20	58	243	643	..	....	....	298	307	1,174	616	21	1	163	81	20	1	57	....	2·7	39·2

D.—POLICE.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force.

BATTALION.	ACTUAL STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.																			
								Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental officers.				Punished judicially by a Magistrate.											
																Under Police Act.				Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.				Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.			
	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14	15			16
Cachar	4	5	39	334	373	9	..	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
North Lushai	7	10	79	518	596	18	..	....	....	....	5	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Lakhimpur	6	7	67	658	725	13	..	....	....	....	6	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	10	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Nága Hills	6	7	60	590	650	13	..	....	....	....	10	....	....	3	35	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Gáro „	3	2	23	193	216	5	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Darrang	....	1	5	46	50	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Total	26	32	273	2,339	2,610	59	..	....	....	1	24	....	1	10	45	....	....	....	12	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....

BATTALION.	PUNISHMENTS—*concluded.*				REWARDS.		EDUCATION.								NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.											
	Punished judicially by a Magistrate—*concluded.*				Number of police rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.				Number of police under instruction during the year.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	Daily average number of sick in hospital throughout the year.
	Other offences.																									
	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.													
	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Cachar	....	....	1	1	190	....	4	5	39	162	....	....	....	103	145	139	98	2	12	14	3	7	..	4	5·9	1·0	22·6
North Lushai	....	....	....	....	406	....	7	10	75	364	....	....	4	146	96	403	115	3	4	36	5	22	..	6	3·2	1·0	20·2
Lakhimpur	....	....	....	1	107	....	6	7	44	530	....	....	....	83	121	428	189	30	8	20	6	7	19	22	2·4	3·0	18·1
Nága Hills	....	....	....	8	100	11	6	7	57	408	....	....	....	85	51	500	112	..	..	38	10	14	1	6	11·2	·2	23·6
Gáro „	....	....	....	1	47	15	3	2	21	40	....	....	....	.....	32	125	66	5	2	10	1	5	2	3	4·9	1·4	11·6
Darrang	....	....	....	2	7	....	....	1	4	20	....	....	....	.....	4	29	19	2	..	4	..	1	..	1	3·8	1·9	2·0
Total	....	....	1	13	857	26	26	32	260	1,524	....	....	4	417	449	1,622	599	42	26	122	25	56	22	42	.....	1·6	....

Showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Civil and Armed Civil Police on the 31st December 1893.

DISTRICT.	RACE.																				RELIGION OR CASTE																			
	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives of the Province.				Bengalis (people of Bengal).				Other foreigners.				Officers.																			
																						Muhammadans.				Hindus.													
																							Bengali.			Brahmans.								Bengalis other than Brahmans.					
	Military or Covenanted Civilians.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	Christians.	Assamese.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Hindustanis.	Punjabis	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Chhatris and Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Assamese Kolitas.	Assamese of all other castes.	Manipuris.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Hindustanis of all other castes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Cachar	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	88	....	..	7	15	....	..	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	....
Sylhet	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	62	385	....	1	13	43	....	..	12	16	3	..	21	..	2	..	8	3	6	2	1	..	1	2	32	12	....
Goálpára	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	111	....	2	30	82	....	..	2	19	1	2	..	6	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	19	....
Kámrúp	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	22	200	....	1	10	11	....	..	5	16	2	6	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	3	..	4	1	..	3	9	1
Darrang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	131	....	2	3	..	....	..	2	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	5	10	..	..	4	....
Nowgong	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	112	....	..	2	2	....	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	6	1	2	2	....
Sibságar	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	26	182	....	2	4	1	....	..	4	17	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	6	2	1	..	3	17	1	2	1	....
Lakhimpur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	82	....	1	1	1	....	..	..	20	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	3	1	....
Nága Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	....
Khási ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	75	....	1	..	..	....	..	7	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Gáro ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	28	....	..	4	14	....	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	....
Total	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	201	1.405	....	10	74	169	....	..	35	193	11	16	23	7	2	..	19	25	16	9	1	19	41	4	59	55	3

D.—POLICE.

Showing the Race and Religion, or Caste of Officers and men employed in the Armed Civil Police on the 31st December 1893—continued.

DISTRICT.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*concluded.*																																			
	Officers—*concluded.*								Men																												
	Other religions.									Muhammadans.					Hindus.													Other religions.									
	Nágas.	Kukis.	Gáros.	Khámptis.	Kacharis and Rabhas.	Khásis.	Burmese.	Christians.	Assamese.	Bengali, Natives of the Province.	Bengali, Foreigners.	Hindustanis.	Punjabis.	Brahmans, Natives of the Province.	Brahmans, Foreigners.	Chhatris and Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Assamese Kolita.	Assamese of all other castes.	Manipuris	Bengalis, not Brahmans, Natives of the Province.	Bengalis, not Brahmans, Foreigners.	Hindustanis of all other castes.	Nágas.	Kukis.	Gáros.	Kacharis and Rabhas.	Khásis.	Mikirs.	Bhutias.	Burmese.	Grand total of officers and men.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	1	..	..	2	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	40	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	141	1	1	..	12	11	10	1	..	..	6	..	202	30	4	..	..	3	22	..	..	..	..	538
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	22	2	..	..	14	11	12	..	1	65	..	..	38	1	..	..	16	28	..	..	..	..	254
Kámrúp	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	9	1	3	..	..	1	3	12	..	..	3	111	..	1	5	3	..	..	5	70	..	..	..	..	267
Darrang	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	1	1	19	72	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	27	..	..	..	..	167
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	22	78	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	136
Sibságar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	3	10	8	..	15	119	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	239
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	2	7	7	..	..	2	33	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	39	..	..	..	..	123
Nága Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	19	42	3	1	1	..	..	11	..	19	..	4	4	29	19	..	..	..	173
Gáro „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	7	3	..	..	25	..	..	10	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	60
Total	..	..	1	..	17	10	..	..	19	188	31	9	..	20	65	109	28	2	64	520	1	254	97	36	..	4	42	259	19	..	..	..	2,105

D.—Police.

Showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Military Police on the 31st December 1893.

| Battalion and Detachment. | Race. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religion or Caste | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Statement showing the Caste, Religion, or Nationality of Offenders convicted of cognisable Crime in the Province of Assam during the year 1893.

Districts.	Christian.	Muhammadan.	Brahman.	Kayasta.	Kolita.	Koch.	Kest.	Cachari.	Rabha.	Gurkha.	Sikh.	Manipuri.	Nága.	Kuki.	Gáro.	Dhobi.	Mali.	Sháha.	Dom.	Kumar.	Katoni.	Bhutia.	Mikir.	Bhumia.	Káhár.	Kurmi.	Dubey.	Ashwal.	Nat.	Patia.	Sutia.
Cachar	2	218	3	11	..	..	..	22	..	6	..	27	2	15	..	1	2	..	8	..	..	..	.	..	42	18	..	..	..	..	..
Sylhet	3	1,538	22	83	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	28	27	57	..	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	14	..	..
Goálpára	..	128	3	..	21	..	..	25	13	4	1	..	..	..	4	2	1	3	3	1	12	1	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
Kámrúp	2	102	31	6	93	89	16	84	7	6	..	1	..	..	3	1	2	7	21	26	5	..	5	..	8	6	..	2	1	1	..
Darrang	..	79	5	4	41	58	14	77	11	6	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	21	3	22	5	1	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	3
Nowgong	5	14	12	5	23	58	13	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	22	..	11	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	6
Sibságar	7	75	15	11	39	28	39	25	..	8	..	4	11	..	..	3	1	..	58	6	3	..	..	..	8	11	..	..	..	..	64
Lakhimpur	1	29	8	30	13	7	16	15	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	29	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	15
Nága Hills	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	18	..	16	..	4	82	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khási „	..	9	..	9	3	1	..	3	2	14	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garo „	..	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20	2,214	100	159	233	244	98	303	34	62	2	60	102	32	71	38	36	68	172	42	55	6	16	5	67	54	..	2	15	4	88

Districts.	Sut.	Ahom.	Lalong.	Hozai.	Charal.	Raya.	Patnia.	Das.	Jugi.	Dhuli.	Baishnab.	Kalbarta.	Muchi or Chamar.	Mistri.	Maharatha.	Malo or Jhalo.	Napit.	Achárya or Ganak.	Pal or Teli.	Tanti.	Hindustani.	Khásia.	Chhatri.	Lamar or Blacksmith.	Sonar or Goldsmith.	Southal.	Ghatwal.	Bewri.	Kabuli.	Gowala or milkman.	Other castes.	Total.
Cachar	..	..	..	..	4	..	17	8	4	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	10	4	..	3	..	3	6	1	37	493
Sylhet	..	8	..	..	57	..	14	270	48	14	2	21	22	5	..	33	18	5	22	5	..	12	2	15	4	..	..	..	..	11	120	2,520
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	1	1	93	368
Kámrúp	..	..	6	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	1	16	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	3	7	1	6	..	2	..	..	7	109	724
Darrang	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	2	5	2	19	7	2	..	4	89	525
Nowgong	9	7	22	7	8	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	50	339
Sibságar	10	136	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	21	4	..	..	3	2	12	4	1	..	9	12	2	6	13	11	..	11	296	976
Lakhimpur	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	6	2	..	3	205	458
Nága Hills	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	156
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	22	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	48	122
Garo „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	85
Total	22	212	28	7	76	..	31	298	62	14	12	42	81	13	..	35	27	9	42	19	15	43	38	41	21	29	30	18	8	41	1,050	6,766

Showing the Caste, Religion, or Nationality of Offenders convicted of non-cognisable Crime in the Province of Assam during the year 1893.

District.	Christian.	Muhammadan.	Brahman.	Kayasta.	Kolita.	Koch.	Keot.	Cachari.	Rabha.	Gurkha.	Sikh.	Manipuri.	Nága.	Kuki.	Gáro.	Dhobi.	Mali.	Sútha.	Dom.	Kumar.	Kaloni.	Bhutia.	Mikir.	Bhunia.	Kahár.	Kurmi.	Dubey.	Ashwal.	Nat.	Patia.	Sutia.
Cachar	4	226	4	15	..	..	..	30	..	4	..	14	9	5	..	6	14	8	10	11	..	..	..	..	17	14	..	..	19	..	..
Sylhet	2	883	22	86	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	18	39	41	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goálpára	..	235	10	18	43	2	3	13	11	1	3	..	..	..	1	6	..	8	55	8	20	..	..	..	6	18	..	..	..	..	..
Kámrúp	3	51	17	18	104	56	27	20	9	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	1	33	4	22	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	..
Darrang	1	34	10	2	20	32	9	51	5	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	40	..	12	..	..	16	..	11	..	..	..	..	1
Nowgong	..	41	10	7	70	103	50	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	96	10	24	..	5	2	..	3	..	..	1	8	27
Síbságar	21	146	34	10	60	66	56	24	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	137	5	8	..	..	..	17	26	1	..	..	..	82
Lakhimpur	6	96	22	8	12	8	4	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	3	..	28	10	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	17
Nága Hills	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khási „	..	24	5	4	1	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gáro	..	29	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	37	1,769	135	170	310	267	149	191	29	31	4	31	23	6	9	61	82	58	379	57	86	..	6	18	58	73	1	..	24	8	127

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

District.	Snt.	Ahom.	Lalong.	Hozai.	Charal.	Raya.	Patnia.	Das.	Jugi.	Dhuli.	Baishnab.	Kalbarta.	Muchi or Chamar.	Mistri.	Maharatha.	Malo or Jhalo.	Napit.	Acharya or Ganak.	Pal or Teli.	Tanti.	Hindustani.	Khásia.	Chhatri.	Kamar or Blacksmith.	Sonar or Goldsmith.	Sonthal.	Ghatwal.	Bowri.	Kabuli.	Gowala or milkman.	Other castes.	Total.
Cachar	..	..	..	..	21	..	45	17	11	4	2	4	25	2	..	..	6	3	20	4	5	1	2	4	2	21	..	7	1	11	2	660
Syihet	..	..	..	5	42	..	18	182	47	21	2	50	25	1	..	27	24	11	21	3	..	14	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	16	34	1,679
Goálpára	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	28	88	655
Kámrúp	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	1	..	1	13	3	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	7	..	..	14	1	..	46	518
Darrang	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	2	4	3	4	7	6	1	4	99	406
Nowgong	39	27	61	..	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	39	685
Sibságar	13	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	12	13	..	..	..	3	1	1	17	5	..	29	17	9	36	12	37	..	10	487	1,559
Lakhimpur	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	20	6	..	10	22	14	5	68	13	22	..	16	443	992
Nága Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	32
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	168
Gáro „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	42
Total	60	224	61	5	96	..	63	252	62	25	10	84	86	23	..	28	37	21	72	33	15	91	66	64	26	132	32	86	5	85	1,328	7,391

D.—POLICE.

Showing number of Offence cognisable by the Police reported, and the number of Persons convicted in the Province of Assam in the year 1893.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Nága Hills.		Khási Hills.		Gáro Hills.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY, AND JUSTICE.																								
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	6	3	4	1	3	2	2	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	29	19
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	..	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	5	5	21	21	4	1	14	15	12	9	2	1	15	11	6	6	2	2	4	4	1	1	86	76
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	57	163	457	858	29	71	17	89	6	31	5	11	12	75	9	31	1	..	..	..	1	9	594	1,338
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2
		Total	68	171	486	882	36	74	35	105	25	47	8	13	28	87	20	41	3	2	5	4	3	11	717	1,437
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																								
8	302, 303, 396	Murder .. by thugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
9		Murder .. „ dacoits	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....
10		Murder .. „ robbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
11		Murder .. „ poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
12		Other murders	1	..	6	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	..	..	8	10	4	2	4	8	3	5	..	..	33	33
13	307	Attempts at murder	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	3	..	10	4	2	..	4	2	2	1	1	1	4	4	..	1	2	7	..	..	..	1	28	21
15	376	Rape	..	..	15	..	5	1	4	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	13	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	48	3
16	377	Unnatural offences	..	..	1	..	5	2	9	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	2	6	3	7	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	8	7	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	35	23
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	17
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	11	8	33	41	9	7	7	8	8	7	2	3	..	..	9	15	..	..	1	1	..	..	80	90
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	11	3	60	22	8	..	14	6	..	..	8	9	25	13	18	13	3	1	2	..	1	1	150	68
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	4	..	23	2	4	5	14	..	..	..	53	6	19	3	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	16
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	..	..	22	10	3	..	..	.	9	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	38	11
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	3	1	27	24	15	8	10	2	8	8	10	6	15	12	17	18	..	..	2	4	1	..	108	78
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	..	..	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	16	6
		Total	37	15	208	109	65	22	72	25	55	23	33	26	101	67	87	52	12	18	11	11	7	4	738	372

	CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	4	2	10	7	4	1	3	..	1	..	..	1*	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	11
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Robbery with hurt { by other means	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling house	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Robbery { other robberies	3	2	6	5	3	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	10	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	30	10
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	36	..	68	11	9	3	3	..	16	3	6	..	17	12	20	..	1	..	7	2	3	..	186	31
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	18	5	63	12	7	1	10	1	18	7	27	3	30	8	18	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	195	42
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	169	10	586	59	128	26	103	19	47	11	39	9	152	38	131	13	13	1	10	6	15	7	1,343	199
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	..	..	7	4	3	2	2	..	5	3	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	12
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
39	811, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....
		Total	230	19	694	99	154	33	123	21	88	24	73	13	201	60	180	20	19	1	21	9	18	7	1,801	806
	CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																											
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	45	6	196	48	32	3	70	31	43	20	46	3	104	54	65	2	..	..	2	..	3	3	606	170
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
42	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....
		Total	45	6	198	48	33	3	72	31	43	20	46	3	104	54	69	6	..	..	2	..	3	3	615	174
	CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																											
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	4	4	38	18	15	8	12	3	8	3	1	1	6	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	90	42
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	35	17	68	59	15	16	10	4	34	19	12	5	29	11	25	15	2	1	..	..	7	4	237	151
		Theft { ordinary	374	101	1,140	393	228	78	313	93	312	128	239	96	447	134	313	110	84	43	63	28	20	16	3,533	1,268
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	33	4	74	26	22	2	20	1	17	5	14	4	40	8	32	10	4	1	8	4	4	..	268	65
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	25	28	104	105	14	16	21	14	19	24	21	30	67	32	28	36	5	5	2	1	3	4	309	340
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	117	32	405	100	53	30	57	52	68	34	77	37	235	58	89	44	..	..	9	9	3	..	1,113	396
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Total	588	181	1,829	701	347	148	433	167	458	213	364	178	824	347	491	215	95	50	83	43	38	24	5,550	2,262
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																											
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	....
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	5	..	163	81	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	181	86
51	Cognisable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	9	20	6	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	1	3	2	8	3	34	..	..	23	90
52		Excise Laws	15	13	150	136	31	34	68	69	24	14	63	52	33	31	58	50	3	1	..	..	..	..	445	401
53		Opium Act	16	13	5	3	7	6	9	9	2	1	21	18	7	4	26	11	7	6	3	2	..	..	103	73
54		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
55		Salt and Custom Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
56		Arms Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	53	51	147	145	6	6	19	12	17	10	11	10	26	27	17	17	64	70	11	13	3	3	374	364
		Total	5	2	229	253	45	42	256	238	147	145	22	19	262	234	24	33	..	..	2	1	..	..	992	967
		Total	103	99	706	633	90	88	361	329	190	170	117	100	335	308	130	118	76	85	20	51	3	3	2,131	1,984
58	Other special and local laws cognisable by police.	Forest Act	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	7	10
		Prevention of cruelty to animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	8	4	2	3	5	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	20
		Telegraph Act	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....
		Ferry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	18
		Military Police Regulation	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
		Fishery Act	..	..	51	46	2	..	17	45	3	..	28	9	29	45	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	147
		Elephant Preservation Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Garo Hills Administration Rules	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33	33	33
		Army Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
		Post Office Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2
		Total	2	2	54	48	2	..	20	46	9	28	33	11	33	53	7	6	..	..	3	4	33	33	196	231
		Grand total	1,073	493	4,175	2,520	727	368	1,116	724	868	525	724	339	1,626	976	984	458	205	156	145	122	105	85	11,748	6,763

* Pending from last year.

D.—Police.

Showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each Offence not cognisable by the Police in the Province of Assam during the year 1893.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Nága Hills.		Khási Hills.		Gáro Hills.		Total.	
			Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																									
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	54	33	292	225	32	16	40	30	16	12	20	13	38	29	39	31	12	12	76	63	7	1	626	465
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	5	3	12	7	9	1	6	6	3	..	4	1	5	5	3	2	..	..	3	3	2	2	52	30
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	22	6	29	16	26	7	33	17	6	4	8	4	14	10	16	9	4	3	23	23	..	..	181	99
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	1	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	9	2
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	1	1	4	1	1	..	6	4	5	3	..	..	..	7	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	13
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	..	44	43	..	..	6	5	10	9	5	3	6	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	68
		Total	83	43	386	292	68	24	92	62	40	28	37	21	70	53	63	45	16	15	104	91	9	3	968	677
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																									
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	.....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
		Total	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	.....
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.																									
13	384 to 389	Extortion	9	6	5	..	12	2	11	3	3	2	3	1	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	11	3	59	19
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																									
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	234	95	1,051	492	74	36	313	154	123	73	537	282	353	196	321	147	9	7	18	8	6	5	3,039	1,445
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	1	8	4	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	18	8
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	71	27	422	157	34	11	52	20	22	15	41	17	69	42	46	28	2	1	11	8	2	..	772	326
		Total	306	123	1,481	653	108	47	373	176	145	88	578	249	422	238	367	175	11	8	30	17	8	5	3,829	1,779
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.																									
18	417 to 420	Cheating	12	1	36	13	1	..	14	2	5	2	7	2	12	3	9	4	3	2	..	..	1	1	106	36
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	13	7	16	8	5	4	14	2	6	3	44	20	12	3	22	11	..	..	3	1	2	2	137	61
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	2	1	..	1	..	4	2	4	2	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	17	9
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	97	27	280	106	15	12	71	17	34	11	103	58	65	35	33	13	..	..	2	1	..	..	700	280
		Total	124	37	333	127	22	16	103	23	49	18	155	81	89	41	66	29	4	3	6	2	3	3	954	3,380

	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																											
22	298	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	10	..	49	5	18	4	19	..	9	2	8	1	24	6	19	1	1	..	..	..	½	..	158	19
25	500 to 502	Defamation	2	..	7	2	6	4	21	4	8	3	7	4	34	10	10	1	2	2	1	1	½	1	99	32
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	16	6	4	..	1	1	47	25	19	16	23	11	67	44	14	4	..	..	7	3	1	1	199	111
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances	5	3	83	74	10	3	9	2	1	1	11	6	26	26	2	1	..	..	47	46	..	..	194	162
28	250 and 552, C.P.C.	Frivolous or vexatious complaints ..	..	..	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	58
29	480 to 484	Contempt of Court	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
30	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	12	8	178	46	9	5	28	28	17	15	27	10	5	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	117
31	Ditto ditto X, C.P.C. ..	Public nuisances	3	1	9	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6
32	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C. ..	Disputes as to immoveable property ..	..	..	9	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5
33	Ditto ditto XXXVI, C.P.C. ..	Maintenance of wives and children ..	4	..	10	4	..	..	13	1	9	5	4	..	29	12	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	32
34	.....	Forfeiture of bond and bail	17	12	12	11	17	10	..	..	..	.	52	23	21	21	17	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	90
		Total	69	30	386	176	61	27	141	61	64	42	157	80	219	132	80	32	3	2	55	50	3	2	1,238	634
	SPECIAL LAWS, OFFENCES UNDER WHICH ARE NOT COGNIZABLE BY POLICE.																											
	Act XVII of 1878	Ferries	18	9	29	8	4	3	7	1	2	2	13	..	16	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	41
	„ IX of 1890	Railway Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1878	Excise Act	5	5	9	3	..	..	4	2	..	..	3	2	44	36	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	50
	„ XIII of 1859 .. .	Breach of contract	83	34	29	16	..	..	30	14	13	12	13	..	93	64	52	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	313	166
	„ XI of 1878	Arms Act	..	..	6	6	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12
	„ V of 1861 . ..	Police Act	211	183	6	5	2	..	7	3	16	2	..	..	3	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	200
	„ XXVI of 1870	Jails Act	..	..	7	7	1	1	3	3	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	12
	Regulation VII of 1891	Forest Regulation	12	1	74	51	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	8	4	8	1	..	..	8	8	26	26	47	97
	„ V of 1878	Inner Line Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	Act XIII of 1880	Vaccination Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Regulation I of 1886	Assam Land and Revenue Regulation	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
	„ II of 1889																									
	Act IV of 1890	Military Police Regulation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	7	7
	„ XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
	„ I of 1879	Stamp Act	2	1	29	21	16	16	3	2	7	5	4	3	22	21	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	76
	„ VI of 1879	Elephant Preservation Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6
	„ I of 1871	Cattle-trespass Act	57	24	201	87	11	6	109	43	54	20	297	171	198	135	89	29	1	1	..	..	..	..	1,017	516
	„ I of 1882	Emigration Act	105	97	57	52	2	1	23	17	198	175	64	61	355	322	327	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,131	1,024
	„ X of 1870	Land Acquisition Act	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths ..	35	24	17	16	33	27	42	37	15	12	7	7	96	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	204
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876 and III (B.C.) of 1884.	Bengal Municipal Act	..	..	49	44	535	484	69	62	..	..	..	..	420	400	345	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,418	1,311
	.....	Dramatic Performances Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	„ III of 1877	Registration Act	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....
	„ VI (B.C.) of 1870	Village Chaukidári Act	38	35	135	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	148
	„ I (B.C.) of 1871																									
	Regulation I of 1888																									
	Act VI of 1878	Hidden Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	„ II of 1886	Income Tax Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	.....	Other Special Laws	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
	„ I of 1878	Opium Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7
		Total	574	421	656	431	609	539	302	188	312	228	414	253	1,282	1,095	858	709	4	4	8	8	26	26	5,945	3,902
		Grand total	1,165	660	3,251	1,679	880	655	1,022	513	614	406	1,344	685	2,083	1,559	1,438	992	38	32	203	168	60	42	12,098	7,391

1.—*Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Army attached to the Province of Assam in the year* 1893.

Arm of Service.	Total number of officers and men.								Detail of force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each class.					
	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.	European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Camp-followers.	Total cost, including contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men (sepoys).							
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wing, 13th Bengal Infantry ...	385	38	...	2	2	...	33	388	½	...	4	7	38	343	17	4,800	851	159	137	90	83,544
18th Bengal Infantry ...	704	269	...	13	13	23	75	862	1	...	13	15	80	767	146	64,254	13,716	18,944	1,36,416	14,711	2,83,737
42nd Gurkha Rifles ...	902	125	...	14	14	48	74	891	1	2	13	16	77	798	87	76,634	13,170	13,392	1,07,100	9,180	2,94,476
43rd „ „ ...	882	108	...	13	13	27	58	892	1	2	11	15	79	798	182	65,711	15,539	16,356	1,10,176	20,103	3,82,075
44th „ „ ...	930	67	...	8	8	28	68	893	1	2	9	16	80	797	106	68,267	11,935	14,223	92,742	21,235	3,34,758

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to the Province of Assam in the year* 1893.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	Number of regiments, batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent cantonments occupied.	Number of outposts occupied.	Average number of men at headquarters of each regiment not on active service.		Average number of men of each regiment detailed for outpost duty.		Average number of men at headquarters of each regiment not on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of divisional or station parades during the year.	Number of regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Wing, 13th Bengal Infantry ...	*Nil.*	1	1	15	323	8	60	388	22	325	18	2	250	150
18th Bengal Infantry ...	*Nil.*	2	1	32	491	7	20	523	25·66	478·16	8·11	5	121	44
42nd Gurkha Rifles ...	*Nil.*	2	.....	18	181	.....	.....	461	33	299	33	2	172	69
43rd „ ...	*Nil.*	1	1	160	669	4	11	755·94	173·54	125·02	41·59	5	176	190·27
44th „ ...	1	1	3	28	337	26	447	682·59	18·83	319·63	26·54	14	151	47

[66] E.—MILITARY.

3.—*Statement showing the Religion, Races, and Classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Province of Assam on the last day of the year* 1893.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Number.	Average. Age.	Average. Height.	Average. Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
13th Bengal Infantry.		Yrs. m. d.	Ft. in.		
Muhammadans of Hindustan	158	27 0 0	5 8	.....	
Afridos	1	45 0 0	5 9	.....	
Punjabis and Hazaras	20	29 0 0	5 8	.....	
Hindus — Dogras	2	34 0 0	5 7	.....	
Hindus — Brahmins	2	34 0 0	5 7	.....	
Hindus — Rajputs	37	25 0 0	5 8	.....	
Hindus — Non-Hindus	84	30 0 0	5 8	.....	
Gurkhas and Nepalese	37	29 0 0	5 5	.....	
Kumaonees and Hillmen	3	27 0 0	5 6	.....	
Garhwalis	43	31 0 0	5 7	.....	
Christians	1	32 0 0	5 9	.....	
18th Bengal Infantry.					
Muhammadans	830	29 0 0	5 7	140 lbs.	
Brahmins	6	29 0 0	5 7	140 „	
Rajputs	3	29 0 0	5 7	140 „	
Other Hindus	8	29 0 0	5 7	140 „	
Hillmen	10	28 0 0	5 2	115 „	
Christians	5	27 0 0	5 4	115 „	
42nd Gurkha Rifles.					
Muhammadans	5	33 0 0	5 5	126 „	The characteristics of Gurkhas and Muhammadans and Hindus are too well known to need repetition here.
Hindus of Hindustan	3	39 0 0	5 5½	130 „	
Gurkhas	883	25 3 0	5 3	137 „	
43rd Gurkha Rifles.				Md. srs.	
Muhammadans of Hindustan	5	35 10 0	5 5	1 21	The Gurkhas of this regiment are of Mongolian type of physiognomy, study physique, and gererally of a hardy type.
Assam	7				
Hindu Brahmins	1	40 1 0	5 4½	1 15	
Other Hindus	3	43 4 0	5 4	1 21	
Gurkhas	875	29 8 0	5 3	1 20	The other races are too few in number to merit any special description.
Jharwahs	1	37 0 0	5 5	1 25	
44th Gurkha Rifles.				St. lbs.	
Muhammadans	6	29 2 20	5 3	9 5	
Hindus	2	32 1 20	5 5	9 7	Steady and active.
Gurkhas	809	25 1 0	5 4	9 6	
Christians	3	25 1 8	5 6	9 0	
Jharwahs	13	25 0 0	5 5	9 2	

[67] F.—MARINE.

1.—[*Blank.*]

[68] F.—MARINE.

2.—[*Blank.*]

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[69, 70, 71] A.—FINANCE.

1, 2, 3.—*See* Chapter V.—Finance.

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[72] B.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Imperial, Provincial, and Local Services in the Public Works Department during the year* 1893-94.

(*See* Chapter IV.—Section 7.)

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[73] B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

2.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on reproductive works for* 1893-94.—[Blank.]

[74]

C.—Railways.

Assam Railways for the year 1893-94 *from the* 1*st April* 1893 *to* 31*st March* 1894.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year 1893-94.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during 1893-94. First class, upper	Second class.	Third class, lower.	Coolie class.	Total.	Receipts for passengers and other coaching traffic.	Receipts for merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net gain.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Net traffic expenditure for the year.
			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway.	*Nil.*	77·50	3,531	2,291	152,125	..	157,947	99,318	3,98,815	28,339	5,26,472	3,51,138	1,75,334	11·50*	775†	3,51,138
Jorhát State Railway.	*Nil.*	28	1,508	....	53,663	..	55,171	9,459	60,605	813	70,877	56,678	14,199	1	188‡	14,634
Cherra-Company-ganj State Railway.	*Nil.*	8	165	....	34,123	..	34,288	2,912	19,459	50	22,421	18,569	3,852	1	48§	3,245

* Eight Europeans and 4 East Indians were employed; out of the 4 East Indians, 2 were discharged before the close of the year ending 31st December 1893; consequently only the proportion of numbers employed during the year are shown here.
† Plate-layers included. They were not shown in previous year's statement.
‡ Includes 6 trollymen and 62 regular porters employed in the Traffic Department and 28 artificers attached to the Railway workshop.
§ Includes 4 trollymen and 8 porters attached to the Traffic Department.

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[75]

D.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Vessels employed in the Province of Assam during the official year 1893-94.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Horse-power of steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessel.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Steamer *Brahmakund* ...	257·2	77	4	37	24,023 8 11	.....	
Yacht *Sunamukhi* ...	47	...	...	15	3,670 0 5	13 8 11*	* This represents sale proceeds of old and unserviceable stores belonging to the yacht *Sunamukhi*.
Steamer *Kestrel* ...	76·7 † 35·44‡	40	2	7	11,300 13 7	.....	† Builder's old measurement. ‡ Gross register.
Steam-launch *Cygnet* ...	19	65	1	5 men 1 pilot	6,461 9 5	104 0 4	
Steamer *Dove* ...	14	86	...	8	1,922 6 0§	3,284 5 3§	§ The earnings and cost shown here are from 12th August 1893 up to 18th February 1894. Steamers *Dove* plied in the Asvaklanta ferry from 12th August 1893 to 18th February 1894, on which date she sank off.
Steamer *David Scott* ...	15	87	1	11	7,846 0 0	13,895 0 0	
Steam-launch *Osprey* ...	5·725	8	...	3‖	5,135 13 6	.....	‖ 1 Tindal, 2 Firemen.

Besides the figures shown in column 6, there was a cost of Rs. 26,238-9-2 on account of other transactions, *viz.*:

	Rs. a. p.
Pilotage subsidy to River Steam Navigation Company	1,312 8 0
Subsidies to Steam Boat Companies Accelerated Service on the Brahmaputra	15,759 6 6
Ditto between Narainganj and Cachar	9,166 10 8
Total	26,238 9 2

[76]

D.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Province of Assam during the official year 1893-94.

[Blank.]

E.—AGRICULTURE.

FORM B.—*Crops cultivated.*

This Statement has been incorporated with serial No. 1 (Form No. A-3.)

FORM B.—*Prices of Produce, &c., for the year ending 31st March 1893.*

Districts.	Prices of agricultural produce per maund of 82⅔ lbs.																	Retail prices.					
	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or jowar.	Cumbu or bajra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or jinjili.	Sugar (*gur* or jaggery).	Cotton, cleaned.	Jute.	Ghi (clarified butter).	Fodder.			Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
														Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and bajra.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar	4 15 9	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	5 11 1	14 0 0	.....	39 8 5	....	....	..	0 8 0	4 4 9	....	25 0 0	.....	0 4 0
Sylhet	4 5 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 10 0	16 0 0	5 4 0	39 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	..	0 5 0	4 5 0	5 3 0	24 0 0	3 4 0	0 2 0
Goálpára	3 0 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	3 2 0	....	....	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	35 0 0	....	....	..	0 5 4	4 0 0	8 0 0	35 0 0	4 8 0	.....
Kámrúp	3 0 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	4 12 0	7 8 0	18 0 0	6 0 0	36 0 0	0 6 0	0 2 6	..	0 4 0	4 0 0	....	35 0 0	4 8 0	.....
Darrang	3 12 0	....	..	..	..	..	4 5 0	....	....	6 0 0	.....	5 0 0	40 0 0	....	....	..	0 8 0	4 8 0	6 8 0	26 10 8	4 0 0	0 2 0
Nowgong	4 0 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	4 0 0	7 0 0	16 0 0	4 0 0	40 0 0	....	....	..	0 5 0	4 12 0	.....	17 8 0	3 8 0	0 5 0
Sibságar	3 6 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	7 8 8	15 0 0	7 8 0	36 4 8	....	....	..	0 9 8	4 7 0	7 4 0	29 6 0	2 8 0	0 6 0
Lakhimpur	3 9 7	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	8 14 8	.....	.....	35 14 6	....	....	..	0 4 2	4 9 9	6 8 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 2
Nága Hills	8 0 0	....	..	..	..	..	9 0 0	....	....	.....	.....	.....	45 0 0	....	....	..	.....	10 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	....	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills	5 0 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	....	....	..	0 5 9	5 10 3	8 10 8	25 8 0	....	0 3 0
Gáro Hills	4 0 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	22 8 0	5 0 0	40 0 0	....	....	..	0 4 0	5 10 0	....	25 0 0	4 0 0	0 6 0
Average	4 4 5	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	5 7 8	3 8 0	4 1 4	6 12 7	18 12 7	5 8 7	38 11 9	0 6 0	0 4 3	..	0 5 11	5 1 8	8 2 6	26 10 3	3 14 6	0 4 2

[78] L.—LABOUR (1893-94).

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled. Rs. a. p.	Wages per diem. Unskilled. As. p.	Cart per day. Rs. a. p.	Boat per day. Rs. a.	Elephant per day Rs. a. p.
Cachar	0 12 0	5 0	0 14 0	0 15	4 0 0
Sylhet	0 12 0	6 0	.....	1 3	3 0 0
Goálpára	1 4 0	4 6	1 0 0	2 0	2 0 0
Kámrúp	0 12 0	8 0	1 12 0	0 4	3 8 0
Darrang	1 0 0	5 0	1 0 0	0 10	2 0 0
Nowgong	0 10 0	5 6	1 0 0	0 5	2 8 0
Sibságar	0 14 0	6 6	1 8 0	0 5	2 8 0
Lakhimpur	1 8 0	7 0	1 8 0	0 8	2 8 0
Nága Hills	1 4 0	10 0	1 4 0	2 8	4 0 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	1 2 0	6 0	1 12 0	.....	.....
Gáro Hills	0 12 5	5 0	1 0 0	1 0	.....
General averages	0 15 5	6 3	1 4 2	15 5	2 14 3

[79] F.—MINES AND QUARRIES (1893-94).

Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Sylhet—				
In pargana Jáflang in Jaintia ...	Limestone	1	50,000 mds.	Estimated outturn.
Kámrúp—				
Chapaguri in Barpeta	Limestone	...	.....	Not worked.
Lakhimpur ... 1. Tikak and Ledo ...	Coal	3	4,483,134mds.	
Lakhimpur ... 2. Makum and Digboy ...	Crude petroleum oil ...	3	8,174 mds.	
Lakhimpur ... 3. North Bank ...	Gold-washing ...	1	.....	Not worked; prospecting lease granted.
Lakhimpur ... 4. South Bank ...	Ditto	1	.....	Exploring license granted.
Nága Hills ... 1. Nambor	Limestone	1	.....	
Nága Hills ... 2. Deopani	Ditto	1	.....	
Nága Hills ... 3. Daigarong ...	Coal	1	.....	
Nága Hills ... 4. Tira	Ditto	1	.....	
Nága Hills ... 5. Desai	Ditto	1	.....	
Khási and Jaintia Hills. Khási Hills ...	Limestone	27	.....	Out of these, 8 are worked.
Khási and Jaintia Hills. Khási Hills ...	Coal	11	.....	None worked.
Khási and Jaintia Hills. Jaintia Hills	Limestone	7	.....	Ditto.
Khási and Jaintia Hills. Jaintia Hills	Coal	5	.....	Ditto.

[80] G.— MANUFACTURES (1893-94).

	Class of Manufactures. Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Rolling, &c., machines.	Brick, &c., and pottery.	Gold and silver and precious stones.
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	...	...	..	...	8	2	...	...	...	1	.....
Private looms or small works ...	...	3,000	...	...	...	50	100	10	...	...	...	.....
Number of workmen in large works. Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	779	42	...	...	...	120	.....
Number of workmen in large works. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	...	9,596	115	388	...	500	2,581	104	3,315	...	536	872
Number of European superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	.....
Value of block in ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Estimated annual outturn of all works Rs.	...	30,000	...	...	...	4,22,307	22,000	2,400	15,000	...	39,717	.....

(1) No figures have been supplied by the Deputy Commissioner of Goálpára. It is said that there are some private looms in his district for weaving cotton and *endi* cloths, but the number cannot be ascertained. Messrs. D. M. Logan and Marshall have a factory at Dhubri for cleaning cotton.

(2) In Kámrúp there are 8 rolling machines for tea, the outturn of which has been estimated at 934,832lbs.

In the Nága Hills cotton and fibre of a species of nettle are worked up into cloth in almost all *Nága* houses. The manufacture of rude earthen vessels, baskets, and spears, &c., is also carried on.

[81] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years.

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
I.—Animals, living (for sale)—	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1. Horses, ponies, and mules—						
Bhutan	421	21,688	259	13,661	254	15,098
Towang	160	13,150	456	17,474	1,051	23,738
Manipur	...	...	...	...	96	2,500
Total	581	34,838	715	31,135	1,401	41,336
2. Cattle—						
Bhutan	1,124	35,788	1,117	19,035	479	11,822
Towang	...	...	...	...	7	360
Manipur	...	...	18	850	32	790
Total	1,124	35,788	1,135	19,885	518	12,972
3. Sheep and goats—						
Bhutan	983	1,966	304	638	543	1,308
Towang	322	966	259	550	145	435
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	...	...	...	26	135
Hill Tipperah	...	...	61	122	...	...
Total	1,305	2,932	624	1,310	714	1,878
4. Other kinds—						
Bhutan	38	37	21	40	21	41
Towang	32	53	58	1,149	50	106
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	...	...	...	25	175
Hill Tipperah	...	..	46	23	...	...
Total	70	90	125	1,212	96	322
Ia.—Arms and Ammunition—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Bhutan	...	...	1	300	...	...
Ib.—Betel-leaves—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	14	121	98	1,427
III.—Canes and Rattans—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	..	5	6
Manipur	...	...	7	10	...	...
Lushai Hills	1,559	2,187	3,632	4,290	5,051	5,798
Hill Tipperah	20,208	29,155	5,419	7,378	5,461	7,303
Total	21,777	31,342	9,058	11,678	10,517	13,107
IV.—Caoutchouc—						
Bhutan	38	2,460	31	1,854	36	2,175
Towang	...	...	...	...	36	2,160
Dafla Hills	121	6,628	173	9,831	382	22,879
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	1,155	73,451	547	32,516	969	57,377
Lushai Hills	2	80	5	217	34	1,356
Total	1,316	82,619	756	44,418	1,457	85,947

[81] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
VII.—Cotton, raw—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Bhutan	45	219	105	265	2	10
Manipur	...	...	25	150	...	...
Lushai Hills	16	34	8	22	1	3
Hill Tipperah	8,772	55,852	13,679	83,743	11,207	86,757
Total	8,833	56,105	13,817	84,180	11,210	86,770
VIII.—Cotton, manufactured—						
1. Twist and Yarn (European) —						
Towang	...	...	...	...	2	80
2. Twist and Yarn (Indian)—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	1	23	...	...
3. Piece-goods (European)—						
Manipur	...	...	1 md.= 728 yds.	375	..	...
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—						
Bhutan	1 md.= 30 yds.	22	...	...	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	23 mds.= 900 yds.	825	19 mds.= 760 yds.	760	1 md.= 40 yds.	40
Manipur	...	...	113 mds.= 4,861 yds.	5,297	...	...
Total	24 mds.= 930 yds.	847	132mds= 5,621yds.	6,057	1 md.= 40 yds.	40
X.—Dyeing Materials—						
2. Madder or Manjit—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Bhutan	183	1,530	137	1,123	45	688
Towang	2	7	1	3	5	30
Total	185	1,537	138	1,126	50	718
XI.—Earthenware and porcelain—						
Towang	...	...	...	...	...	3
XII.—Fibrous Products—						
2. Jute, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths)—	No.		No.		No.	
Bhutan	1,141	306	200	50	244	61
Towang	190	65	...	...	120	60
Total	1,331	371	200	50	364	121
4. Manufactured Fibres other than Jute—						
Manipur	...	...	Mds. 2	76	...	...

[81] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XIII.—Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1*a*. Oranges—						
Bhutan	61	155	66	248	15	75
Towang	6	18	7	22	6	19
Total	67	173	73	270	21	94
2. Kinds other than Cocoanuts, Oranges, and Potatoes—						
Bhutan	7	57	36	96	189	122
Towang	1	4	215	855	10	53
Manipur	...	...	3	6	...	...
Total	8	61	254	957	199	175
XIV.—Grain and Pulse—						
2. Gram and Pulse—						
Lushai Hills	...	...	13	46	...	...
4. Rice, husked—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	338	1,376	258	1,042	540	2,160
Hill Tipperah	1,732	4,715	1,153	3,882	303	1,238
Total	2,070	6,091	1,411	4,924	843	3,398
5. Rice, unhusked—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	750	1,564	566	1,151	830	1,660
Manipur	...	...	4	14	...	...
Hill Tipperah	560	825	4,096	8,138	1,475	3,284
Total	1,310	2,389	4,666	9,303	2,305	4,944
XVII.—Horns—						
Lushai Hills	...	...	1	15	...	...
XVII*a*.—Ivory—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	3	1,450	3	760	6	3,133
Manipur	...	...	3	1,315	...	...
Total	3	1,450	6	2,075	6	3,133
XVIII.—Lac—						
1. Dye—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	230	3,764
Towang	...	...	...	...	1	10
Total	...	...	...	...	231	3,774

[81] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XVIII.—Lac—*continued.*	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2. Shell and button—						
Bhutan	40	279	29	382	99	1,429
Towang	1	10	...	...	2	25
Total	41	289	29	382	101	1,454
3. Stick—						
Bhutan	142	1,652	...	...	...	...
XIX.—Leather—						
1. Unmanufactured—						
Manipur	...	...	...	10	...	...
XXI.—Mats—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	65	...	47	...	17
Manipur	...	...	...	28	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	1,572	...	1,556	...	1,243
Total	...	1,637	...	1,631	...	1,260
XXII.—Metals, and manufactures of metals—						
1. Brass and copper—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	44	2,035	...	...
2. Iron—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	81	540
3. Other metals—						
Manipur	...	...	4	353	...	...
XXIIa.—Musk—	Oz.		Oz.		Oz.	
Bhutan	146	1,431	95	695	143	1,113
Towang	2	26	...	...	26	260
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills... ...	26	355	29	390	20	202
Total	174	1,812	124	1,085	189	1,575
XXVI.—Provisions—						
1. Ghi—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Bhutan	23	880	...	...	2	82
Towang	...	...	...	...	2	70
Total	23	380	...	...	4	152
2. Fish, dry—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	30	322	...	...
3. Other kinds—						
Bhutan	12	121	2	38	10	112
Towang	...	...	1	4	160	405
Manipur	...	...	50	200	...	...
Hill Tipperah	3	11	...	...	...	...
Total	15	132	53	242	170	517

[81] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXVII.—Salt—						
Bhutan	349	2,012	142	723	163	938
Towang	369	1,845	214	1,072	604	3,121
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	212	1,064	52	258	30	151
Total	930	4,921	408	2,053	797	4,210
XXIX.—Seeds—						
1. Oil-seeds—						
(*a*) Linseed—						
Hill Tipperah	163	533	439	2,092	192	868
(*b*) Rape and mustard—						
Bhutan	...	...	1	4	...	...
Towang	105	525	40	200	59	355
Hill Tipperah	...	...	100	375	35	130
Total	105	525	141	579	94	485
(*c*) Til or jinjili—						
Hill Tipperah	2,563	8,514	2,016	11,241	3,482	19,151
2. Other seeds—						
(*b*) Tea-seed—						
Manipur	...	...	13	780	375	18,750
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	11	575
Total	...	...	13	780	386	19,325
XXXI.—Spices—						
2. Spices other than betel-nuts—						
Bhutan	944	8,984	972	10,013	638	6,147
Towang	1,003	5,552	525	3,871	105	682
Manipur	...	...	46	276	...	...
Total	1,947	14,536	1,543	14,160	743	6,829

[81] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXXV*a*.—Wax—						
Bhutan	520	13,182	182	5,056	311	9,625
Towang	41	930	30	700	15	448
Dafla Hills	3	92	4	142	3	92
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	55	1,384	44	1,764	58	2,331
Manipur	...	...	1	40	...	...
Lushai Hills	3	105	17	627	15	615
Total	622	15,693	278	8,329	402	13,111
XXXVI.—Wood—	No.		No.		No.	
1. Timber—						
Lushai Hills	1,380	14,746	967	11,559	399	5,537
Hill Tipperah	15,768	1,84,298	10,528	1,96,926	7,686	1,21,343
Total	17,148	1,99,044	11,495	2,08,485	8,085	1,26,880
2. Firewood—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Lushai Hills	...	...	4,760	2,282	4,004	1,986
Hill Tipperah	154	57	2,675	879	3,945	1,096
Total	154	57	7,435	3,161	7,949	3,082
3. Bamboos—	No.		No.		No.	
Lushai Hills	65,765	1,580	146,485	4,505	255,570	6,345
Hill Tipperah	4,227,208	1,61,062	5,793,273	2,31,493	4,030,632	1,77,817
Total	4,292,973	1,62,642	5,939,758	2,35,998	4,286,202	1,84,162
XXXVII.—Wool—						
4. Blankets—						
Bhutan	18,637	43,656	14,347	30,624	17,255	41,680
Towang	913	2,290	516	1,257	491	1,557
Total	19,550	45,946	14,863	31,881	17,746	43,237

[81] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—(concluded).

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
XXXVII*a*.—Yak tails—						
Bhutan	144	100	83	53	65	42
Towang	36	36	25	25	17	17
Total	180	136	108	78	82	59
XXXVIII.—All other articles of Merchandise—						
1. Unmanufactured—						
Bhutan	...	68	...	6	...	6
Towang	...	729	...	...	...	8
Hill Tipperah	...	17,580	...	37,993	...	36,905
Total	...	18,377	...	37,999	...	36,919
2. Manufactured—						
Bhutan	...	178	...	874	...	361
Towang	...	...	...	...	...	24
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	...	1,350	...	7,150
Manipur	...	...	...	219	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	4,153	...	6,154	...	4,402
Total	...	4,331	...	8,597	...	11,937
XXXVIII*a*.—Treasure—						
Gold—						
Bhutan	...	8,864	...	200	...	645
Towang	...	640	...	960	...	480
Total	...	9,504	...	1,160	...	1,125
Total—						
Bhutan	...	1,45,635	...	85,978	...	97,890
Towang	...	26,846	...	28,142	...	34,506
Dafla Hills	...	6,720	...	9,973	...	22,971
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	81,534	...	40,159	...	75,958
Manipur	...	...	...	9,999	...	22,040
Lushai Hills	...	18,732	...	23,163	...	22,215
Hill Tipperah	...	468,327	...	5,94,375	...	4,61,537
GRAND TOTAL	...	747,794	...	7,92,189	...	7,37,117

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
I.—Animals, living (for sale)—	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1. Horses, ponies, and mules—						
Bhutan	2	125	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	31	590	16	720
Total	2	125	31	590	16	720
2. Cattle—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	1	10
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	...	...	...	20	50
Manipur	...	...	2	40	189	808
Lushai Hills	...	...	2	17	3	75
Total	...	...	4	57	213	943
3. Sheep and goats—						
Manipur	...	...	239	967	620	1,240
Lushai Hills	...	...	4	9	267	653
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	30	60
Total	...	...	243	976	917	1,953
4. Other kinds—						
Bhutan	205	80	128	903	152	353
Towang	...	...	...	...	3	3
Manipur	...	...	546	272	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	634	216
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	140	280
Total	205	80	674	1,175	929	852
Ia.—Arms and Ammunition—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Dafla Hills	...	...	...	...	2	316
Ib.—Betel-leaves						
Bhutan	12	48	15	60	21	80
Towang	...	...	...	...	8	21
Lushai Hills	...	...	5	2	1	12
Total	12	48	20	62	30	113
II.—Borax—						
Towang	...	...	...	...	1	19
IIa.—Building Materials—						
1. Limestone—						
Manipur	...	...	10	40	...	...
2. Lime—						
Towang	...	...	...	...	19	50
Manipur	...	...	4	25	...	...
Hill Tepperah	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total	...	...	4	25	21	51

[81] I—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
V.—Chinese and Japanese ware—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Towang	...	3	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...	22
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	400
Total	...	3	...	...	...	422
VIa.—Coral, real—						
Manipur	...	...	lbs. 320	90	...	...
VII.—Cotton, raw—						
Bhutan	52*	2,471*	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Cotton, manufactured—						
1. Twist and yarn (European)—						
Bhutan	84	3,245	59	1,803	77	3,708
Towang	...	...	...	...	1	40
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	16	720	27	1,052	37	1,948
Manipur	...	...	65	2,204	45	2,148
Lushai Hills	2	117	9	464	3	236
Hill Tipperah	2	140	...	...	100	5,000
Total	104	4,282	160	6,523	263	13,080
2. Twist and yarn (Indian)—						
Bhutan	7	445	...	...	25	1,333
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	...	...	...	5	340
Manipur	...	...	10	250	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	2	87
Hill Tipperah	6	309	...	...	...	...
Total	13	754	10	250	32	1,760
3. Piece-goods (European)—						
Bhutan	143 mds.= 47,740 yds.	6,413	8 mds.= 2,737 yds.	522	2 mds.= 1,001 yds.	162
Towang	...	...	1 md.= 120 yds.	50	2 mds.= 636 yds.	82
Dafla Hills	1 md.= 320 yds.	40	...	...	4 mds.= 715 yds.	247
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	11 mds.= 3,410 yds.	541	16 mds.= 5,148 yds.	1,058	30 mds.= 7,242 yds.	1,761
Manipur	...	...	558 mds.= 105,055yds.	29,444	423 mds.= 107,602yds.	22,522
Lushai Hills	6 mds.= 2,325 yds.	1,670	48 mds.= 11,009 yds.	2,944	128 mds.= 99,942 yds.	7,912
Hill Tipperah	44 mds.= 14,553 yds.	4,345	53 mds.= 14,038 yds.	5,350	119 mds.= 29,008 yds.	7,648
Total	205 mds.= 68,348 yds.	13,009	684 mds.= 138,107yds.	39,368	708 mds.= 246,146yds.	40,334

* Doubtful.

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
VIII.—Cotton, manufactured—*contd.*	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	16 mds.= 3,777 yds.	2,944
Towang	4 mds.= 692 yds.	256	...	...	2 mds. = 396 yds.	132
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	...	...	1 md.= 186 yds.	70
Manipur	...	...	6 mds.= 1,120 yds.	830	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	11 mds.= 3,837 yds.	369
Total	4 mds.= 692 yds.	256	6 mds.= 1,120 yds.	830	30 mds.= 8,196 yds.	3,515
X.—Dyeing Materials—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
4. Turmeric—						
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	1	6
Hill Tipperah	...	...	37	405	22	225
Total	...	...	37	405	23	231
5. Kinds other than Indigo, Madder, Safflower, and Turmeric—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	8	80	...	...
XI.—Earthenware and Porcelain—						
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	1	...	6
Hill Tipperah	...	185	...	872	...	559
Total	...	185	...	873	...	565
XII.—Fibrous Products—						
1. Jute, raw—						
Hill Tipperah	91	512	264	1,898	169	1,101
2. Jute, manufactured (Gunny Bags and Cloths)—	No.		No.		No.	
Lushai Hills	...	...	74	9	458	72
Hill Tipperah	15	3	609	101	121	20
Total	15	3	683	110	579	92
4. Other Fibres, manufactured—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Manipur	...	...	4	40	...	...
XIII.—Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts—	No.		No.		No.	
1. Cocoanuts—						
Manipur	...	...	1,136	62	56	9
Lushai Hills	100	3	292	16	92	5
Hill Tipperah	4,529	164	7,589	323	9,025	414
Total	4,628	167	9,017	401	9,173	428

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XIII.—Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts—*contd.*						
1*a*. Oranges—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	32	44
1*b*. Potatoes—						
Lushai Hills	3	10	6	19	6	23
Hill Tipperah	3	10	1	4	5	15
Total	6	20	7	23	11	38
2. Kinds other than Cocoanuts, Oranges, and Potatoes—						
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	1	4
Hill Tipperah	21	10	50	56	...	...
Total	21	10	50	56	1	4
XIII*a*.—Glass—						
1. Beads and false pearls—						
Dafla Hills	...	...	...	...	1	50
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	...	...	1	100
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	1	42
Total	...	...	...	...	3	192
XIV.—Grain and Pulse—						
1. Wheat—						
Manipur	...	...	1	4	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	6	27
Hill Tipperah	...	...	12	47	14	52
Total	...	...	13	51	20	79
2. Gram and Pulse—						
Bhutan	1	5	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	20	100	...	...
Lushai Hills	9	32	21	87	77	310
Hill Tipperah	670	2,092	1,341	4,941	988	3,679
Total	680	2,129	1,382	5,128	1,065	3,989
4. Rice, husked—						
Bhutan	4,067	7,495	2,243	4,428	1,916	4,705
Towang	2,284	4,568	2,163	4,326	4,008	7,993
Dafla Hills	31	90	64	187	434	1,546
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills... ...	37	163	6	24	89	331
Lushai Hills	6	15	20	80	91	452
Hill Tipperah	84	218	1,020	3,778	672	2,917
Total	6,509	12,549	5,516	12,823	7,210	17,944

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XIV.—Grain and Pulse—*contd.*	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
5. Rice, unhusked—						
Bhutan	4,163	4,350	2,412	2,618	1,310	1,830
Towang	1,628	1,628	4,382	4,382	3,067	3,027
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	...	8	17	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	...	800	1,737	...	...
Total	5,791	5,978	7,602	8,754	4,377	4,857
XVIII.—Lac—						
2. Shell and Button—						
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	2	64
3. Stick—						
Towang	...	...	...	...	1	15
XIX.—Leather—						
1. Unmanufactured—						
Bhutan	...	192	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	610	...	...
Total	...	192	...	610	...	...
2. Manufactured—						
Manipur	...	...	...	173	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	700
Total	...	...	...	173	...	700
XX.—Liquors—						
Manipur	...	...	...	4,790	...	...
XXI.—Mats—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	71
Manipur	...	...	...	5	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	9	...	29
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	..	21
Total	...	...	...	14	...	121
XXII.—Metals and manufactures of metals—						
1. Brass and Copper—						
Bhutan	215	9,930	87	4,441	103	5,334
Towang	5	278	1	70	13	799
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	...	...	1	65
Manipur	...	...	90	4,145	45	2,229
Lushai Hills	36	1,821	243	11,777	522	24,449
Hill Tipperah	34	1,377	147	6,034	327	15,360
Total	290	13,406	568	26,467	1,011	48,236

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXII.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2. Iron—						
Bhutan	123	645	57	580	93	475
Towang	12	89	11	265	34	202
Dafla Hills	...	...	2	10	38	215
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	20	90	21	146	5	37
Manipur	...	...	53	721	66	657
Lushai Hills	26	816	84	2,454	215	3,083
Hill Tipperah	6	46	...	...	323	2,176
Total	187	1,686	228	4,176	774	6,845
3. Other metals—						
Bhutan	51	907	22	330	28	336
Towang	4	4	...	...	...	...
Dafla Hills	...	...	...	...	5	40
Manipur	...	...	452	20,009	19	969
Lushai Hills	23	177	29	290	2	97
Hill Tipperah	...	...	21	945	37	1,717
Total	78	1,088	524	21,574	91	3,159
XXIII.—Oils—						
(*a*) Mineral Oils—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	1	5
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	...	...	2	12
Manipur	...	...	1,265	5,084	755	2,962
Lushai Hills	6	25	31	128	149	538
Hill Tipperah	322	1,265	715	2,767	754	2,681
Total	328	1,290	2,011	7,979	1,661	6,198
(*b*) Other Oils—						
Bhutan	16	255	36	536	...	...
Dafla Hills	...	...	...	...	2	23
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	3	60	2	40	7	140
Manipur	...	...	19	306	28	390
Lushai Hills	4	42	8	133	26	377
Hill Tipperah	119	1,603	266	3,901	281	4,128
Total	142	1,960	331	4,916	344	5,058
XXIV.—Opium—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	2	4,937	2	4,955	2*mds.* 31*srs.*	5,350

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXVI.—Provisions—						
1. Ghi—						
Manipur	...	...	25	1,000	...	...
Lushai Hills	1	30	...	...	8	289
Hill Tipperah	3	101	28	1,042	36	1,396
Total	4	131	53	2,042	44	1,685
2. Fish, dry—						
Bhutan	7	105	87	902	6	84
Towang	7	35	2	9	29	220
Manipur	...	...	383	2,000	99	367
Lushai Hills	...	...	1	6	3	11
Hill Tipperah	382	2,986	592	3,274	2,232	17,777
Total	396	3,126	1,065	6,191	2,369	18,459
3. Other kinds—						
Bhutan	17	42	7	17	27	405
Towang	3	6	...	...	1	1
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	...	...	20	100
Manipur	...	...	15	75	...	...
Lushai Hills	3	10	13	54	12	41
Hill Tipperah	13	69	85	541	94	528
Total	36	127	120	687	154	1,075
XXVII.—Salt—						
Bhutan	39	150	115	479	2	10
Dafla Hills	97	471	101	511	388	1,932
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	939	4,392	334	1,627	399	2,023
Manipur	...	...	237	1,087	51	248
Lushai Hills	315	1,139	1,852	6,908	3,338	13,988
Hill Tipperah	1,444	5,510	2,219	8,326	1,893	7,914
Total	2,834	11,662	4,858	18,938	6,071	26,115
XXVIII.—Saltpetre, &c.—						
2. Saline substances other than saltpetre—						
Manipur	...	...	35	320	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	9	23
Total	...	...	35	320	9	23
XXIX.—Seeds—						
1. Oil-seeds—						
(*b*) Rape and mustard—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	5	24	...	...

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXX.—Silk—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Raw—						
Bhutan	158	23,445	58	9,073	90	15,290
Towang	...	...	...	...	14	3,588
Total	158	23,445	58	9,073	104	18,878
2. Manufactured—						
Bhutan ...	103 mds. = 14,097 yds.	22,139	48 mds. = 6,140 yds.	8,502	59 mds. = 7,517 yds.	11,685
Towang ...	21 mds. = 2,718 yds.	3,738	1 md. = 240 yds.	400	15 mds. = 2,958 yds.	4,057
Dafla Hills ...	10 mds. = 1,452 yds.	2,223	19 mds. = 2,750 yds.	5,080	50 mds. = 4,998 yds.	9,310
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	6 mds. = 880 yds.	1,760	5 mds. = 680 yds.	1,360	12 mds. = 1,241 yds.	2,428
Hill Tipperah	...	...	1 md. = 200 yds.	500	1 md. = 600 yds.	1,200
Total ..	140 mds. = 19,147 yds.	29,890	74 mds. = 10,010 yds.	15,842	137 mds. = 17,314 yds	28,675
XXXI.—Spices—						
1. Betel-nuts—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Bhutan	276	288	222	292	96	142
Towang	19	19	17	17	23	69
Manipur	...	...	806	3,429	437	3,599
Lushai Hills	3	24	16	119	57	606
Hill Tipperah	151	1,056	239	1,845	479	5,366
Total	449	1,387	1,300	5,702	1,092	9,782
2. Other kinds—						
Dafla Hills	5	26	..	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	42	1,075	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	14	61	2	19
Hill Tipperah	249	1,297	489	3,641	424	3,862
Total	254	1,323	545	4,777	426	3,881
XXXIII.—Sugar—						
1. Refined—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	1	21
Manipur	...	...	21	335	...	...
Lushai Hills	4	40	85	934	181	2,128
Hill Tipperah	13	167	84	1,078	77	1,027
Total	17	207	190	2,347	259	3,176
2. Unrefined—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	26	227	8	49	5	50
Manipur	...	...	5	50	...	...
Lushai Hills	1	4	12	68	12	52
Hill Tipperah	162	958	272	1,224	335	2,015
Total	189	1,189	297	1,391	352	2,117

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXXIV.—Tea—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Indian—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	8	192	4	120	9	247
Hill Tipperah	...	...	32	464	...	...
Total	8	192	36	584	9	247
XXXV.—Tobacco—						
Bhutan	132	1,270	24	395	32	429
Towang	4	43	5	52	2	19
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	1	11	3	75	9	183
Manipur	...	...	5	52	27	310
Lushai Hills	3	39	30	474	69	814
Hill Tipperah	267	3,987	425	5,600	438	5,183
Total	407	5,350	492	6,648	577	6,938
XXXV*a*.—Wax—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	...	...	2	62
XXXVI.—Wood—	No.		No.		No.	
3. Bamboos—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	23	3
XXXVII.—Wool—						
1. Raw—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Towang	...	...	...	...	1	30
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	1	70
Total	...	...	...	...	2	100
2. Manufactured (piece-goods)—						
Bhutan	....	...	...	...	3 mds. = 140 yds	140
Towang	...	...	...	...	28 mds. = 1,164 yds.	1,476
Manipur	...	...	3 mds. = 205 yds.	810	1 md. = 250 yds.	250
Lushai Hills	...	...	4 mds. = 303 yds.	307	17 mds. = 1,344 yds.	2,412
Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	4 mds. = 300 yds.	450	9 mds. = 490 yds.	2,040
Total	...	...	11 mds. = 808 yds.	1,567	58 mds. = 3,388 yds.	6,318
3. Shawls—	No.		No.		No.	
Towang	...	...	...	...	26	100
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	40	600
Total	...	...	...	...	66	700
4. Blankets—						
Dafla Hills	...	...	...	...	34	102
Manipur	...	...	226	476	78	116
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	80	250
Total	...	...	226	476	192	468

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(concluded).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
XXXVIII.—All other Articles of Merchandise—						
1. Unmanufactured—						
Bhutan	...	6,160	...	468	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	202	...	310
Lushai Hills	...	59	...	177	...	370
Hill Tipperah	...	30	...	22	...	300
Total	...	6,249	...	869	...	980
2. Manufactured—						
Bhutan	...	2,510	...	6,700	...	5,177
Manipur	...	...	...	11,630	...	6,397
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	1,665	...	3,331
Hill Tipperah	...	32	...	280	...	5,488
Total	...	2,542	...	20,275	...	20,393
XXXVIII*a*.—Treasure—						
Silver—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	157	...	...
Dafla Hills	...	...	...	...	...	4,070
Total	...	...	...	157	...	4,070
Total—						
Bhutan	...	92,745	...	43,206	...	54,732
Towang	...	10,667	...	9,571	...	21,943
Dafla Hills	...	2,850	...	5,788	...	17,851
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	13,093	...	10,523	...	15,292
Manipur	...	...	...	94,342	...	46,251
Lushai Hills	...	6,133	...	29,212	...	62,951
Hill Tipperah	...	28,472	...	61,550	...	1,04,513
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,53,960	...	2,54,192	...	3,23,533

[82] I.—TRADE.

No. I.—*Statement showing the total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1894.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Coal and Coke—				
Bengal	49,125	18,422	11,95,460	7,47,162
Calcutta	1,82,701	68,512	5,72,884	3,58,053
Total	2,31,826	86,934	17,68,344	11,05,215
Cotton, raw—				
Bengal	1,015	19,666	30,789	1,77,037
Calcutta	143	2,770	35,466	2,03,929
Total	1,158	22,436	66,255	3,80,966
Cotton, manufactured—				
1. Twist and yarn (European)—				
Bengal	226	13,136	.....	.....
Calcutta	21,261	12,35,796	4	232
Total	21,487	12,48,932	4	232
2. Twist and yarn (Indian)—				
Bengal	98	3,185	1	26
Calcutta	696	22,620	18	470
Total	794	25,805	19	496
3. Piece-goods (European)—				
Bengal	3,489	2,37,689	52	3,542
Calcutta	1,28,658	87,64,826	6	409
Total	1,32,147	90,02,515	58	3,951
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—				
Bengal	3,264	1,76,256	26	1,111
Calcutta	32	1,728	198	8,465
Total	3,296	1,77,984	224	9,576
Total Cotton, manufactured ...	1,57,724	1,04,55,236	305	14,255
Drugs and Chemicals—				
1. Intoxicating other than opium—				
Bengal	490	6,370	.....	.....
2. Non-intoxicating—				
(*a*) Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Other sorts—				
Bengal	64	704	14	350
Calcutta	4,794	52,734	182	4,550
Total	4,858	53,438	196	4,900
Total Drugs and Chemicals ...	5,348	59,808	196	4,900
Dyes and Tans—				
1. Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....

[82] I.—TRADE.

No. 1—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Dyes and Tans—*contd.*				
3. Cutch—				
Bengal	278	4,517	.....	.....
Calcutta	293	4,761	.....	.....
Total	571	9,278	.....	.....
4. Turmeric—				
Bengal	5,785	50,618	16	154
Calcutta	6,006	52,553	.....	.....
Total	11,791	1,03,171	16	154
5. Aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Others—				
Calcutta	1,215	22,173	31	465
Total Dyes and Tans ...	13,577	1,34,622	47	619
Grain and pulse—				
1. Wheat—				
Bengal	7,891	21,700	150	375
Calcutta	7,800	21,450	4,237	10,592
Total	15,691	43,150	4,387	10,967
2. Rice in the husk—				
Bengal	58,712	1,17,424	10,86,117	24,43,762
Calcutta	3,352	6,704	601	1,353
Total	62,064	1,24,128	10,86,718	24,45,115
3. Rice not in the husk—				
Bengal	3,85,485	12,52,826	5,450	23,162
Calcutta	3,14,948	10,23,581	632	2,686
Total	7,00,433	22,76,407	6,082	25,848
4. Jowar and Bajra—				
Bengal	85	170	.....	.....
Calcutta	4	8	.....	.....
Total	89	178	.....	.....
5. Gram and pulse—				
Bengal	1,73,946	4,34,865	504	1,890
Calcutta	2,39,228	5,98,070	8,688	32,580
Total	4,13,174	10,32,935	9,192	34,470
6. Others—				
Bengal	64,842	1,13,473	641	1,603
Calcutta	362	634	1,991	4,977
Total	65,204	1,14,107	2,632	6,580
Total Grain and Pulse ...	12,56,655	35,90,905	11,09,011	25,22,980
Hides and Skins—				
1. Hides of cattle—				
(*a*) Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....

[82] I.—TRADE.

No. 1—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Hides and Skins—*contd.*				
1. Hides of cattle—*contd.*				
(*b*) Raw—				
Bengal	.....	.....	24,014	4,41,257
Calcutta	.....	.....	513	9,426
Total	.....	.....	24,527	4,50,683
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—				
(*a*) Dressed or tanned—				
Bengal	30	1,132	.....	.....
(*b*) Raw—				
Bengal	.....	.....	72	684
Calcutta	.....	.....	61	579
Total	.....	.....	133	1,263
Total Hides and Skins ...	30	1,132	24,660	4,51,946
Horns—				
Bengal	.....	.....	446	8,028
Calcutta	.....	.....	467	8,406
Total	.....	.....	913	16,434
Jute—				
1. Raw—				
Bengal	755	3,964	1,62,397	8,72,884
Calcutta	49	257	1,80,478	9,70,069
Total	804	4,221	3,42,875	18,42,953
2. Gunny bags and cloths—				
Bengal	1,494	14,940	840	8,400
Calcutta	12,036	1,20,360	614	6,140
Total	13,530	1,35,300	1,454	14,540
Lac—				
1. Stick—				
Bengal	.....	.....	45	450
Calcutta	.....	.....	6,102	61,020
Total	.....	.....	6,147	61,470
2. Shell—				
Bengal	10	415	.....	.....
Total Lac	10	415	6,147	61,470
Leather, manufactured—				
Bengal	39	9,199	17	4,010
Calcutta	814	1,92,002	14	3,302
Total	853	2,01,201	31	7,312
Liquors—				
1. Beer—				
Bengal	40	490	.....	.....
Calcutta	10,805	1,32,361	4	49
Total	10,845	1,32,851	4	49
2. Spirits—				
Calcutta	22	1,636	.....	.....

[82] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Liquors—*continued.*				
3. Wines—				
Bengal	29	1,664	.....	.....
Calcutta	8,606	4,93,769	28	1,606
Total	8,635	4,95,433	28	1,606
Total Liquors... ...	19,502	6,29,920	32	1,655
Metals—				
1. Copper, unwrought—				
Bengal	25	678	1	27
Calcutta	9	244	3	81
Total	34	922	4	108
2. Brass, unwrought—				
Bengal	319	7,097	37	610
Calcutta	3,285	73,091	260	4,290
Total	3,604	80,188	297	4,900
3. Copper, wrought—				
Bengal	58	1,841	12	372
Calcutta	62	1,969	36	1,116
Total	120	3,810	48	1,488
4. Brass, wrought—				
Bengal	1,575	55,912	742	31,164
Calcutta	10,328	3,66,644	3,990	1,67,580
Total	11,903	4,22,556	4,732	1,98,744
5. Iron—				
Bengal	3,597	17,985	1,150	5,750
Calcutta	1,95,928	9,79,640	1,300	6,500
Total	1,99,525	9,97,625	2,450	12,250
6. Others—				
Bengal	3,039	34,189	157	7,850
Calcutta	1,04,951	11,80,698	938	46,900
Total	1,07,990	12,14,887	1,095	54,750
Total Metals	3,23,176	27,19,988	8,626	2,72,240
Oils—				
1. Kerosine—				
Bengal	62,241	2,33,403	491	1,841
Calcutta	1,33,826	5,01,848	3	11
Total	1,96,067	7,35,251	494	1,852
2. Castor—				
Bengal	277	3,185	15	210
Calcutta	4,288	49,312	.....	.....
Total	4,565	52,497	15	210
3. Cocoanut—				
Bengal	236	3,687	.....	.....
Calcutta	7,002	1,09,406	.....	.....
Total	7,238	1,13,093	.....	.....

[82] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Oils—*continued.*				
4. Others—				
Bengal	59,846	6,88,229	244	1,464
Calcutta	31,411	3,61,226	217	1,302
Total	91,257	10,49,455	461	2,766
Total Oils	2,99,127	19,50,296	970	4,828
Oil-seeds—				
1. Linseed—				
Bengal	.....	.....	620	2,867
Calcutta	68	314	15,209	70,342
Total	68	314	15,829	73,209
2. Rape and Mustard—				
Bengal	201	829	3,15,402	11,03,907
Calcutta	327	1,349	9,45,938	33,10,783
Total	528	2,178	12,61,340	44,14,690
3. Til or jinjili—				
Bengal	50	212	8,818	41,886
Calcutta	.....	.....	32,002	1,52,009
Total	50	212	40,820	1,93,895
4. Poppy—				
Bengal	28	126	.....	.....
Calcutta	389	1,750	1,600	7,200
Total	417	1,876	1,600	7,200
5. Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Castor—				
Calcutta	3	9	7,923	27,730
7. Others—				
Bengal	.....	.....	14	42
Calcutta	2	5	10	30
Total	2	5	24	72
Total Oil seeds ...	1,068	4,594	13,27,536	47,16,796
Opium—				
Calcutta	1,335	3,37,421	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard—				
Bengal	229	2,977	6	78
Calcutta	6,731	87,503	77	1,001
Total	6,960	90,480	83	1,079
Provisions—				
1. Ghi—				
Bengal	2,264	79,806	704	27,456
Calcutta	14,684	5,17,611	2	78
Total	16,948	5,97,417	706	27,534

[82] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Provisions—*continued.*				
2. Dried fruits and nuts—				
Bengal	30,742	5,53,356	.....	.....
Calcutta	658	11,844	.....	.....
Total	31,400	5,65,200	.....	.....
3. Others—				
Bengal	79,377	7,54,081	1,65,710	4,97,130
Calcutta	1,19,278	11,33,141	1,56,581	4,69,743
Total	1,98,655	18,87,222	3,22,291	9,66,873
Total Provisions ...	2,47,003	30,49,839	3,22,997	9,94,407
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock—				
1. Locomotive engines and tenders—				
Bengal	416	9,776	.....	.....
Calcutta	5,100	1,19,850	.....	.....
Total	5,516	1,29,626	.....	.....
2. Carriages and Trucks	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Materials for construction—				
(*a*) Wooden sleepers—				
Bengal	1,525	1,906	.....	.....
Calcutta	200	250	.....	.....
Total	1,725	2,156	.....	.....
(*b*) Other sorts—				
Bengal	.....	.....	2,197	9,886
Calcutta	3,07,974	13,85,883	1,070	4,815
Total	3,07,974	13,85,883	3,267	14,701
Total Railway Plant and Rolling-stock ...	3,15,215	15,17,665	3,267	14,701
Salt—				
Bengal	91,304	2,96,737	770	2,502
Calcutta	4,71,010	15,30,783	1	3
Total	5,62,314	18,27,520	771	2,505
Saltpetre, &c.—				
1. Saltpetre—				
Calcutta	109	736	.....	.....
2. Other saline substances—				
Bengal	11,027	60,649	16	56
Calcutta	869	4,779	22	77
Total	11,896	65,428	38	133
Silk, raw—				
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—				
Bengal	2	706	18	4,212
Calcutta	3	1,059	1,333	3,11,922
Total	5	1,765	1,351	3,16,134

[82] I.—TRADE,

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Silk piece-goods—				
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—				
Bengal	14	12,782	3	1,800
Calcutta	4	3,652	137	82,200
Total	18	16,434	140	84,000
Total silk	23	18,199	1,491	4,00,134
Spices—				
1. Betel-nuts—				
Bengal	47,994	3,95,959	68	714
Calcutta	6,001	49,508	1,888	19,824
Total	53,995	4,45,458	1,956	20,538
2. Pepper—				
Bengal	679	10,185	2	30
Calcutta	4,506	67,590	2	30
Total	5,185	77,775	4	60
3. Ginger—				
Bengal	22	126	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	110	632
Total	22	126	110	632
4. Chillies—				
Bengal	37,901	4,69,025	182	2,002
Calcutta	12,372	1,53,103	.....	.....
Total	50,273	6,22,128	182	2,002
5. Cardamoms—				
Bengal	1	147	.....	.....
6. Others—				
Bengal	77,936	9,74,200	23,314	46,628
Calcutta	6,832	85,400	3,843	7,686
Total	84,768	10,59,600	27,157	54,314
Total Spices	1,94,244	22,05,234	29,409	77,546
Stone and Lime—				
Bengal	19,017	11,885	6,73,053	2,52,395
Calcutta	13,043	8,152	9,43,002	3,53,625
Total	32,060	20,037	16,16,055	6,06,020

[82] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Sugar—				
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy—				
Bengal	35,269	4,01,184	15	170
Calcutta	26,640	3,03,030	.....	.....
Total	61,909	7,04,214	15	170
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce—				
Bengal	2,07,542	8,56,111	474	2,607
Calcutta	10,979	45,288	.....	.....
Total	2,18,521	9,01,399	474	2,607
Total Sugar	2,80,430	16,05,613	489	2,777
Tea—				
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—				
Bengal	2	73	1,189	43,993
Calcutta	65	2,372	10,52,336	3,89,36,432
Total	67	2,445	10,53,525	3,89,80,425
Total Tea	67	2,445	10,53,525	3,89,80,425
Tobacco—				
1. Unmanufactured—				
Bengal	1,22,955	9,37,532	54	445
Calcutta	8,876	67,679	93	767
Total	1,31,831	10,05,211	147	1,212
2. Manufactured—				
(*a*) Cigars—				
Bengal	718	39,759	.....	.....
Calcutta	46	2,547	1	53
Total	764	42,306	1	53
(*b*) Other sorts—				
Bengal	783	23,490	.....	.....
Calcutta	1,265	37,950	.....	.....
Total	2,048	61,440	.....	.....
Wool, raw—				
Bengal	2	32	.....	.....
Calcutta	21	336	1	16
Total	23	368	1	16

[82] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*concluded.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Wool, manufactured—				
1. Piece-goods (European)—				
Bengal	20	6,154	5	1,538
Calcutta	2	616	.....	.....
Total	22	6,770	5	1,538
2. Piece-goods (Indian)—				
Bengal	68	4,080	6	378
Calcutta	1,591	95,460	.....	.....
Total	1,659	99,540	6	378
3. Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Wool	1,704	1,06,678	12	1,932
All other articles of merchandise—				
Bengal	1,43,015	5,00,552	13,67,508	47,86,278
Calcutta	2,95,274	10,33,459	27,664	96,824
Total ...	4,38,289	15,34,011	13,95,172	48,83,102
Animals—	No.		No.	
1. Horned cattle—				
Bengal	2,738	71,188	.....	.....
Calcutta	1	26	.....	.....
Total	2,739	71,214		.....
2. Sheep and goats—				
Bengal	239	836	7	28
Calcutta	10	35	1	4
Total	249	871	8	32
3. Horses, ponies, and mules—				
Calcutta	1	90	2	800
4. Other kinds—				
Bengal	.....	.....	3	24
Total Animals ...	2,989	72,175	13	856
Provincial total—	Mds.		Mds.	
Bengal	17,99,508	99,53,459	50,70,048	1,16,14,175
Calcutta	27,51,172	2,35,33,812	40,10,811	4,57,70,960
Total	45,50,680	3,34,87,271	90,80,859	5,73,85,135

STATEMENT No. II.

[83] I.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and Coke—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	30	30	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	11
Eastern „ ...	.....	20	20	7	525	.....	525	197	525	197	20	7
Calcutta ...	500	33,870	34,370	12,889	80,340	67,991	148,331	55,623	80,840	30,315	101,861	38,197
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,550	46,000	48,550	18,207	2,550	956	46,000	17,251
Total ...	500	33,920	34,420	12,907	83,415	113,991	197,406	74,027	83,915	31,468	147,911	55,466
Cotton, raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	808	808	15,655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	808	15,655
Eastern „ ...	8	2	10	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	155	2	39
Calcutta ...	134	9	143	2,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	2,596	9	174
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	91	197	3,817	106	2,054	91	1,763
Total ...	142	819	961	18,619	106	91	197	3,817	248	4,805	910	17,631
Cotton, manufactured—												
1. Twist and yarn (European)—												
Northern Bengal ...	14	9	23	1,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	814	9	523
Eastern „ ...	.....	15	15	872	.....	6	6	349	.....	.....	21	1,221
Calcutta ...	81	20,229	20,310	11,80,519	.....	951	951	55,277	81	4,708	21,180	12,31,088
Dacca block ...	25	.....	25	1,453	157	.....	157	9,125	182	10,578	.....	.....
Total ...	120	20,253	20,373	11,84,181	157	957	1,114	64,751	277	16,100	21,210	12,32,832
2. Twist and yarn (Indian)—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	6	6	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	195
Eastern „ ...	.....	12	12	390	.....	17	17	552	.....	.....	29	942
Calcutta ...	.....	488	488	15,860	.....	208	208	6,760	.....	.....	696	22,620
Dacca block ...	5	3	8	260	33	22	55	1,788	38	1,235	25	813
Total ...	5	509	514	16,705	33	247	280	9,100	38	1,235	756	24,570
3. Piece-goods (European)—												
Northern Bengal ...	28	442	470	32,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1,907	442	30,112
Eastern „ ...	.....	135	135	9,197	.....	73	73	4,973	.....	.....	208	14,170
Calcutta ...	29	65,943	65,972	44,94,342	.....	62,686	62,686	42,70,484	29	1,975	128,629	87,62,851
Dacca block ...	31	.....	31	2,112	2,769	.....	2,769	1,88,639	2,800	1,90,751	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	11	11	749	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	749
Total ...	88	66,531	66,619	45,38,419	2,769	62,759	65,528	44,64,096	2,857	1,94,633	129,290	88,07,882
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	16	16	864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	864
Eastern „ ...	.....	170	170	9,180	.....	188	188	10,152	.....	.....	358	19,332
Calcutta ...	.....	32	32	1,728	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	1,728
Dacca block ...	90	.....	90	4,866	2,777	23	2,800	1,51,200	2,867	1,54,818	23	1,242
Total ...	90	218	308	16,632	2,777	211	2,988	1,61,352	2,867	1,54,818	429	23,166
Total Cotton, manufactured.	303	87,511	87,814	57,55,937	5,736	64,174	69,910	46,99,299	6,039	3,66,786	151,685	1,00,88,450
Drugs and Chemicals—												
1. Intoxicating other than opium—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	317	317	4,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	317	4,121
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	173	2,249	.....	.....	173	2,249
Total ...	.....	317	317	4,121	.....	173	173	2,249	.....	.....	490	6,370
2. Non-intoxicating—												
(*a*) Cinchona bark ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	1	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	7	.....	7	77	.....	55	55	605	7	77	55	605
Calcutta ...	.....	3,100	3,100	34,100	.....	1,694	1,694	18,634	.....	.....	4,794	52,734
Dacca block ...	1	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	9	3,100	3,109	34,199	.....	1,749	1,749	19,239	9	99	4,849	53,339
Total Drugs and Chemicals.	9	3,417	3,426	38,320	.....	1,922	1,922	21,488	9	99	5,339	59,709
Dyes and Tans—												
1. Indigo ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE. [83]

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1894.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
30	11	...	28	28	17	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	28	17	28	17
545	204	...	981,375	981,375	6,13,359	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	981,375	6,13,359	981,375	6,13,359
182,701	68,512	...	572,884	572,884	3,58,053	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	572,884	3,58,053	572,884	3,58,053
48,550	18,207	...	214,057	214,057	1,33,786	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	214,057	1,33,786	214,057	1,33,786
231,826	86,934	...	1,768,344	1,768,344	11,05,215	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,768,344	11,05,215	1,768,344	11,05,215
808	15,655	1,388	24	1,412	8,119	100	...	100	575	1,488	8,556	24	138	1,512	8,694
10	194	6,448	265	6,713	38,600	...	3	3	17	6,448	37,076	268	1,541	6,716	38,617
143	2,770	16,006	18,749	34,755	199,841	711	...	711	4,088	16,717	96,122	18,749	1,07,807	35,466	2,03,929
197	3,817	13,117	109	13,226	76,049	9,335	...	9,335	53,677	22,452	1,29,099	109	627	22,561	1,29,726
1,158	22,436	36,959	19,147	56,106	3,22,609	10,146	3	10,149	58,357	47,105	2,70,853	19,150	1,10,113	66,255	3,80,966
23	1,337	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	1,221	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,261	12,35,796	4	.....	4	232	...	...	...	.....	4	232	.....	.....	4	232
182	10,578	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,487	12,48,932	4	.....	4	232	...	...	...	.....	4	232	.....	.....	4	232
6	195	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	942	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1	26	.....	.....	1	26	1	26
696	22,620	...	11	11	287	...	7	7	183	.....	.....	18	470	18	470
63	2,048	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
794	25,805	...	11	11	287	...	8	8	209	.....	.....	19	496	19	496
470	32,019	...	52	52	3,542	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	52	3,542	52	3,542
208	14,170	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128,658	87,64,826	...	.....	.....	.....	...	6	6	409	.....	.....	6	409	6	409
2,800	1,90,751	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	749	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
132,147	90,02,515	...	52	52	3,542	...	6	6	409	.....	.....	58	3,951	58	3,951
16	864	...	4	4	171	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	4	171	4	171
358	19,332	...	5	5	213	...	2	2	85	.....	.....	7	298	7	298
32	1,728	8	118	126	5,387	...	72	72	3,078	8	342	190	8,123	198	8,465
2,890	1,56,060	...	2	2	86	...	13	13	556	.....	.....	15	642	15	642
3,296	1,77,984	8	129	137	5,857	...	87	87	3,719	8	342	216	9,234	224	9,576
157,724	1,04,55,236	12	192	204	9,918	...	101	101	4,337	12	574	293	13,681	305	14,255
317	4,121	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
173	2,249	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
490	6,370	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	11	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	682	4	.....	4	100	...	...	...	.....	4	100	.....	.....	4	100
4,794	52,734	18	153	171	4,275	...	11	11	275	18	450	164	4,100	182	4,550
1	11	...	4	4	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	4	100	4	100
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	6	6	150	.....	.....	6	150	6	150
4,858	53,438	22	157	179	4,475	...	17	17	425	22	550	174	4,350	196	4,900
5,348	59,808	22	157	179	4,475	...	17	17	425	22	550	174	4,350	196	4,900
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[83] I.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Dyes and Tans—*contd.*—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2. Myrabolams ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Cutch—												
Northern Bengal ...	9	.....	9	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	146	...	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	247	247	4,014	5	41	46	747	5	81	288	4,680
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	269	.....	269	4,371	269	4,371	.....	.....
Total ...	9	247	256	4,160	274	41	315	5,118	283	4,598	288	4,680
4. Turmeric—												
Northern Bengal ...	83	.....	83	726	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	726	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	789	3	792	6,930	789	6,904	3	26
Calcutta ...	45	5,168	5,213	45,614	.....	793	793	6,939	45	394	5,961	52,159
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,877	.....	3,877	33,924	3,877	33,924	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	10	968	978	8,558	50	.....	50	437	60	525	968	8,470
Patna City ...	5	.....	5	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	43	.....	.....
Total ...	143	6,136	6,279	54,941	4,716	796	5,512	48,230	4,859	42,516	6,932	60,655
5. Aniline dyes ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Others—												
Calcutta ...	48	806	854	15,585	.....	361	361	6,588	48	876	1,167	21,297
Total Dyes and Tans ...	200	7,189	7,389	74,686	4,990	1,198	6,188	59,936	5,190	47,990	8,387	86,6
Grain and Pulse—												
1. Wheat—												
Northern Bengal ...	644	.....	644	1,771	15	.....	15	41	659	1,812	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	12	12	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	33
Calcutta ...	2,780	1,522	4,302	11,831	.....	3,498	3,498	9,619	2,780	7,645	5,020	13,805
Dacca block ...	40	.....	40	110	1,351	34	1,385	3,809	1,391	3,826	34	93
Behar „ ...	122	.....	122	335	5,398	.....	5,398	14,845	5,520	15,180	.....	.....
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	275	756	275	756	.....	.....
Total ...	3,586	1,534	5,120	14,080	7,039	3,532	10,571	29,070	10,625	29,219	5,066	13,931
2. Rice in the husk—												
Northern Bengal ...	329	.....	329	658	305	.....	305	610	634	1,268	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,105	5	41,110	82,220	41,105	82,210	5	10
Calcutta ...	2,300	.....	2,300	4,600	425	627	1,052	2,104	2,725	5,450	627	1,254
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,756	.....	16,756	33,512	16,756	33,512	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	400	200	400	.....	.....
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	24	12	24	.....	.....
Total ...	2,629	.....	2,629	5,258	58,803	632	59,435	1,18,870	61,432	1,22,864	632	1,264
3. Rice not in the husk—												
Northern Bengal...	16,716	105,328	122,044	3,96,643	1,478	.....	1,478	4,804	18,194	59,131	105,328	3,42,316
Eastern „ ...	2,313	92,416	94,729	3,07,869	19,242	3,564	22,806	74,119	21,555	70,053	95,980	3,11,935
Calcutta ...	6,301	124,086	130,387	4,23,758	12,785	171,776	184,561	5,99,823	19,086	62,030	295,862	9,61,551
Dacca block ...	13,965	.....	13,965	45,386	44,188	11,812	56,000	1,82,000	58,153	1,88,997	11,812	38,389
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,183	4,183	13,595	.....	.....	4,183	13,595
Behar block ...	.....	62,767	62,767	2,03,993	3,350	3,199	6,549	21,284	3,350	10,888	65,966	2,14,389
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	964	.....	964	3,133	964	3,133	.....	.....
Total ...	39,295	384,597	423,892	13,77,649	82,007	194,534	276,541	8,98,758	121,302	3,94,232	579,131	18,82,175
4. Jowar and Bajra—												
Calcutta ...	.....	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8
Behar block ...	85	.....	85	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	170	.....	.....
Total ...	85	4	89	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	170	4	8
5. Gram and Pulse—												
Northern Bengal ...	4,236	5,974	10,210	25,525	720	.....	720	1,800	4,956	12,390	5,974	14,935
Eastern „ ...	.....	39,477	39,477	98,692	20,119	30	20,149	50,373	20,119	50,298	39,507	98,767
Calcutta ...	7,175	185,335	192,510	4,81,275	340	46,378	46,718	1,16,795	7,515	18,787	231,713	5,79,283
Dacca block ...	350	.....	350	875	76,305	786	77,091	1,92,727	76,655	1,91,637	786	1,965
Western Bengal ...	.....	51	51	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	128
Behar block ...	3,221	298	3,519	8,797	17,807	50	17,857	44,643	21,028	52,570	348	870
Patna City ...	150	.....	150	375	4,372	.....	4,372	10,930	4,522	11,305	.....	.....
Total ...	15,132	231,135	246,267	6,15,667	119,663	47,244	166,907	4,17,268	134,795	3,36,987	278,379	6,95,948
6. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	23,694	.....	23,694	41,465	10	.....	10	17	23,704	41,482	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	26	.....	26	46	330	.....	330	577	356	623	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	352	10	362	634	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	616	10	18
Dacca block ...	4,243	.....	4,243	7,425	31,063	.....	31,063	54,361	35,306	61,786	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	1,665	.....	1,665	2,913	3,546	.....	3,546	6,205	5,211	9,118	.....	.....
Patna City ...	140	.....	140	245	125	.....	125	219	265	464	.....	.....
Total ...	30,120	10	30,130	52,728	35,074	.....	35,074	61,379	65,194	1,14,089	10	18
Total Grain and Pulse	90,847	617,280	708,127	20,65,560	302,586	245,942	548,528	15,25,345	393,433	9,97,561	863,222	25,93,344

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1894—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
9	146	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
293	4,761	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
269	4,371	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
571	9,278	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	726	4	.....	4	39	...	...	...	.....	4	39	.....	.....	4	39
792	6,930	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,006	52,553	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,877	33,924	12	.....	12	115	...	...	...	.....	12	115	.....	.....	12	115
1,028	8,995	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	43	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,791	1,03,171	16	.....	16	154	...	...	...	.....	16	154	.....	.....	16	154
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,215	22,173	...	25	25	375	...	6	6	90	.....	.....	31	465	31	465
13,577	1,34,622	16	25	41	529	...	6	6	90	16	154	31	465	47	619
659	1,812	50	.....	50	125	...	...	...	.....	50	125	.....	.....	50	125
12	33	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,800	21,450	4,237	.....	4,237	10,592	...	...	...	.....	4,237	10,592	.....	.....	4,237	10,592
1,423	3,919	100	.....	100	250	...	...	...	.....	100	250	.....	.....	100	250
5,520	15,180	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
275	756	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,691	43,150	4,387	.....	4,387	10,967	...	...	...	.....	4,387	10,967	.....	.....	4,387	10,967
634	1,268	124,589	.....	124,589	2,80,325	4,432	...	4,432	9,972	129,021	2,90,297	.....	.....	129,021	2,90,297
41,110	82,220	449	.....	449	1,010	57,541	...	57,541	1,29,467	57,990	1,30,477	.....	.....	57,990	1,30,477
3,352	6,704	...	51	51	115	550	...	550	1,238	550	1,238	51	115	601	1,353
16,756	33,512	53,223	.....	53,223	1,19,752	844,993	...	844,993	19,01,234	898,216	20,20,986	.....	.....	898,216	20,20,986
200	400	...	.....	.....	.....	450	...	450	1,012	450	1,012	.....	.....	450	1,012
12	24	...	.....	.....	.....	440	...	440	990	440	990	.....	.....	440	990
62,064	1,24,128	178,261	51	178,312	4,01,202	908,406	...	908,406	20,43,913	1,086,567	24,45,000	51	115	1,086,718	24,45,115
123,522	4,01,447	1,213	90	1,303	5,538	...	...	...	.....	1,213	5,155	90	383	1,303	5,538
117,535	3,81,988	16	10	26	110	...	12	12	51	16	68	22	93	38	161
314,948	10,23,581	563	23	586	2,491	...	46	46	195	563	2,393	69	293	632	2,686
69,965	2,27,386	861	21	882	3,748	3,197	5	3,202	13,609	4,058	17,246	26	111	4,084	17,357
4,183	13,595	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69,316	2,25,277	25	.....	25	106	...	...	...	.....	25	106	.....	.....	25	106
964	3,133	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
700,433	22,76,407	2,678	144	2,822	11,993	3,197	63	3,260	13,855	5,875	24,968	207	880	6,082	25,848
4	8	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	170	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	178	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,930	27,325	140	364	504	1,890	...	...	...	.....	140	525	364	1,365	504	1,890
59,626	1,49,065	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
239,228	5,98,070	8,180	8	8,188	30,705	450	50	500	1,875	8,630	32,363	58	217	8,688	32,580
77,441	1,93,602	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	128	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,376	53,440	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,522	11,305	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
413,174	10,32,935	8,320	372	8,692	32,595	450	50	500	1,875	8,779	32,888	422	1,582	9,192	34,470
23,704	41,482	580	.....	580	1,450	...	...	...	.....	580	1,450	.....	.....	580	1,450
356	623	40	.....	40	100	...	...	...	.....	40	100	.....	.....	40	100
362	634	1,991	.....	1,991	4,977	...	...	...	.....	1,991	4,977	.....	.....	1,991	4,977
35,306	61,786	21	.....	21	53	...	...	...	.....	21	53	.....	.....	21	53
5,211	9,118	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
265	464	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65,204	1,14,107	2,632	.....	2,632	6,580	...	...	...	.....	2,632	6,580	.....	.....	2,632	6,580
1,256,655	35,90,905	196,278	567	196,845	4,63,337	912,053	113	912,166	20,59,643	1,108,331	25,20,403	680	2,577	1,109,011	25,22,980

[83] I.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Hides and Skins—												
1. Hides of cattle—												
(*a*) Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—												
(*a*) Dressed or tanned—												
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	1,132	30	1,132	.....	.....
(*b*) Raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Hides and Skins	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	1,132	30	1,132	.....	.....
Horns—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—												
1. Raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	598	27	625	3,281	.....	.....	.....	.....	598	3,139	27	142
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	18	18	94	.....	31	31	163	.....	.....	49	257
Dacca block ...	6	.....	6	32	124	.....	124	651	130	683	.....	.....
Total ...	604	45	649	3,407	124	31	155	814	728	3,822	76	399
2. Gunny bags and cloths—												
Northern Bengal ...	842	320	1,162	11,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	842	8,420	320	3,200
Eastern „ ...	12	297	309	3,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	120	297	2,970
Calcutta ...	1,526	10,048	11,574	1,15,740	15	447	462	4,620	1,541	15,410	10,495	1,04,950
Dacca block ...	23	.....	23	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	230	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,403	10,665	13,068	1,30,680	15	447	462	4,620	2,418	24,180	11,112	1,11,120
Lac—												
1. Stick—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Shell—												
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	415	10	415	.....	.....
Total Lac ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	415	10	415	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured—												
Calcutta ...	.....	390	390	91,991	.....	424	424	1,00,011	.....	.....	814	1,92,002
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	7	24	5,661	17	4,010	7	1,651
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	472	.....	.....	2	472
Behar block ...	.....	6	6	1,415	.....	7	7	1,651	.....	.....	13	3,066
Total ...	.....	396	396	93,406	17	440	457	1,07,795	17	4,010	836	1,97,191
Liquors—												
1. Beer—												
Calcutta ...	.....	6,672	6,672	81,732	.....	4,133	4,133	50,629	.....	.....	10,805	1,32,361
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	490	.....	.....	40	490
Total ...	.....	6,672	6,672	81,732	.....	4,173	4,173	51,119	.....	.....	10,845	1,32,851
2. Spirits—												
Calcutta ...	.....	6	6	446	5	11	16	1,190	5	372	17	1,264

TRADE.

...m and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1894—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	648	113	761	13,983	...	...	.....	.....	648	11,907	113	2,076	761	13,983
.....	.....	.....	34	34	625	...	1	1	18	.....	.....	35	643	35	643
.....	.....	19	463	482	8,857	...	31	31	569	19	349	494	9,077	513	9,426
.....	.....	3,536	169	3,705	68,079	19,325	188	19,513	3,58,552	22,861	4,20,071	357	6,560	23,218	4,26,631
.....		4,203	779	4,982	91,544	19,325	220	19,545	3,59,139	23,528	4,32,327	999	18,356	24,527	4,50,683
30	1,132	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	9	9	86	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	86	9	86
.....	.....	.....	9	9	86	...	1	1	9	.....	.....	10	95	10	95
.....	.....	.....	39	39	370	...	22	22	209	.....	.....	61	579	61	579
.....	.....	5	46	51	484	...	2	2	19	5	47	48	456	53	503
.....	.....	5	103	108	1,026	...	25	25	237	5	47	128	1,216	133	1,263
30	1,132	4,208	882	5,090	92,570	19,325	245	19,570	3,59,376	23,533	4,32,374	1,127	19,572	24,660	4,51,946
.....	.....	12	...	12	216	...	...	.....	.....	12	216	.....	.....	12	216
.....	.....	.....	27	27	486	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	486	27	486
.....	.....	279	126	405	7,290	...	62	62	1,116	279	5,022	188	3,384	467	8,406
.....	.....	316	52	368	6,624	23	16	39	702	339	6,102	68	1,224	407	7,326
.....	.....	607	205	812	14,616	23	78	101	1,818	630	11,340	283	5,094	913	16,434
625	3,281	136,784	6,310	143,094	7,69,130	...	...	.....	.....	136,784	7,35,214	6,310	33,916	143,094	7,69,130
.....	.....	244	228	472	2,537	...	...	.....	.....	244	1,311	228	1,226	472	2,537
49	257	25,866	151,732	177,598	9,54,589	2,025	855	2,880	15,480	27,891	1,49,914	152,587	8,20,155	180,478	9,70,069
130	683	2,120	1,627	3,747	20,140	15,084	...	15,084	81,077	17,204	92,472	1,627	8,745	18,831	1,01,217
804	4,221	165,014	159,897	324,911	17,46,396	17,109	855	17,964	96,557	182,123	9,78,911	160,752	8,64,042	342,875	18,42,953
1,162	11,620	89	602	691	6,910	...	...	.....	.....	89	890	602	6,020	691	6,910
309	3,090	.....	2	2	20	...	4	4	40	.....	.....	6	60	6	60
12,036	1,20,360	257	27	284	2,840	16	314	330	3,300	273	2,730	341	3,410	614	6,140
23	230	14	...	14	140	...	32	32	320	14	140	32	320	46	460
.....	.....	.....	93	93	930	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	930	93	930
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	4	4	40	.....	.....	4	40	4	40
13,530	1,35,300	360	724	1,084	10,840	16	354	370	3,700	376	3,760	1,078	10,780	1,454	14,540
.....	.....	.....	5	5	50	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	50	5	50
.....	.....	1,565	4,447	6,012	60,120	...	90	90	900	1,565	15,650	4,537	45,370	6,102	61,020
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	40	...	40	400	40	400	.....	.....	40	400
.....	.....	1,565	4,452	6,017	60,170	40	90	130	1,300	1,605	16,050	4,542	45,420	6,147	61,470
10	415	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	415	1,565	4,452	6,017	60,170	40	90	130	1,300	1,605	16,050	4,542	45,420	6,147	61,470
814	1,92,002	.....	9	9	2,123	...	5	5	1,179	.....	.....	14	3,302	14	3,302
24	5,661	.....	...	.....	.....	...	17	17	4,010	.....	.....	17	4,010	17	4,010
2	472	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	3,066	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
853	2,01,201	.....	9	9	2,123	...	22	22	5,189	.....	.....	31	7,312	31	7,312
10,805	1,32,361	.....	...	.....	.....	...	4	4	49	.....	.....	4	49	4	49
40	490	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,845	1,32,851	.....	...	.....	.....	...	4	4	49	.....	.....	4	49	4	49
22	1,636	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[83] I.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Liquors—*contd.*—												
3. Wines—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	16	16	918	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	16	918
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	172	.....	.....	3	172
Calcutta ...	.....	5,260	5,260	3,01,793	3	3,343	3,346	1,91,976	3	172	8,603	4,93,597
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	574	.....	.....	10	574
Total ...	.....	5,276	5,276	3,02,711	3	3,356	3,359	1,92,722	3	172	8,632	4,95,261
Total Liquors ...	.....	11,954	11,954	3,84,889	8	7,540	7,548	2,45,031	8	544	19,494	6,29,3
Metals—												
1. Copper, unwrought—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	9	9	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	9	244
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	678	25	678	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	9	9	244	25	.....	25	678	25	678	9	244
2. Brass, unwrought—												
Northern Bengal ...	87	22	109	2,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	1,936	22	489
Calcutta ...	.....	3,247	3,247	72,246	.....	38	38	845	.....	.....	3,285	73,091
Dacca block ...	125	...	125	2,781	85	.....	85	1,891	210	4,672	.....	.....
Total ...	212	3,269	3,481	77,452	85	38	123	2,736	297	6,608	3,307	73,580
3. Copper, wrought—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	62	62	1,969	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	1,969
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	52	1,651	52	1,651	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	6	6	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	19
Total ...	.....	68	68	2,159	52	.....	52	1,651	52	1,651	68	2,159
4. Brass, wrought—												
Northern Bengal ...	154	141	295	10,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	5,467	141	5,005
Eastern „ ...	.....	278	278	9,869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278	9,869
Calcutta ...	127	7,754	7,881	2,79,776	8	2,439	2,447	86,868	135	4,792	10,193	3,61,852
Dacca block ...	325	.....	325	11,537	627	46	673	23,892	952	33,796	46	1,633
Behar „ ...	.....	4	4	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	142
Total ...	606	8,177	8,783	3,11,796	635	2,485	3,120	1,10,760	1,241	44,055	10,662	3,78,501
5. Iron—												
Northern Bengal ...	634	168	802	4,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	634	3,170	168	840
Eastern „ ...	15	1,038	1,053	5,265	200	.....	200	1,000	215	1,075	1,038	5,190
Calcutta ...	6,545	135,081	141,626	7,08,130	2,450	51,852	54,302	2,71,510	8,995	44,975	186,933	9,34,665
Dacca block ...	581	65	646	3,230	643	4	647	3,235	1,224	6,120	69	345
Behar „ ...	20	.....	20	100	.....	229	229	1,145	20	100	229	1,145
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,795	136,352	144,147	7,20,735	3,293	52,085	55,378	2,76,890	11,088	55,440	188,437	9,42,185
6. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	473	250	723	8,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	473	5,321	250	2,813
Eastern „ ...	.....	47	47	529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	529
Calcutta ...	312	70,709	71,021	7,98,986	56	33,874	33,930	3,81,712	368	4,140	104,583	11,76,558
Dacca block ...	1,410	.....	1,410	15,862	856	3	859	9,664	2,266	25,492	3	34
Total ...	2,195	71,006	73,201	8,23,511	912	33,877	34,789	3,91,376	3,107	34,953	104,883	11,79,934
Total Metals ...	10,808	218,881	229,689	19,35,897	5,002	88,485	93,487	7,84,091	15,810	1,43,385	207,366	25,76,603
Oils—												
1. Kerosine—												
Northern Bengal ...	27,350	499	27,849	1,04,434	135	.....	135	506	27,485	1,03,069	499	1,871
Eastern „ ...	268	190	458	1,717	3,869	52	3,921	14,704	4,137	15,514	242	907
Calcutta ..	10	78,039	78,049	2,92,684	20,162	35,615	55,777	2,09,164	20,172	75,645	113,654	4,26,203
Dacca block ...	1,301	.....	1,301	4,878	28,377	.....	28,377	1,06,414	29,678	1,11,292	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	50	.....	50	188	150	.....	150	562	200	750	.....	.....
Total ...	28,979	78,728	107,707	4,03,901	52,693	35,667	88,360	3,31,350	81,672	3,06,270	114,395	4,28,981
2. Castor—												
Northern Bengal ...	10	.....	10	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	115	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	177	177	2,035	10	.....	10	115	10	115	177	2,035
Calcutta ...	.....	3,542	3,542	40,733	.....	746	746	8,579	.....	.....	4,288	49,312
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	230	20	230	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	60	60	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	690
Total ...	10	3,779	3,789	43,573	30	746	776	8,924	40	460	4,525	52,037
3. Cocoanut—												
Northern Bengal ...	69	.....	69	1,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	1,078	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	15	15	234	16	.....	16	250	16	250	15	234
Calcutta ...	.....	6,176	6,176	96,500	.....	826	826	12,906	.....	.....	7,002	1,09,406
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	136	2,125	136	2,125	.....	.....
Total ...	69	6,191	6,260	97,812	152	826	978	15,281	221	3,453	7,017	1,09,640

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1894—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
16	918	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,606	4,93,769	...	23	23	1,319	.....	5	5	287	.....	.....	28	1,606	28	1,606
10	574	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,635	4,95,433	...	23	23	1,319	.....	5	5	287	.....	.....	28	1,606	28	1,606
19,502	6,29,920	...	23	23	1,319	.....	9	9	336	.....	.....	32	1,655	32	1,655
.....	.....	1	...	1	27	.....	...	.....	.....	1	27	.....	.....	1	27
9	244	...	3	3	81	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	81	3	81
25	678	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	922	1	3	4	108	.....	...	.....	.....	1	27	3	81	4	108
109	2,425	37	...	37	610	.....	...	.....	.....	37	610	.....	.....	37	610
3,285	73,091	54	178	232	3,828	.....	28	28	462	54	891	206	3,399	260	4,290
210	4,672	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,604	80,188	91	178	269	4,438	.....	28	28	462	91	1,501	206	3,399	297	4,900
.....	.....	...	4	4	124	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	124	4	124
62	1,969	...	27	27	837	.....	9	9	279	.....	.....	36	1,116	36	1,116
52	1,651	...	...	...	.....	8	...	8	248	8	248	.....	.....	8	248
6	190	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	3,810	...	31	31	961	8	9	17	527	8	248	40	1,240	48	1,488
295	10,472	392	11	403	16,926	.....	...	.....	.....	392	16,464	11	462	403	16,926
278	9,869	...	3	3	126	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	126	3	126
10,328	3,66,644	2,819	412	3,231	1,35,702	.....	759	759	31,878	2,819	1,18,398	1,171	49,182	3,990	1,67,580
998	35,429	61	5	66	2,772	45	225	270	11,340	106	4,452	230	9,660	336	14,112
4	142	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....
11,903	4,22,556	3,272	431	3,703	1,55,526	45	984	1,029	43,218	3,317	1,39,314	1,415	59,430	4 732	1,98,744
802	4,010	9	1,076	1,085	5,425	.....	...	.....	.....	9	45	1,076	5,380	1,085	5,425
1,253	6,265	...	7	7	35	.....	2	2	10	.....	.....	9	45	9	45
195,928	9,79,640	426	576	1,002	5,010	.....	298	298	1,490	426	2,130	874	4,370	1,300	6,500
1,293	6,465	...	41	41	205	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	205	41	205
249	1,245	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	15	15	75	.....	.....	15	75	15	75
199,525	9,97,625	435	1,700	2,135	10,675	... ..	315	315	1,575	435	2,175	2,015	10,075	2,450	12,250
723	8,134	90	6	96	4,800	.....	...	.....	.....	90	4,500	6	300	96	4,800
47	529	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104,951	11,80,698	7	682	689	34,450	.....	249	249	12,450	7	350	931	46,550	938	46,900
2,269	25,526	15	...	15	750	46	...	46	2,300	61	3,050	.....	.....	61	3,050
107,990	12,14,887	112	688	800	40,000	46	249	295	14,750	158	7,900	937	46,850	1,095	54,750
323,176	27,19,988	3,911	3,031	6,942	2,11,708	99	1,585	1,684	60,532	4,010	1,51,165	4,616	1,21,075	8,626	2,72,240
27,984	1,04,940	366	97	463	1,736	.....	...	.....	.....	366	1,372	97	364	463	1 736
4,379	16,421	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
133,826	5,01,848	...	3	3	11	.....	...	.. ...	.....	.. ...	.....	3	11	3	11
29,678	1,11,292	28	...	28	105	.....	...	.....	.....	28	105	.....	.....	28	105
200	750	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
196,067	7,35,251	394	100	494	1,852	.....	...	.....	... ...	394	1,477	100	375	494	1,852
10	115	15	...	15	210	.....	...	.....	.....	15	210	.....	.....	15	210
187	2,150	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,288	49,312	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	230	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	690	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,565	52,497	15	...	15	210	.....	...	.....	.....	15	210	.....	.....	15	210
69	1,078	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	484	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,002	1,09,406	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	2,125	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,238	1,13,093	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[83] I.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Oils—*continued.*—												
4. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	38,593	42	38,635	4,44,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,593	4,43,819	42	483
Eastern „ ...	.....	158	158	1,817	6,621	6	6,627	76,210	6,621	76,141	164	1,886
Calcutta ...	1,265	16,460	17,725	2,03,837	661	13,025	13,686	1,57,389	1,926	22,149	29,485	3,39,077
Dacca block ...	148	.....	148	1,702	14,277	.....	14,277	1,64,186	14,425	1,65,888	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chota Nagpur ...	.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12
Total ...	40,006	16,661	56,667	6,51,670	21,559	13,031	34,590	3,97,785	61,565	7,07,997	29,692	3,41,459
Total Oils ...	69,064	105,359	174,423	11,96,956	74,434	50,270	124,704	7,53,340	143,498	10,18,180	155,629	9,32,116
Oil-seeds—												
1. Linseed—												
Calcutta ...	.....	63	63	291	.....	5	5	23	.....	.....	68	314
Dacca black ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	63	63	291	.....	5	5	23	.....	.....	68	314
2. Rape and mustard—												
Northern Bengal ...	8	.....	8	33	90	.....	90	371	98	404	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	222	.....	222	915	105	.....	105	434	327	1,349	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	103	425	103	425	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	230	.....	230	948	298	.....	298	1,230	528	2,178	.....	.....
3. Til or jinjili—												
Northern Bengal ...	50	.....	50	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	212	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	50	.....	50	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	212	.....	.....
4. Poppy—												
Calcutta ...	.....	325	325	1,462	.....	64	64	288	.....	.....	389	1,750
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	126	28	126	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	325	325	1,462	28	64	92	414	28	126	389	1,750
5. Earthnuts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Castor—												
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	9	.....	.....	3	9
7. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Total ...	.....	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Total Oil-seeds...	280	390	670	2,918	326	72	398	1,676	606	2,516	462	2,078
Opium—												
Calcutta ...	.....	1,275	1,275	3,22,256	.....	60	60	15,165	.....	.....	1,335	3,37,421
Paper and Pasteboard—												
Northern Bengal ...	13	23	36	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	169	23	299
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	52	.....	.....	4	52
Calcutta ...	26	4,171	4,197	54,561	2	2,532	2,534	32,942	28	364	6,703	87,139
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	4	188	2,444	184	2,392	4	52
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	13	.....	.....	1	13
Total ...	39	4,194	4,233	55,029	186	2,541	2,727	35,451	225	2,925	6,735	87,555
Provisions—												
1. Ghi—												
Northern Bengal ...	119	416	535	18,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	4,195	416	14,664
Eastern „ ...	3	447	450	15,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	106	447	15,757
Calcutta ...	31	12,879	12,910	4,55,077	.....	1,774	1,774	62,534	31	1,093	14,653	5,16,518
Dacca block ...	21	.....	21	740	18	.....	18	634	39	1,374	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	412	412	14,523	.....	21	21	740	.....	.....	433	15,263
Behar block ...	.....	807	807	28,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	807	28,447
Total ...	174	14,961	15,135	5,33,509	18	1,795	1,813	63,908	192	6,768	16,756	5,90,649
2. Dried fruits and nuts—												
Northern Bengal ...	586	38	624	11,232	92	.....	92	1,656	678	12,204	38	684
Eastern „ ...	9,685	356	10,041	1,80,738	2,428	.....	2,428	43,704	12,113	2,18,034	356	6,408
Calcutta ...	.....	500	500	9,000	.....	158	158	2,844	.....	.....	658	11,844
Dacca block ...	2,701	.....	2,701	48,618	14,004	.....	14,004	2,52,072	16,705	3,00,690	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	8	.....	8	144	594	.....	594	10,692	602	10,836	.....	.....
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	250	4,500	250	4,500	.....	.....
Total ...	12,980	894	13,874	2,49,732	17,368	158	17,526	3,15,468	30,348	5,46,264	1,052	18,936

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1894—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
38,635	4,44,302	32	...	32	192	.....	...	.....	.....	32	192	.....	.....	32	192
6,785	78,027	..	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31,411	3,61,226	...	30	30	180	.....	187	187	1,122	.....	.....	217	1,302	217	1,302
14,425	1,65,888	11	...	11	66	200	...	200	1,200	211	1,266	.....	.....	211	1,266
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	1	6	1	6
1	12	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91,257	10,49,455	43	30	73	438	200	188	388	2,328	243	1,458	218	1,308	461	2,766
299,127	19,50,296	452	130	582	2,500	200	188	388	2,328	652	3,145	318	1,683	970	4,828
68	314	1,387	.....	1,387	6,415	13,209	613	13,822	63,927	14,596	67,507	613	2,835	15,209	70,342
.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	620	...	620	2,867	620	2,867	.....	.....	620	2,867
68	314	1,387	.....	1,387	6,415	13,829	613	14,442	66,794	15,216	70,374	613	2,835	15,829	73,209
98	404	204,879	71,072	275,951	9,65,829	.....	...	.....	.....	204,879	7,17,077	71,072	2,48,752	275,951	9,65,829
.....	.....	1,113	1,648	2,761	9,664	1,000	...	1,000	3,500	2,113	7,396	1,648	5,768	3,761	13,164
327	1,349	251,271	683,026	934,297	32,70,039	8,458	3,183	11,641	40,744	259,729	9,09,051	686,209	24,01,732	945,938	33,10,783
103	425	22,394	...	22,394	78,379	12,781	...	12,781	44,733	35,175	1,23,112	.....	.....	35,175	1,23,112
.....	.....	...	515	515	1,802	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	515	1,802	515	1,802
528	2,178	479,657	756,261	1,235,918	43,25,713	22,239	3,183	25,422	88,977	501,896	17,56,636	759,444	26,58,054	1,261,340	44,14,690
50	212	6,225	819	7,044	33,459	.....	...	.....	.....	6,225	29,569	819	3,890	7,044	33,459
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	764	...	764	3,629	764	3,629	.....	.....	764	3,629
.....	.....	9,424	20,014	29,438	1,39,830	2,075	489	2,564	12,179	11,499	54,620	20,503	97,389	32,002	1,52,009
.....	.....	125	100	225	1,069	785	...	785	3,729	910	4,323	100	475	1,010	4,798
50	212	15,774	20,933	36,707	1,74,358	3,624	489	4,113	19,537	19,398	92,141	21,422	1,01,754	40,820	1,93,895
389	1,750	1,600	...	1,600	7,200	.....	...	.....	.....	1,600	7,200	.....	.....	1,600	7,200
28	126	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
417	1,876	1,600	...	1,600	7,200	.....	...	.....	.....	1,600	7,200	.....	.....	1,600	7,200
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	9	7,048	875	7,923	27,730	.....	...	.....	.....	7,048	24,668	875	3,062	7,923	27,730
.....	.....	...	14	14	42	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	42	14	42
2	5	..	...	...	.....	.....	10	10	30	.....	.....	10	30	10	30
2	5	...	14	14	42	.....	10	10	30	.....	.....	24	72	24	72
1,068	4,594	505,466	778,083	1,283,549	45,41,458	39,692	4,295	43,987	1,75,338	545,158	19,51,019	782,378	27,65,777	1,327,536	47,16,196
1,335	3,37,421	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	468	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
4	52	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,731	87,503	...	73	73	949	.....	4	4	52	.....	.....	77	1,001	77	1,001
188	2,444	...	...	...	.....	.....	4	4	52	.....	.....	4	52	4	52
1	13	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	2	26	.....	.....	2	26	2	26
6,960	90,480	...	73	73	949	.....	10	10	130	.....	.....	83	1,079	83	1,079
535	18,859	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
450	15,863	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,684	5,17,611	...	1	1	39	.....	1	1	39	.....	.....	2	78	2	78
39	1,374	...	...	...	.....	671	33	704	27,456	671	26,169	33	1,287	704	27,456
433	15,263	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
807	28,447	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,948	5,97,417	...	1	1	39	671	34	705	27,495	671	26,169	35	1,365	706	27,534
716	12,888	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,469	2,24,442	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
658	11,844	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,705	3,00,690	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
602	10,836	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
250	4,500	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31,400	5,65,200	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[83] I.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Provisions—*continued*—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
3. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	13,320	15,259	28,579	2,71,500	1,631	.....	1,631	15,495	14,951	1,42,035	15,259	1,44,960
Eastern „ ...	.....	4,262	4,262	40,489	1,705	.....	1,705	16,197	1,705	16,197	4,262	40,489
Calcutta ...	608	102 821	103,429	9,82,576	127	15,722	15,849	1,50,565	735	6,982	118,543	11,26,159
Dacca block ...	3,173	.....	3,173	30,143	25,845	.....	25,845	2,45,528	29,018	2,75,671	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar block ...	335	278	613	5,823	6,779	810	7,589	72,096	7,114	67,583	1,088	10,336
Patna City ...	5	.....	5	48	5,975	.....	5,975	56,762	5,980	56,810	...	.....
Total ...	17,441	122,620	140,061	13,30,579	42,062	16,532	58,594	5,56,643	59,503	5,65,278	139,152	13,21,94
Total Provisions	30,595	138,475	169,070	21,13,820	59,448	18,485	77,933	9,36,019	90,043	11,18,310	156,960	19,31,529
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock—												
1. Locomotive engines and tenders—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	416	416	9,776	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416	9,776
Calcutta ...	.....	2,393	2,393	56,235	.....	2,707	2,707	63,615	.....	.....	5,100	1,19,850
Total ...	.....	2,809	2,809	66,011	.....	2,707	2,707	63,615	.....	.....	5,516	1,29,626
2. Carriages and trucks...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Materials for construction—												
(*a*) Wooden sleepers—												
Calcutta ...	.....	200	200	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	25
Behar block ...	.....	1,525	1,525	1,906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,525	1,90
Total ...	.....	1,725	1,725	2,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,725	2,156
(*b*) Other sorts—												
Calcutta ...	.....	304,609	304,609	13,70,740	.....	3,365	3,365	15,143	.....	.....	307,974	13,85,883
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	304,609	304,609	13,70,740	.....	3,365	3,365	15,143	.....	.....	307,974	13,85,883
Total Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	.....	309,143	309,143	14,38,907	.....	6,072	6,072	78,758	.....	.....	315,215	15,17,665
Salt—												
Northern Bengal ...	46,905	.....	46,905	1,52,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,905	1,52,441	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,990	.....	5,990	19,467	5,990	19,467	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	13,100	257,436	270,536	8,79,242	161,945	38,529	200,474	6,51,541	175,045	5,68,897	295,965	9,61,886
Dacca block ...	1,530	.....	1,530	4,972	36,829	.....	36,829	1,19,694	38,359	1,24,666	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	50	.....	50	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	163	.....	...
Total ...	61,585	257,436	319,021	10,36,818	204,764	38,529	243,293	7,90,702	266,349	8,65,634	295,965	9,61,886
Saltpetre, &c.—												
1. Saltpetre—												
Calcutta ...	.....	25	25	169	.....	84	84	567	.....	.....	109	736
2. Other saline substances—												
Northern Bengal ...	78	.....	78	429	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	429	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	727	727	3,998	.....	142	142	781	.....	.....	869	4,779
Dacca block ...	439	.....	439	2,415	9,143	23	9,166	50,413	9,582	52,701	23	127
Behar „ ...	739	.....	739	4,065	537	.....	537	2,953	1,276	7,018	.....	.....
Patna City ...	18	.....	18	99	50	.....	50	275	68	374	.....	.....
Total ...	1,274	727	2,001	11,006	9,730	165	9,895	54,422	11,004	60,522	892	4,906
Silk, raw—												
1. Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	3	3	1,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,059
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	706	2	706	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	3	3	1,059	2	.....	2	706	2	706	3	1,059
Silk piece-goods—												
1. Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	7	7	6,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 7	6,391
Calcutta ...	.....	4	4	3,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,652
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	6,391	.....	.....	7	6,391
Total ...	.....	11	11	10,043	.....	7	7	6,391	.....	.....	18	16,434
Total Silk ...	.....	14	14	11,102	2	7	9	7,097	2	706	21	17,493

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1894—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
30,210	2,86,995	7,821	105	7,926	23,778	25,363	...	25,363	76,089	33,184	99,552	105	315	33,289	99,867
5,967	56,686	...	...	...	.....	35,186	1	35,187	1,05,561	35,186	1,05,558	1	3	35,187	1,05,561
119,278	11,33,141	105	4,284	4,389	13,167	150,427	1,765	152,192	4,56,576	150,532	4,51,596	6,049	18,147	156,581	4,69,743
29,018	2,75,671	16	...	16	48	97,130	86	97,216	2,91,648	97,146	2,91,438	86	258	97,232	2,91,696
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	3	1	3
8,202	77,919	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	3	1	3
5,980	56,810	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
198,655	18,87,222	7,942	4,389	12,331	36,993	308,106	1,854	309,960	9,29,880	316,048	9,48,144	6,243	18,729	322,291	9,66,873
247,003	30,49,839	7,942	4,390	12,332	37,032	308,777	1,888	310,665	9,57,375	316,719	9,74,313	6,278	20,094	322,997	9,94,407
416	9,776	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,100	1,19,850	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,516	1,29,626	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	250	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,525	1,906	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,725	2,156	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
307,974	13,85,883	1,070	...	1,070	4,815	.....	...	.....	.....	1,070	4,815	.....	.....	1,070	4,815
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	2,197	...	2,197	9,886	2,197	9,886	.....	...	2,197	9,886
307,974	13,85,883	1,070	...	1,070	4,815	2,197	...	2,197	9,886	3,267	14,701	.....	.....	3,267	14,701
315,215	15,17,665	1,070	...	1,070	4,815	2,197	...	2,197	9,886	3,267	14,701	.....	.....	3,267	14,701
46,905	1,52,441	769	...	769	2,499	.....	...	.....	.....	769	2,499	.....	.....	769	2,499
5,990	19,467	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
471,010	15,30,783	...	1	1	3	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	3
38,359	1,24,666	1	...	1	3	.....	...	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	3
50	163	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
562,314	18,27,520	770	1	771	2,505	.....	...	.....	.....	770	2,502	1	3	771	2,505
109	736	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	429	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
869	4,779	...	...	...	.....	.....	22	22	77	.....	.....	22	77	22	77
9,605	52,828	16	...	16	56	.....	...	.....	.....	16	56	.....	.....	16	56
1,276	7,018	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	374	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,896	65,428	16	...	16	56	.....	22	22	77	16	56	22	77	38	133
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	9	9	2,106	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2,106	9	2,106
3	1,059	27	1,306	1,333	3,11,922	.....	...	.....	.....	27	6,318	1,306	3,05,604	1,333	3,11,922
2	706	...	...	...	.....	.....	9	9	2,106	.....	.....	9	2,106	9	2,106
5	1,765	27	1,315	1,342	3,14,028	.....	9	9	2,106	27	6,318	1,324	3,09,816	1,351	3,16,134
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	6,391	...	3	3	1,800	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,800	3	1,800
4	3,652	...	137	137	82,200	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	82,200	137	82,200
7	6,391	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	16,434	...	140	140	84,000	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	140	84,000	140	84,000
23	18,199	27	1,455	1,482	3,98,028	.....	9	9	2,106	27	6,318	1,464	3,93,816	1,491	4,00,134

[83] I.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—												
1. Betel-nuts—												
Northern Bengal ...	2,077	66	2,143	17,679	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,077	17,135	66	544
Eastern „ ...	16	614	630	5,197	2,314	558	2,872	23,694	2,330	19,222	1,172	9,669
Calcutta ...	58	3,861	3,919	32,332	.....	2,082	2,082	17,176	58	479	5,943	49,029
Dacca block ...	201	.....	201	1,658	42,123	.....	42,123	3,47,515	42,324	3,49,173	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	25	25	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	207
Total ...	2,352	4,566	6,918	57,073	44,437	2,640	47,077	3,88,385	46,789	3,86,009	7,206	59,449
2. Pepper—												
Northern Bengal ...	258	.....	258	3,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	3,870	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	122	3,132	3,254	48,810	.....	1,252	1,252	18,780	122	1,830	4,384	65,760
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	421	.....	421	6,315	421	6,315	.....	.....
Total ...	380	3,132	3,512	52,680	421	1,252	1,673	25,095	801	12,015	4,384	65,760
3. Ginger—												
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	126	22	126	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	126	22	126	.....	.....
4. Chillies—												
Northern Bengal ...	258	1	259	3,205	20	.....	20	248	278	3,441	1	12
Eastern „ ...	7	71	78	965	1,490	209	1,699	21,025	1,497	18,525	280	3,465
Calcutta ...	18	1,252	1,270	15,716	13	11,089	11,102	1,37,387	31	383	12,341	1,52,720
Dacca block ...	12	.....	12	149	22,493	.....	22,493	2,78,351	22,505	2,78,500	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	164	2,029	.....	.....	164	2,029
Behar block ...	.....	3,459	3,459	42,805	4,177	2,660	6,837	84,608	4,177	51,690	6,119	75,723
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,880	.....	2,880	35,640	2,880	35,640	.....	.....
Total ...	295	4,783	5,078	62,840	31,073	14,122	45,195	5,59,288	31,368	3,88,179	18,905	2,33,949
5. Cardamoms—												
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	147	1	147	.....	.....
6. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	3,613	.....	3,613	45,163	300	.....	300	3,750	3,913	48,913	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	305	74	379	4,738	3,731	.....	3,731	46,637	4,036	50,450	74	925
Calcutta ...	243	5,393	5,636	70,450	.....	1,196	1,196	14,950	243	3,038	6,589	82,362
Dacca block ...	635	.....	635	7,937	69,177	.....	69,177	8,64,713	69,812	8,72,650	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	101	.....	101	1,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	1,262	.....	.....
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,897	5,467	10,364	1,29,550	73,208	1,196	74,404	9,30,050	78,105	9,76,313	6,663	83,287
Total Spices ...	7,924	17,948	25,872	3,02,143	149,162	19,210	168,372	19,03,091	157,086	17,62,789	37,158	4,42,445
Stone and Lime—												
Northern Bengal ...	675	3,689	4,364	2,727	.....	.....	.....	.....	675	422	3,689	2,305
Eastern „ ...	30	23	53	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	19	23	14
Calcutta ...	.....	2,506	2,506	1,567	.....	10,537	10,537	6,585	.....	.....	13,043	8,152
Dacca block ...	13,022	.....	13,022	8,139	365	.....	365	228	13,387	8,367	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar block ...	1,161	.....	1,161	725	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,161	725	.....	.....
Patna City ...	40	.....	40	25	12	.....	12	8	52	33	.....	.....
Total ...	14,928	6,218	21,146	13,216	377	10,537	10,914	6,821	15,305	9,566	16,755	10,471
Sugar—												
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy—												
Northern Bengal ...	3,087	963	4,050	46,069	55	.....	55	625	3,142	35,740	963	10,954
Eastern „ ...	12	3,704	3,716	42,270	17,086	.....	17,086	1,94,353	17,098	1,94,490	3,704	42,133
Calcutta ...	1,823	23,143	24,966	2,83,988	140	1,534	1,674	19,042	1,963	22,329	24,677	2,80,701
Dacca block ...	214	.....	214	2,434	8,660	6	8,666	98,576	8,874	1,00,942	6	68
Western Bengal ...	.....	137	137	1,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	1,558
Behar block ...	28	1,217	1,245	14,162	100	.....	100	1,137	128	1,456	1,217	13,843
Total ...	5,164	29,164	34,328	3,90,481	26,041	1,540	27,581	3,13,733	31,205	3,54,957	30,704	3,49,257
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or *gur* and other saccharine produce—												
Northern Bengal ...	41,401	3,090	44,491	1,83,525	10,031	.....	10,031	41,378	51,432	2,12,157	3,090	12,746
Eastern „ ...	2,549	1,767	4,316	17,803	37,290	157	37,447	1,54,469	39,839	1,64,335	1,924	7,937
Calcutta ...	787	4,818	5,605	23,121	330	5,044	5,374	22,167	1,117	4,608	9,862	40,680
Dacca block ...	3,361	.....	3,361	13,864	104,166	.....	104,166	4,29,685	107,527	4,43,549	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	276	276	1,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276	1,139
Behar block ...	84	687	771	3,180	2,174	2	2,176	8,976	2,258	9,314	689	2,842
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	507	.....	507	2,092	507	2,092	.....	.....
Total ...	48,182	10,638	58,820	2,42,632	154,498	5,203	159,701	6,58,767	202,680	8,36,055	15,841	65,344
Total Sugar ...	53,346	39,802	93,148	6,33,113	180,539	6,743	187,282	9,72,500	233,885	11,91,012	46,545	4,14,601

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1894—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2,143	17,679	21	43	64	672	.....	...	.....	.....	21	221	43	451	64	672
3,502	28,891	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,001	49,508	439	3	442	4,641	1,376	70	1,446	15,183	1,815	19,057	73	767	1,888	19,824
42,324	3,49,173	4	...	4	42	.....	...	.....	.....	4	42	.....	.....	4	42
25	207	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53,995	4,45,458	464	46	510	5,355	1,376	70	1,446	15,183	1,840	19,320	116	1,218	1,956	20,538
258	3,870	2	...	2	30	.....	...	.....	.....	2	30	.....	.....	2	30
4,506	67,590	...	2	2	30	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	30	2	30
421	6,315	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,185	77,775	2	2	4	60	.....	...	.....	.....	2	30	2	30	4	60
.....	.....	...	22	22	126	.....	88	88	506	.....	.....	110	632	110	632
22	126	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	126	...	22	22	126	.....	88	88	506	.....	.....	110	632	110	632
279	3,453	9	14	23	253	.....	...	.....	.....	9	99	14	154	23	253
1,777	21,990	...	115	115	1,265	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	1,265	115	1,265
12,372	1,53,103	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22,505	2,78,500	...	...	...	.....	44	...	44	484	44	484	.....	.....	44	484
164	2,029	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,296	1,27,413	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,880	35,640	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50,273	6,22,128	9	129	138	1,518	44	...	44	484	53	583	129	1,419	182	2,002
1	147	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,913	48,913	10	3	13	26	1,955	...	1,955	3,910	1,965	3,930	3	6	1,968	3,936
4,110	51,375	...	19	19	38	261	...	261	522	261	522	19	38	280	560
6,832	85,400	610	102	712	1,424	2,312	819	3,131	6,262	2,922	5,844	921	1,842	3,843	7,686
69,812	8,72,650	...	...	...	.....	18,776	...	18,776	37,552	18,776	37,552	.....	.....	18,776	37,552
101	1,262	...	...	...	.....	180	...	180	360	180	360	.....	.....	180	360
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	2,110	...	2,110	4,220	2,110	4,220	.....	.....	2,110	4,220
84,768	10,59,600	620	124	744	1,488	25,594	819	26,413	52,826	26,214	52,428	943	1,886	27,157	54,314
194,244	22,05,234	1,095	323	1,418	8,547	27,014	977	27,991	68,999	28,109	72,361	1,300	5,185	29,409	77,546
4,364	2,727	...	...	...	.....	67,971	...	67,971	25,489	67,971	25,489	.....	.....	67,971	25,489
53	33	...	...	...	.....	108,480	...	108,480	40,680	108,480	40,680	.....	.....	108,480	40,680
13,043	8,152	...	4	4	1	908,402	34,596	942,998	3,53,624	908,402	3,40,650	34,600	12,975	943,002	3,53,625
13,387	8,367	...	...	...	.....	433,463	25,864	459,327	1,72,248	433,463	1,62,549	25,864	9,699	459,327	1,72,248
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	36,375	...	36,375	13,641	36,375	13,641	.....	.....	36,375	13,641
1,161	725	...	...	...	.....	900	...	900	337	900	337	.....	.....	900	337
52	33	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32,060	20,037	...	4	4	1	1,555,591	60,460	1,616,051	6,06,019	1,555,591	5,83,346	60,464	22,674	1,616,055	6,06,020
4,105	46,694	13	...	13	148	.....	...	.....	.....	13	148	.....	.....	13	148
20,802	2,36,623	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26,640	3,03,030	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,880	1,01,010	2	...	2	22	.....	...	.....	.....	2	22	.....	.....	2	22
137	1,558	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,345	15,299	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61,909	7,04,214	15	...	15	170	.....	...	.....	.....	15	170	.....	.....	15	170
54,522	2,24,903	459	...	459	2,524	.....	...	.....	.....	459	2,524	.....	.....	459	2,524
41,763	1,72,272	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,979	45,288	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
107,527	4,43,549	15	...	15	83	.....	...	.....	.....	15	83	.....	.....	15	83
276	1,139	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,947	12,156	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
507	2,092	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
218,521	9,01,399	474	...	474	2,607	.....	...	.....	.....	474	2,607	.....	.....	474	2,607
280,430	16,05,613	489	...	489	2,777	.....	...	.....	.....	489	2,777	.....	.....	489	2,777

[83] I.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Tea—												
1. Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	2	2	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	73
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	54	9	63	2,299	.....	2	2	73	54	1,971	11	401
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	54	11	65	2,372	.....	2	2	73	54	1,971	13	474
Total Tea ...	54	11	65	2,372	.....	2	2	73	54	1,971	13	474
Tobacco—												
1. Unmanufactured—												
Northern Bengal ...	29,043	11,372	40,415	3,08,164	18,649	.....	18,649	1,42,199	47,692	3,63,652	11,372	86,711
Eastern „ ...	4	250	254	1,937	370	243	613	4,674	374	2,851	493	3,760
Calcutta ...	105	8,440	8,545	65,155	.....	331	331	2,524	105	801	8,771	66,878
Dacca block ...	37	4	41	313	59,053	2	59,055	4,50,294	59,090	4,50,561	6	46
Western Bengal ...	.....	118	118	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	900
Behar block ...	130	905	1,035	7,892	2,060	.....	2,060	15,708	2,190	16,699	905	6,901
Patna City ...	15	.....	15	114	700	.....	700	5,337	715	5,451	.....	.....
Total ...	29,334	21,089	50,423	3,84,475	80,832	576	81,408	6,20,736	110,166	8,40,015	21,665	1,65,196
2. Manufactured—												
(*a*) Cigars—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	668	668	36,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	668	36,991
Calcutta ...	.....	35	35	1,938	.....	11	11	609	.....	.....	46	2,547
Western Bengal ...	.....	22	22	1,218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1,218
Behar block ...	.....	28	28	1,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1,550
Total ...	.....	753	753	41,697	.....	11	11	609	.....	.....	764	42,306
(*b*) Other sorts—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	15	15	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	450
Calcutta ...	.....	1,198	1,198	35,940	.....	67	67	2,010	.....	.....	1,265	37,950
Dacca block ...	2	57	59	1,770	4	9	13	390	6	180	66	1,980
Behar „ ...	641	.....	641	19,230	6	24	30	900	647	19,410	24	720
Patna City ...	25	.....	25	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	750	.....	.....
Total ...	668	1,270	1,938	58,140	10	100	110	3,300	678	20,340	1,370	41,100
Wool, raw—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	32	.....	.....	2	32
Calcutta ...	.....	19	19	304	.....	2	2	32	.....	.....	21	336
Total ...	.....	19	19	304	.....	4	4	64	.....	.....	23	368
Wool, manufactured—												
1. Piece-goods (European)—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	10	10	3,077	.....	10	10	3,077	.....	.....	20	6,154
Calcutta ...	.....	2	2	616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	616
Total ...	.....	12	12	3,693	.....	10	10	3,077	.....	.....	22	6,770
2. Piece-goods (Indian)—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	41	41	2,460	.....	24	24	1,440	.....	.....	65	3,900
Calcutta ...	.....	858	858	51,480	.....	733	733	43,980	.....	.....	1,591	95,460
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	180	.....	.....	3	180
Total ...	.....	899	899	53,940	.....	760	760	45,600	.....	.....	1,659	99,540
3. Shawls—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Wool ...	.....	930	930	57,937	.....	774	774	48,741	.....	.....	1,704	1,06,678

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1894—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	73	...	1	1	37	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	37	1	37
.....	.....	...	1,187	1,187	43,919	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,187	43,919	1,187	43,919
65	2,372	223	623,803	624,026	2,30,88,962	.....	428,310	428,310	1,58,47,470	223	8,251	1,052,113	3,89,28,181	1,052,336	3,89,36,432
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	37	...	.....	1	37	1	37
67	2,445	223	624,991	625,214	2,31,32,918	.....	428,311	428,311	1,58,47,507	223	8,251	1,053,302	3,89,72,174	1,053,525	3,89,80,425
67	2,445	223	624,991	625,214	2,31,32,918	.....	428,311	428,311	1,58,47,507	223	8,251	1,053,302	3,89,72,174	1,053,525	3,89,80,425
59,064	4,50,363	11	40	51	421	.....	.....	...	.....	11	91	40	330	51	421
867	6,611	...	...	...	.....	.....	3	3	24	...	.....	3	24	3	24
8,876	67,679	75	6	81	668	12	.....	12	99	87	717	6	50	93	767
59,096	4,50,607	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	900	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,095	23,600	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
715	5,451	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131,831	10,05,211	86	46	132	1,089	12	3	15	123	98	808	49	404	147	1,212
668	36,991	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	2,547	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	53	...	.....	1	53	1	53
22	1,218	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	1,550	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
764	42,306	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	53	...	.....	1	53	1	53
15	450	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,265	37,950	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	2,160	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
671	20,130	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	750	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,048	61,440	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	336	...	1	1	16	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	16	1	16
23	368	...	1	1	16	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	16	1	16
20	6,154	...	5	5	1,538	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	1,538	5	1,538
2	616	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	6,770	...	5	5	1,538	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	1,538	5	1,538
65	3,900	...	6	6	378	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	378	6	378
1,591	95,460	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	180	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,659	99,540	...	6	6	378	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	378	6	378
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,704	1,06,678	...	12	12	1,932	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	1,932	12	1,932

[83.] I.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
All other articles of merchandise—												
Northern Bengal ..	3,711	11,804	15,515	54,302	302	.....	302	1,057	4,013	14,045	11,804	41,314
Eastern „ ..	2,799	714	3,513	12,295	4,669	492	5,161	18,064	7,468	26,138	1,206	4,221
Calcutta	2,329	140,571	142,900	5,00,150	99,748	52,626	152,374	5,33,309	102,077	3,57,270	193,197	6,76,189
Dacca block	10,379	225	10,604	37,115	103,497	1,879	105,376	3,68,815	113,876	3,98,566	2,104	7,364
Western Bengal ..	....	469	469	1,641	.....	32	32	112	.....	.....	501	1,753
Behar block	136	481	617	2,160	.....	1,424	1,424	4,984	136	476	1,905	6,668
Chota Nagpur	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	7	.....	.....	2	7
Total	19,354	154,264	173,618	6,07,663	208,216	56,455	264,671	9,26,348	227,570	7,96,495	210,719	7,37,516
Animals—	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.	
1. Horned cattle —												
Northern Bengal ..	....	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	235	6,110	235	6,110	.....	.....
Eastern „ ..	....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	520	20	520	.....	.....
Calcutta	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	26	1	26	.....	.....
Dacca block	....	.....	.....	.....	1,784	.....	1,784	46,384	1,784	46,384	.....	.....
Behar „	....	.....	.....	.....	699	.....	699	18,174	699	18,174	.....	.....
Total	....	.....	.....	.....	2,739	.....	2,739	71,214	2,739	71,214	.....	.....
2. Sheep and goats—												
Northern Bengal ..	9	.....	9	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	31	.....	.....
Calcutta	10	.....	10	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	35	.....	.....
Dacca block	....	.....	.....	.....	202	.....	202	707	202	707	.....	.....
Behar „	28	.....	28	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	98	.....	.....
Total	47	.....	47	164	202	.....	202	707	249	871	.....	.....
3. Horses, ponies, and mules—												
Calcutta	1	.....	1	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	90	.....	.....
4. Other kinds—												
Northern Bengal ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Animals ..	48	.....	48	254	2,941	.....	2,941	71,921	2,989	72,175	.....	.....
Provincial total—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Northern Bengal ..	259,766	161,828	421,594	22,75,719	33,833	.....	33,833	2,14,556	293,599	17,06,685	161,828	7,83,590
Eastern „ ..	18,059	147,208	165,267	7,88,764	169,899	5,874	175,773	8,72,632	187,958	10,33,567	153,082	6,27,829
Calcutta	49,056	1,666,992	1,716,048	1,50,91,782	379,665	655,459	1,035,124	84,42,030	428,721	12,74,518	2,322,451	2,22,59,294
Dacca block	58,396	297	58,693	2,63,011	723,618	60,808	784,426	47,23,955	782,014	49,04,693	61,105	82,273
Western Bengal ..	....	1,485	1,485	21,107	.....	4,403	4,403	16,960	.....	.....	5,888	38,067
Behar block	8,586	73,589	82,175	3,61,961	46,928	8,408	55,336	2,93,400	55,514	2,76,334	81,997	3,79,027
Patna City	398	.....	398	1,699	16,122	.....	16,122	1,19,676	16,520	1,21,375	.....	.....
Chota Nagpur	....	1	1	12	.....	2	2	7	.....	.....	3	19
Total	394,261	2,051,400	2,445,661	1,88,04,055	1,370,065	734,954	21,05,019	1,46,83,216	1,764,326	93,17,172	2,786,354	2,41,70,199

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1894—concluded.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
15,817	55,359	277,244	2,498	279,742	9,79,097	11,118	....	11,118	38,913	288,362	10,09,267	2,498	8,743	290,860	10,18,010
8,674	30,359	90,822	373	90,995	3,18,483	550	551	1,101	2,853	91,172	3,19,102	924	3,234	92,096	3,22,336
295,274	10,33,459	984	11,488	12,472	43,652	9,677	5,515	15,192	53,172	10,661	37,314	17,003	59,510	27,664	96,824
115,980	4,05,930	429,416	39	429,455	15,03,092	554,047	496	554,543	19,40,901	983,463	34,42,120	535	1,873	983,998	34,43,993
501	1,753	16	....	16	56	....	93	93	325	16	56	93	325	109	381
3,041	7,144	434	7	441	1,544	....	4	4	14	434	1,519	11	39	445	1,558
....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[redacted]	25,34,011	798,716	14,405	813,121	28,45,924	5,75,392	6,659	582,051	20,37,178	1,374,108	48,09,378	21,064	73,724	1,395,172	48,83,102
No.		No.	No.	No.						No.		No.		No.	
235	6,110	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	520	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	26	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,784	46,384	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
699	18,174	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,739	71,214	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	31	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	35	1	....	1	4	....	....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	4
202	707	7	....	7	28	....	....	.....	.....	7	28	.....	.....	7	28
28	98	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
249	871	8	....	8	32	....	....	.....	.....	8	32	.....	.....	8	32
1	90	1	1	2	800	....	....	.....	.....	1	400	1	400	2	800
.....	.....	2	....	2	16	....	....	.....	.....	2	16	.....	.....	2	16
.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	....	1	8	....	....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	1	8
.....	.....	3	....	3	24	....	....	.....	.....	3	24	.....	.....	3	24
2,989	72,175	12	1	13	856	....	....	.....	.....	12	456	1	400	13	856
Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
455,427	24,90,275	763,902	83,416	847,318	31,34,362	110,939	....	110,939	1,54,948	874,841	29,66,288	83,416	3,21,022	958,257	32,89,310
341,040	16,61,396	98,936	985,318	1084,254	10,32,692	203,782	581	204,363	2,87,492	302,718	6,46,019	985,899	6,74,165	1,288,617	13,20,184
2,751,172	2,35,33,812	336,562	2,095,947	2,432,509	2,38,38,766	1,099,700	478,602	1,578,302	1,69,82,194	1,436,262	23,81,751	2,574,549	4,33,89,209	4,010,811	4,57,70,960
843,119	49,86,966	525,429	216,272	741,701	20,16,098	1,012,810	26,991	2,039,801	49,62,943	2,538,239	67,96,809	243,263	1,82,232	2,781,502	69,79,041
5,888	38,067	16	....	16	56	36,375	116	36,491	14,116	36,391	13,696	116	476	36,507	14,172
67,511	6,55,361	459	615	1,074	4,382	1,530	11	1,541	1,876	1,989	3,334	626	2,924	2,615	6,258
16,520	1,21,375	....	....	....	.....	2,550	....	2,550	5,210	2,550	5,210	.....	.....	2,550	5,210
3	19	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,550,680	3,34,87,271	1,725,304	3,381,568	5,106,872	3,50,26,856	3,467,686	506,301	3,973,987	2,23,58,779	5,192,990	1,28,15,107	3,887,869	4,45,70,928	9,080,859	5,73,85,135

[84] I.

No. III.—*Showing the Articles of Provincial interest in the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Lime—												
Northern Bengal ...	354	2,484	2,838	2,128	.....	.....	.....	.....	354	265	2,484	1,863
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	1,064	1,064	798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,064	798
Dacca block ...	12,644	.....	12,644	9,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,644	9,483	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	12,998	3,548	16,546	12,409	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,998	9,74[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canes and rattans—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caoutchouc—												
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Oranges—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoanuts—												
Northern Bengal ...	39,082	2,000	41,082	1,540	6,100	.....	6,100	229	45,182	1,694	2,000	7[illegible]
Eastern „ ...	645,652	23,599	669,251	25,097	161,935	.....	161,935	6,072	807,587	30,285	23,599	884[illegible]
Dacca block ...	180,102	.....	180,102	6,754	593,482	.....	593,482	22,255	773,584	29,009	.....	.....
Total ...	864,836	25,599	890,435	33,391	761,517	.....	761,517	28,556	1,626,353	60,988	25,599	959
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Potatoes—												
Northern Bengal ...	11,546	11,621	23,167	69,501	1,631	.....	1,631	4,893	13,177	39,531	11,621	34,863
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	90	270	90	270	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	181	181	543	.....	138	138	414	.....	.....	319	957
Dacca block ...	823	.....	823	2,469	12,600	50	12,650	37,950	13,423	40,269	50	150
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,190	.....	6,190	18,570	6,190	18,570	.....	.....
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,900	.....	5,900	17,700	5,900	17,700	.....	.....
Total ...	12,369	11,802	24,171	72,513	26,411	188	26,599	79,797	38,780	1,16,340	11,990	35,970
Ivory—												
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mats—												
Northern Bengal ...	442	.....	442	3,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	442	3,536	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	1	1	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	1	8
Calcutta ...	.....	770	770	6,160	.....	19	19	152	.....	.....	789	6,312
Dacca block ...	134	.....	134	1,072	3	.....	3	24	137	1,096	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	577	771	1,348	10,784	3	19	22	176	580	4,640	790	6,320
Fish, dry—												
Northern Bengal...	170	.....	170	999	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	999	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	76	76	446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	446
Calcutta ...	.....	1,786	1,786	10,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,786	10,493
Dacca block ...	2,052	.....	2,052	12,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,052	12,055	.....	.....
Total ...	2,222	1,862	4,084	23,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,222	13,054	1,862	10,939

TRADE.

the two Valleys of Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1894.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.												
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.		
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds. Rs.
2,838	2,128	...	...	.....	.....	67,771	...	67,771	27,617	67,771	27,617	...	...	67,771 27,617
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	108,480	...	108,480	44,205	108,480	44,205	...	...	108,480 44,205
1,064	798	...	...	.....	.....	703,662	...	703,662	2,86,742	703,662	2,86,742	...	...	703,662 2,86,742
12,644	9,483	...	...	.....	.....	359,635	3	359,638	1,46,552	359,635	1,46,551	3	1	359,638 1,46,552
[redacted]		...	...	.....	.....	36,375	...	36,375	14,823	36,375	14,823	...	...	36,375 14,823
		...	...	.....	.....	900	...	900	367	900	367	...	...	900 367
			...	.....	.....	1,276,823	3	1,276,826	5,20,306	1,276,823	5,20,305	3	1	1,276,826 5,20,306
			4,600	9,775		.....	...	.....	.....	4,600	9,775	...	...	4,600 9,775
			...	10,606	22,538	7,215	...	7,215	15,332	17,821	37,870	...	...	17,821 37,870
			207	207	440	.....	14	14	30	.....	.....	221	470	221 470
	...	15,206	207	15,413	32,753	7,215	14	7,229	15,362	22,421	47,645	221	470	22,642 48,115
.....	...	...	3,734	3,734	2,80,050	.....	140	140	10,500	.....	.....	3,874	2,90,550	3,874 2,90,550
No.						No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,209,000	...	1,209,000	6,045	1,209,000	6,045	...	...	1,209,000 6,045
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	14,958,050	...	14,958,050	74,790	14,958,050	74,790	...	...	14,958,050 74,790
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	43,430	43,430	217	.....	.....	43,430	217	43,430 217
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	28,020,000	...	28,020,000	1,40,100	28,020,000	1,40,100	...	...	28,020,000 1,40,100
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	44,187,050	43,430	44,230,480	2,21,152	44,187,050	2,20,935	43,430	217	44,230,480 2,21,152
47,182	1,769	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	....
831,186	31,169	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	....
773,584	29,009	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	....
1,651,952	61,947	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	....
Mds.						Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.
24,798	74,394	60	...	60	199	.....	...	.....	.....	60	199	...	...	60 199
90	270	...	...	.....	.....	400	...	400	1,325	400	1,325	...	...	400 1,325
319	957	...	3,727	3,727	12,346	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,727	12,316	3,727 12,346
13,473	40,419	5	...	5	16	9,502	36	9,538	31,594	9,507	31,491	36	119	9,543 31,610
6,190	18,570	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	....
5,900	17,700	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	....
50,770	1,52,310	65	3,727	3,792	12,561	9,902	36	9,938	32,919	9,967	33,015	3,763	12,465	13,730 45,480
.....	...	...	50	50	19,200	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	19,200	50 19,200
442	3,536	7	40	47	235	10,948	...	10,948	54,740	10,955	54,775	40	200	10,995 54,975
2	16	...	...	.....	.....	550	23	573	2,865	550	2,750	23	115	573 2,865
789	6,312	...	...	.....	.....	.....	85	85	425	.....	.....	85	425	85 425
137	1,096	4	...	4	20	86,182	112	86,294	4,31,470	86,186	4,30,930	112	560	86,298 4,31,490
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	5	25	.....	.....	5	25	5 25
1,370	10,960	11	40	51	255	97,680	225	97,905	4,89,525	97,691	4,88,455	265	1,325	97,956 4,89,780
170	999	1,374	...	1,374	8,072	22,552	...	22,552	1,32,493	23,926	1,40,565	...	...	23,926 1,40,565
76	446	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	....
1,786	10,493	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	....
2,052	12,055	...	...	.....	.....	22,440	...	22,440	1,31,835	22,440	1,31,835	...	...	22,440 1,31,835
4,084	23,993	1,374	...	1,374	8,072	44,992	...	44,992	2,64,328	46,366	2,72,400	...	...	46,366 2,72,400

[84] I.-

No. III.—*Showing the Articles of Provincial interest in the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs.		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Tea-seed—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	58	3,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	3,712
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	58	3,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoons—												
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Treasure, Government—												
Calcutta ...	.....	5,96,000	5,96,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,96,000
Treasure, Public—												
Northern Bengal...	1,94,903	.....	1,94,903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,94,903	.....	.....
Eastern „	4,855	.....	4,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,855	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	10,12,439	10,12,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,12,439
Dacca block ...	2,42,156	.....	2,42,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,42,156	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	2,914	.....	2,914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,914	.....	.....
Patna City ...	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Total ...	4,44,843	10,12,439	14,57,282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,44,843	.....	10,12,439
		Mds.	Mds.									
Wax—												
Northern Bengal...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	1	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50
		No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.	
Timber—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	3	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13
Eastern „ ...	.....	12	12	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	54
Calcutta ...	.....	1,820	1,820	8,190	1,237	2,316	3,553	15,989	1,237	5,567	4,136	18,612
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1,835	1,835	8,257	1,237	2,316	3,553	15,989	1,237	5,567	4,151	18,679
Bamboos—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RADE.

the two Valleys of Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1894—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.		Rs	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs
58	3,712	...	901	901	83,230	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	901	83,230	901	83,230
.....	.....	...	115	115	10,623	.....	297	297	27,435	.....	.....	412	38,058	412	38,058
.....	.....	...	2,159	2,159	1,99,438	.....	1,537	1,537	1,41,980	.....	.....	3,696	3,41,418	3,696	3,41,418
[redacted]			3,175	3,175	2,93,291	.....	1,834	1,834	1,69,415	.....	.....	5,009	4,62,706	5,009	4,62,706
.....	.....		[redacted]6	13,720	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	196	13,720	196	13,720
		Rs.		Rs.											
.....	5,96,000	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,94,903	65,634	...	65,634	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	65,634	.....	.....	.....	65,634
.....	4,855	1,000	...	1,000	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000
.....	10,12,439	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,42,156	29,063	...	29,063	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	29,063	.....	.....	.....	29,063
.....	2,914	6,077	...	6,077	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	6,077	.....	.....	.....	6,077
.....	15	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... ..	14,57,282	1,01,774	...	1,01,774	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,01,774	.....	.....	.....	1,01,774
				Mds.										Mds.	
.....	.....	...	3	3	129	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	129	3	129
1	50	...	384	384	16,560	.....	40	40	1,725	.....	.....	424	18,285	424	18,285
.....	.....	...	24	24	1,035	.....	24	24	1,035	.....	.....	48	2,070	48	2,070
1	50	...	411	411	17,724	.....	64	64	2,760	.....	.....	475	20,484	475	20,484
No.		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.	
3	12	100,221	...	100,221	3,13,191	.....	...	.....	.....	100,221	3,13,191	.....	.....	100,221	3,13,191
12	54	45,311	34	45,345	1,41,703	.....	...	.....	.....	45,311	1,41,597	34	106	45,345	1,41,703
5,373	24,179	...	15,256	15,256	47,675	.....	381	381	1,191	.....	.....	15,637	48,866	15,637	48,866
.....	.....	187,540	...	187,540	5,86,062	3,273	...	3,273	10,228	190,813	5,96,290	.....	.....	190,813	5,96,290
.....	.....	8	...	8	25	.....	...	.....	.....	8	25	.....	.....	8	25
.....	.....	217	...	217	678	.....	...	.....	.....	217	678	.....	.....	217	678
5,388	24,246	333,297	15,290	348,587	10,89,334	3,273	381	3,654	11,419	336,570	10,51,781	15,671	48,972	352,241	11,00,753
.....	.....	2,700	...	2,700	116	.....	...	.....	.....	2,700	116	.....	.....	2,700	116
.....	.....	1,400	...	1,400	60	4,523,020	...	4,523,020	1,94,490	4,524,420	1,94,550	.....	.....	4,524,420	1,94,550
.....	.....	4,100	...	4,100	176	4,523,020	...	4,523,020	1,94,490	4,527,120	1,94,666	.....	.....	4,527,120	1,94,666

[85] I.—TRADE.

No. IV.—*List of Value Rates of Articles shown in the River-borne Trade Returns of Assam for the year ending the 31st March 1894.*

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports. Rs.	a.	Exports. Rs.	a.
Coal and Coke	Per maund	0	6	0	10
Cotton, raw	„	19	6	5	12
Cotton, manufactured—					
1. Twist and yarn (European)	„	58	2	58	2
2. Ditto (Indian)	„	32	8	26	2
3. Piece-goods (European)—					
(*a*) In bales and bundles	„	46	12	68	2
(*b*) In boxes	„	89	8		
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—					
(*a*) In bales and bundles	„	36	0	42	12
(*b*) In boxes	„	72	0		
Drugs and Chemicals—					
1. Intoxicating other than opium	„	13	0	.....	
2. Non-intoxicating—					
(*a*) Cinchona bark	„	85	0		
(*b*) Others	„	11	0		
Dyes and tans—					
1. Indigo	„	254			
2. Myrabolams	„	1			
3. Cutch	„	16	4		
4. Turmeric	„	8	12		10
5. Aniline dyes	„	86	12	.....	
6. Others	„	18	4	15	0
Grain and pulse—					
1. Wheat	„	2	12	2	8
2. Rice in the husk	„	2	0	2	4
3. „ not in the husk	„	3	4	4	4
4. *Jowar* and *Bajra*	„	2	0	.....	
5. Gram and pulse	„	2	8	3	12
6. Others	„	1	12	2	8
Hides and Skins—					
1. Hides of cattle—					
(*a*) Dressed or tanned...	„	35	6	.....	
(*b*) Raw	„	23	6	18	6
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—					
(*a*) Dressed or tanned	„	37	12	.....	
(*b*) Raw	„	25	8	9	8
Horns	„	16	12	18	0
Jute—					
1. Raw	„	5	4	5	6
2. Gunny bags and cloths	„	10	0	10	0
Lac—					
1. Stick	„	16	4	10	0
2. Shell	„	41	8	.....	
Leather, manufactured	„	235	14	235	14
Liquors—					
1. Beer	„	12	4	12	4
2. Spirits	„	74	6	74	6
3. Wines	„	57	6	57	6
Metals—					
1. Copper, unwrought	„	27	2	27	2
2. Brass, „	„	22	4	16	8
3. Copper, wrought	„	31	12	31	0
4. Brass, „	„	35	8	42	0
5. Iron	„	5	0	5	0
6. Others	„	11	4	50	0
Oils—					
1. Kerosine	„	3	12	3	12
2. Castor	„	11	8	14	0
3. Cocoanut	„	15	10	.....	
4. Others	„	11	8	6	0
Oil-seeds—					
1. Linseed	„	4	10	4	10
2. Rape and mustard	„	4	2	3	8
3. *Til* or *jinjili*	„	4	4	4	12
4. Poppy	„	4	8	4	8
5. Earthnuts	„	5	6	.....	
6. Castor	„	3	4	3	8
7. Others	„	2	14	3	0
Opium	„	252	12	.....	
Paper and pasteboard	„	13	0	13	0

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I.—TRADE.

No. IV—*continued.*

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports. Rs.	a.	Exports. Rs.	a.
Provisions—					
1. *Ghi*	Per maund	35	4	39	0
2. Dried fruits and nuts	„	18	0	.....	
3. Others	„	9	8	3	0
Railway plant and rolling-stock—					
1. Locomotive engines and tenders	„	23	8	.....	
2. Carriages and trucks	„	10	8	.....	
3. Materials for construction—					
(*a*) Wooden sleepers	„	1	4	.....	
(*b*) Other sorts	„	4	8	4	8
Salt	„	3	4	3	4
Saltpetre, &c.—					
1. Saltpetre	„	6	12	.....	
2. Other saline substances	„	5	8	3	8
Silk, raw—					
1. Foreign	„	433	0	.....	
2. Indian	„	353	0	234	0
Silk piece-goods—					
1. Foreign	„	788	10	.....	
2. Indian	„	913	0	600	0
Spices—					
1. Betel-nuts	„	8	4	10	8
2. Pepper	„	15	0	15	0
3. Ginger	„	5	12	5	12
4. Chillies	„	12	6	11	0
5. Cardamoms	„	147	0	.....	
6. Others	„	12	8	2	0
Stone and lime	„	0	10	0	6
Sugar—					
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy ...	„	11	6	11	6
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or *gur*, and other saccharine produce	„	4	2	5	8
Tea—					
1. Foreign	„	43	10	.....	
2. Indian	„	36	8	37	0
Tobacco—					
1. Unmanufactured	„	7	10	8	4
2. Manufactured—					
(*a*) Cigars	„	55	6	53	0
(*b*) Other sorts	„	30	0	30	0
Wool, raw	„	16	0	16	0
Wool, manufactured—					
1. Piece-goods (European)	„	307	12	307	12
2. Ditto (Indian)	„	60	0	63	0
3. Shawls	„	800	0	.....	
All other articles of merchandise	„	3	8	3	8
Animals—					
1. Horned cattle	Per head	26	0	25	0
2. Sheep and goats	„	3	8	4	0
3. Horses, ponies, and mules	„	90	0	400	0
4. Other kinds	„	4	4	8	0

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No. V.—*List of Value Rates of Articles of Provincial interest for the year ending the 31st March 1894.*

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports. Rs.	a.	Exports. Rs.	a.
Lime	Per 100 maunds	75	0	40	12
Canes and rattans	Per maund	8	0	2	2
Caoutchouc	„	80	0	75	0
Oranges	Per 100	.....		0	8
Cocoanuts	„	3	12	.....	
Potatoes	Per maund	3	0	3	5
Ivory	„	384	0	384	0
Mats	„	8	0	5	0
Fish (dry)	„	5	14	5	14
Tea-seed	„	64	0	92	6
Cocoons	„	.....		70	0
Wax	„	50	8	43	2
Timber	Per log	4	8	3	2
Bamboos	Per 1,000	.....		43	0

● NOTE.—Net weights of articles are only received from the registering stations in Assam, and Bengal figures showing net weight are taken by this office, hence the rates of deduction are not shown here.

[87] I.—TRADE.

No. VI.—*Showing the Road Traffic between Assam and Bengal registered at Sidli and Baida in the Goálpára District during the year* 1893-94.

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports				Exports			
		Into Goálpára, through Sidli.		Into Goálpára, through Baida.		From Goálpára, through Sidli.		From Goálpára, through Baida.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton, raw—									
1. Cleaned	Maunds.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	70	1,400
2. Uncleaned	,,	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1,419	7,805
Cotton, manufactured—									
1. Twist and yarn (European).	,,	...	...	30	1,200	...	...	...	.....
3. Piece-goods (European) ..	,,	...	...	39	1,950	...	...	...	.....
Dyes and tans—									
3. Cutch ...	,,	...	...	2	45	...	...	...	.....
4. Turmeric	,,	...	...	3	30	...	...	...	.....
6. Others	,,	...	...	8	80	...	...	...	.....
Grain and pulse—									
1. Wheat	,,	...	...	22	56	...	...	...	.....
3. Rice not in the husk ...	,,	...	...	64	281	...	...	140	595
5. Gram and pulse ...	,,	...	...	108	400	...	...	...	.....
6. Others	,,	...	...	10	30	...	...	..	.....
Jute—									
1. Raw ...	,,	...	...	...	....	...	...	143	751
2. Gunny bags and cloths ...	,,	...	...	16	160	...	...	...	.....
Metals—									
2. Brass, unwrought ...	,,	...	...	4	60	...	...	...	.....
4. ,, wrought ...	,,	...	...	43	1,775	...	...	...	.....
5. Iron	,,	...	...	4	32	...	...	...	.....
6. Others	,,	...	...	9	405	...	...	...	.....
Oils—									
1. Kerosine	,,	...	...	45	171	...	...	...	.....
2. Castor	,,	...	...	3	42	...	...	...	.....
3. Cocoanut	,,	...	...	5	110	...	...	...	...
4. Others	,,	...	...	67	874	...	...	...	.....
Paper and pasteboard ...	,,	...	...	3	30	...	...	...	.....
Provisions—									
1. *Ghi*	,,	...	...	25	1,000	...	...	4	160
5. Potatoes	,,	...	...	7	22	...	...	...	.....
6. Fish (dry)	,,	...	...	3	36	...	...	...	.....
7. Others	,,	...	...	21	84	...	...	...	.....
Salt	,,	...	...	183	743	...	...	...	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—									
2. Other saline substances ...	,,	...	...	52	208	...	...	...	.....
Spices—									
1. Betel-nuts	,,	..	...	1	10	...	...	..	.....
2. Pepper	,,	...	...	19	380	...	...	...	.....
4. Chillies	,,	..	...	4	34	...	...	...	.....
6. Others ...	,,	...	...	6	36	...	...	...	.....
Carried over	,,	...	...	...	10,284	...	...	...	10,711

[87]

I.—Trade.

No. VI—*continued.*

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports				Exports			
		Into Goálpára, through Sidli.		Into Goálpára, through Baida.		From Goálpára, through Sidli.		From Goálpára, through Baida.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	Maunds.	...	...	...	10,284	...	...	...	10,711
Sugar—									
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy.	„	...	...	34	507	...	...	...	.....
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or *gur* and other saccharine produce.	„	...	...	33	190	...	...	...	.....
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	„	...	...	51	343	...	...	...	.....
Wool, manufactured—									
2. Piece-goods (Indian) ...	„	3	270	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Arms and ammunition—									
2. Other arms ...	„	15	1,200	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Canes and rattans ...	„	...	...	...	.....	...	...	100	250
Mats	„	...	...	8	120	...	...	...	.....
Animals, living, for sale—									
1. Elephants ...	Number.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	15	15,000
2. Horned cattle ...	„	2,112	52,800	9,409	2,35,225	...	...	50	1,250
3. Sheep and goats ...	„	...	...	3,143	12,572	...	...	10	40
4. Horses, ponies, and mules	„	23	9,200	832	3,32,800	...	...	1	400
5. Other kinds ...	„	...	...	...	.....	...	...	15	150
Total ...	„	...	63,470	...	5,92,041	...	...	...	27,801

[88]

K.—Coinage, 1.

[*Blank, there being no Mint in this Province.*]

[89]

K.—Paper Currency, 2.

[*Blank, there being no separate Currency Circle for Assam.*]

PART I.—*Showing the Current Income of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year* 1893.

1	2	3																			
		Income.																			
		A.	B.							C.		D.	E.	F.		G.	H.	I.	J.
			Government.							From local or other funds.				Subscriptions.					
No.	Name of dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1893.	As salaries.		As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, &c.).	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total income.
			Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants)																
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Silchar ..	.....	1,846 14 0	.....	13 7 4	390 0 0	20 11 5	.....	.....	2,271 0 9	2,700 0 0	700 0 0	24 15 3	756 11 11	301 0 0	123 4 6	2,126 1 6	3 14 0	17 12 0	9,019 8 11
2	Hailákándi ..	5 0 0	.....	.....	6 7 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	156 7 0	890 0 0	.....	20 5 6	394 11 2	114 0 0	53 2 0	.....	.....	2 12 0	1,636 5 8
3	Katigora ..	.....	.....	.....	1 3 7	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	101 3 7	440 0 0	.....	3 8 6	249 9 10	.....	105 0 0	139 13 0	.....	.....	1,039 2 11
4	Gunjong ..	.....	.....	119 0 6	0 8 8	233 3 5	.....	.....	54 9 6	407 6 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	407 6 1
5	Lakhipur ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,174 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 7 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	1,324 9 6
6	Sylhet ..	48 6 9	945 0 0	.....	12 8 10	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,377 8 10	1,150 0 0	1,015 4 9	15 7 6	2,037 0 0	484 0 0	2,773 12 6	16 2 0	2 8 3	62 12 6	8,982 15 1
7	Sylhet (Municipal) ..	43 10 10	.....	.....	12 6 0	220 0 0	.....	.....	.....	232 6 0	.....	586 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 8 6	.....	873 14 10
8	Bálágaṅj ..	62 12 9	525 0 0	.....	16 6 9	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....	701 6 9	350 0 0	.....	29 6 9	855 5 0	.....	63 4 0	.....	7 1 0	6 8 6	2,075 12 9
9	Fenchuganj ..	19 7 6	375 0 0	.....	5 7 10	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	580 7 10	350 0 0	.....	6 4 6	275 0 0	117 0 0	10 0 0	.....	10 15 0	48 0 7	1,417 3 5
10	Jaintiapur ..	12 10 11	375 0 0	.....	5 5 1	170 0 0	.....	.....	.....	550 5 1	350 0 0	.....	10 0 6	375 5 0	.....	3 2 0	.....	1 0 0	.....	1,302 7 6
11	Kanairghat ..	72 6 7	.....	.....	10 0 0	190 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	554 0 0	.....	7 8 3	549 2 0	.....	61 0 0	.....	7 12 0	32 12 0	1,484 8 10
12	Gwainghat ..	6 14 3	.....	.....	3 14 9	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....	163 14 9	806 0 0	.....	6 5 3	648 2 0	.....	.....	.....	0 5 6	.....	1,631 9 9
13	Digli ..	7 0 9	.....	.....	5 15 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 15 9	694 0 0	.....	13 11 3	968 12 0	.....	67 1 0	.....	1 12 0	3 0 0	1,761 4 9
14	Sunámganj ..	19 2 1	.....	.....	10 0 0	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	350 0 0	.....	8 1 9	313 0 0	.....	237 8 0	.....	36 0 0	1 0 0	1,114 11 10
15	Chhátak ..	15 0 7½	468 12 0	.....	8 7 4	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	577 3 4	350 0 0	.....	10 9 9	345 0 0	6 0 0	79 8 0	.....	8 6 0	....	1,391 11 8½
16	Jagannathpur ..	18 1 5	312 8 0	.....	4 8 9	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	467 0 9	350 0 0	.....	12 4 3	272 0 0	.....	27 10 0	.....	14 11 6	.....	1,161 11 11
17	Laur ..	12 3 3	75 0 0	.....	10 0 0	....	.....	.....	.....	85 0 0	350 0 0	.....	22 5 0	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	869 8 3
18	Dirai ..	3 10 3	.....	.....	3 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 2 6	600 0 0	.....	4 13 6	442 0 0	.....	18 8 0	.....	2 10 0	2 8 3	1,077 4 6
19	Madhyanagar ..	57 4 3	.....	.....	8 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 6 6	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 7 0	.....	2 14 0	2 4 0	680 3 9
20	Bholaganj ..	.....	435 0 0	120 0 0	3 9 8	184 9 4	.....	.....	83 11 10	826 14 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	826 14 10
21	Habiganj ..	9 7 7	.....	.....	7 4 7	240 0 0	.....	.....	.....	297 4 7	360 0 0	55 0 0	37 11 9	173 0 0	25 0 0	240 8 0	.....	26 9 0	27 0 0	1,131 8 11
22	Baniyachang ..	11 12 0	451 0 0	.....	4 13 10	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....	585 13 10	175 0 0	.....	14 2 9	70 0 0	.....	79 4 0	.....	4 13 6	7 5 0	948 3 1
23	Muchikandi ..	82 6 2	125 0 0	.....	2 1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	127 1 9	737 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 8 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	1,011 1 11
24	Nabiganj ..	46 13 0	.....	.....	12 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 8 9	717 3 0	.....	0 10 6	.....	.....	30 12 0	.....	3 3 0	.....	811 2 3
25	Jalsuka ..	31 10 6	.....	.....	8 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 7 6	494 9 0	.....	9 3 0	139 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	682 14 0
26	Lakhai ..	21 9 9	.....	.....	8 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 2 9	418 14 9	.....	1 15 6	.....	.....	10 5 0	.....	.....	.....	460 15 0

27	Madhabpur ..	.....	.....	.....	11 11 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 11 10	493 11 3	.....	0 14 6	32 7 3	.....	28 6 0	.....	3 14 3	2 11 0	573 12 1
28	Maulvi Bázár ..	0 5 1	.....	.....	11 0 1	312 8 6	.....	.....	.....	323 8 7	380 0 0	.....	9 12 9	269 0 0	0	236 12 0	10 1 0	14 13 0	11 13 9	1,311 2 2
29	Panchgaon ..	113 2 9	.....	.....	14 10 6	260 0 0	.....	.....	.....	274 10 6	650 0 0	.....	23 13 9	587 8 9	.....	92 10 6	.....	3 7 6	4 14 9	1,750 7 6
30	Rabir Bázár ..	18 10 0	375 0 0	.....	8 4 9	210 0 0	.....	.....	.....	590 4 9	350 0 0	.....	6 12 3	395 0 0	20 0 0	140 5 0	.....	8 3 0	3 10 0	1,530 13 0
31	Motiganj ..	10 13 1	.....	.....	3 6 6	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	123 6 6	650 0 0	.....	23 2 3	616 14 3	....	111 15 6	.....	7 15 0	.....	1,544 2 7
32	Kamalganj ..	16 0 0	.....	.....	8 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 9 3	884 0 0	.....	21 0 6	726 15 6	....	46 5 0	.....	7 0 0	.....	1,709 14 3
33	Manumukh ..	41 2 0	.....	.....	12 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 3 10	884 0 0	.....	.....	695 14 9	0 0	59 9 3	.....	.....	0 12 0	1,743 9 10
34	Karimganj ..	21 7 6	.....	.....	7 5 4	190 0 0	4 1 3	.....	.....	201 6 7	510 0 0	.....	1 11 0	366 0 0	88 0 0	227 12 3	.....	87 13 6	3 0 0	1,507 2 10
35	Atgram ..	228 0 11	.....	.....	12 8 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 8 11	600 0 0	.....	0 13 9	380 12 0	.....	57 4 0	.....	5 12 0	19 0 0	1,304 3 7
36	Bhanga ..	187 10 0	306 4 0	.....	8 4 3	220 0 0	.....	.....	.....	534 8 3	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 8 0	.....	30 2 0	8 0 0	1,071 12 3
37	Biyani Bázár ..	18 7 6	400 0 0	.....	3 15 11	170 0 0	.....	.....	.....	578 15 11	300 0 0	.....	2 10 6	31 8 0	.....	56 8 0	.....	125 11	.....	1,392 13 5
38	Patharkandi ..	30 15 2	.....	.....	12 6 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	132 6 0	460 0 0	.....	1 3 0	417 14 6	.....	4 2 0	.....	7 1 0	.....	1,053 9 8
39	Charkhai ..	136 10 5	.....	.....	3 14 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	153 14 0	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 4 0	.....	7 3 6	110 3 4	831 3 3
40	Nilam's Bázár ..	531 2 0	.....	.....	12 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 9 3	770 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 6 0	.....	6 13 0	.....	1,338 14 3
41	Barlika ..	293 0 6	.....	.....	8 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 8 0	1,120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 12 0	.....	2 6 6	5 0 0	1,343 11 0
42	Batabari ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 12 0	.....	4 11 0	.....	756 7 0
43	Dhubri ..	331 13 10	467 3 4	.....	23 1 9	380 0 0	.....	.....	.....	870 5 1	3,670 0 0	560 0 0	231 7 0	10,275 2 2	309 0 0	4,382 13 0	.....	104 7 0	500 2 8	21,253 2 9
44	Gauripur ..	21 11 3	312 1 4	.....	12 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	325 0 10	.....	.....	6 1 6	150 8 0	.....	736 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1,240 1 7
45	Rupsi ..	28 1 9	300 0 0	.....	6 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	306 7 3	.....	.....	6 6 0	250 0 0	.....	480 0 0	.....	.....	150 14 11	1,221 13 11
46	Bagribari ..	27 13 10	596 6 3	.....	3 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	599 8 6	.....	.....	28 15 3	964 5 6	.....	360 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,980 11 1
47	Mankerchar ..	22 14 0	375 0 0	.....	1 2 3	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	576 9 3	360 0 0	.....	5 6 9	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 0	1,065 0 0
48	Goálpára ..	26 12 10½	.....	.....	16 8 1	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	266 8 1	1,460 0 0	120 0 0	28 10 0	1,620 0 0	64 0 0	474 14 0	.....	2 14 0	3 10 1½	4,067 5 1
49	Lakhipur ..	19 3 0	550 0 0	.....	2 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	552 15 11	.....	.....	5 8 3	133 9 0	.....	248 11 0	.....	.....	.....	959 15 2
50	Krishnai ..	6 13 9	525 0 0	.....	0 12 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	525 12 11	.....	.....	13 13 6	425 8 0	.....	1,560 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,532 0 2
51	Darrangiri ..	0 2 2	396 10 8	.....	3 15 11	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	540 10 7	360 0 0	.....	6 4 9	208 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,115 5 6
52	Gauháti ..	35 11 2	945 0 0	.....	13 0 1	280 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,238 0 1	995 0 0	700 0 0	9 1 3	1,230 0 0	474 8 0	257 4 0	33 0 0	158 13 6	.....	5,131 6 0
53	Nalbari ..	.....	.....	.....	7 10 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 10 11	760 0 0	.....	.....	229 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	997 2 3
54	Chhaygaon ..	.....	.....	.....	7 10 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 10 11	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	258 0 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,265 11 4
55	Palasbari ..	.....	.....	.....	7 10 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 10 11	762 0 0	.....	.....	215 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	984 14 5
56	Hajo ..	.....	.....	.....	7 10 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 10 11	762 0 0	.....	.....	211 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	981 3 5
57	Rangiya ..	.....	.....	.....	11 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 5 7	760 0 0	.....	6 5 0	645 11 6	.....	59 5 3	.....	.....	.....	1,482 11 4
58	Barpeta ..	25 5 6	.....	.....	7 1 2	160 0 0	.....	2 6 0	.....	169 7 2	450 0 0	300 0 0	224 5 9	1,244 8 0	.....	41 14 0	.....	.....	23 0 0	2,478 8 5
59	Bojali† ..	0 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700 0 0	.....	7 3 3	529 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,237 1 6
60	Roha ..	.....	.....	.....	11 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 5 7	660 0 0	.....	7 6 6	564 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	398 11 0	1,641 15 1
61	Tezpur ..	88 7 4	748 12 2	.....	26 11 8	440 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,215 7 10	1,680 0 0	300 0 0	100 6 0	2,450 0 0	829 0 0	282 0 0	189 0 0	36 7 6	11 1 6	1,181 14 2
62	Jamuguri ..	18 3 0	.....	.....	13 14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 14 9	900 0 0	.....	11 7 6	958 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,901 9 3
63	Mangaldai ..	50 10 0	.....	.....	12 11 5	220 0 0†	.....	.....	.....	232 11 5	250 0 0	30 0 0	21 15 6	280 0 0	93 0 0	225 8 0	.....	.....	1 1 6	1,184 14 4

* Adjusted in the account of 1892.

† The account of this dispensary was excluded from Provincial annual return of 1892 owing to non-receipt of correct figures in due time.

L.—Charitable Institutions.

Part I.—*Showing the Current Income of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year* 1893—continued.

1	2	3																		
		Income.																		
		A.	B.								C.		D.	E.	F.		G.	H.	I.	J.
			Government.								From local or other funds.				Subscriptions.					
No.	Name of dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1893.	As salaries.		As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, &c.)	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total income.
			Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).																
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
64	Dumnichauki ..	.....	175 0 0	.....	13 14 9	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	388 14 9	247 7 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	636 6 5
65	Sipajhar ..	.....	439 1 4	.....	13 14 9	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	653 0 1	308 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	961 14 7
66	Nowgong ...	36 7 3	843 5 4	.....	25 1 9	360 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,228 6 10	1,800 0 0	.....	14 0 3	363 15 0	702 0 0	26 7 0	20 6 0	.....	389 1 6	4,817 11 10
67	Roha ...	5 11 1	325 0 0	.....	12 3 11	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	537 3 11	300 0 0	.....	37 5 6	278 3 0	.....	59 7 0	.....	.....	6 1 6	1,223 13 3
68	Silghat ..	7 13 6	375 0 0	.....	6 4 8	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	521 4 8	60 0 0	.....	14 5 0	254 5 9	144 0 0	42 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,043 12 11
69	Puranigudam ..	43 2 3	.....	.....	15 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 3 0	800 0 0	.....	5 10 6	27 9 6	.....	154 7 0	.....	0 10 9	1 11 0	1,048 6 0
70	Kampur ..	11 0 6	.....	.....	11 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 5 0	700 0 0	.....	10 4 3	.....	5 0 0	4 4 0	.....	.....	.....	741 13 9
71	Nonai ..	2 9 6	331 4 0	.....	11 7 0	266 12 0	.....	.....	.....	609 7 2	300 0 0	.....	1 3 6	.....	.....	19 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	1,032 4 2
72	Telahi ...	.....	338 8 0	.....	7 0 4	266 12 0	.....	.....	.....	612 4 4	300 0 0	.....	3 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288 15 6	1,205 0 4
73	Jaluguti ..	.....	321 1 4	.....	9 14 2	266 12 0	.....	.....	.....	597 11 6	300 0 0	.....	2 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 12 6	1,060 12 6
74	Nokhla ...	.....	275 0 0	.....	9 7 0	266 12 0	.....	.....	.....	551 3 1	300 0 0	.....	3 13 0	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	286 12 6	1,146 12 7
75	Pathori ..	.....	248 15 4	.....	17 9 0	266 12 0	.....	.....	.....	533 4 7	1,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,633 4 7

76	Dimu ..	.....	187 8 0	.....	18 2 0	266 12 0	.....	.....	.....	472 6 0	800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 10 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	1,424 0 0
77	Jagi ..	.....	125 0 0	.....	17 8 10	266 12 0	.....	.....	.....	409 4 10	800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.209 4 10
78	Borjoha ..	.....	256 1 3	.....	17 12 11	266 12 0	.....	.....	.....	540 10 2	1,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,640 10 2
79	Sibságar ..	.....	945 0 0	.....	4 11 6	210 0 0	0 14 0	.....	.....	1,160 9 6	890 0 0	300 0 0	9 0 0	984 14 6	56 0 0	307 8 1	1,334 11 11	2 2 0	12 4 11	5,057 2 11
80	Jorhát ..	19 2 5	.....	.....	7 11 11	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....	97 11 11	670 0 0	225 0 0	19 10 10	453 15 9	248 0 0	331 2 0	2 0 0	7 11 9	35 0 0	2,109 6 8
81	Golághát ..	80 8 8	.....	.....	10 14 11	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	160 14 11	890 0 0	180 0 0	15 14 6	651 0 0	106 0 0	216 14 9	28 8 2	1 6 3	23 6 6	2,354 9 9
82	Dibrugarh ..	16 10 9	1,061 2 0	.....	69 8 8	940 0 0*	74 8 0	.....	.....	2,145 2 8	2,600 0 0	600 0 0	21 9 0	4,408 8 0	808 0 0	173 8 0	3,267 4 0	27 5 8	227 4 0	14,305 4 1
83	North Lakhimpur ..	0 9 9	.....	.....	17 8 5	280 0 0*	12 4 0	.....	.....	309 12 5	460 0 0	60 0 0	41 1 3	725 8 0	64 0 0	136 10 0	.....	.....	107 12 0	1,905 5 5
84	Kohima ..	24 10 8	1,005 0 0	456 0 0	3 11 6	17 9 0	.....	.....	1,115 1 10	2,597 6 4	.....	.....	21 4 6	.....	238 0 0	167 2 0	.....	.....	.....	3,048 7 6
85	Demapur ..	0 4 6	453 12 0	144 0 0	11 1 2	.....	.....	.....	102 2 3	710 15 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 4 0	.....	.....	.....	762 7 11
86	Mokokchang ..	.....	.....	240 0 0	16 15 0	68 5 1	.....	.....	60 5 9	385 9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385 9 10
87	Wokha ..	.....	.....	.....	9 11 8	72 14 2	.....	.....	52 1 6	134 11 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134 11 4
88	Shillong ..	15 12 7	1,003 2 0	.....	21 4 3	240 0 0	52 7 0	.....	360 0 0	1,676 13 3	.....	150 0 0	19 9 6	800 0 0	1,632 0 0	339 0 0	.....	36 0 0	31 0 0	4,700 3 4
89	Cherra ..	.....	.....	192 0 0	3 13 1	210 0 0	.....	.....	.....	405 13 1	2,907 0 6	.....	.....	.....	668 8 0	1,193 9 6	.....	.....	.....	5,174 15 1
90	Shella ..	.....	375 0 0	.....	5 3 8	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	520 3 8	.....	.....	16 0 9	239 4 4	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,075 8 9
91	Tura ..	.....	901 1 6	480 0 0	1 9 0	133 0 5	546 10 8	0 4 0	180 6 4	2,242 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 4 0	34 0 0	.....	.....	0 2 0	2,381 1 11
92	Manipur ..	.....	1,170 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,170 0 0	588 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 15 0	.....	304 13 0	2,099 12 0
	Total ..	3,223 7 3†	23,386 5 7	1,751 0 6	918 13 0	12,946 1 11	711 8 4	2 10 0	2,008 7 0	41,724 14 4	58,113 1 2‡	5,881 10 3	1,338 14 4	46,193 6 11	7,805 0 0	18,147 4 1	7,198 14 7	821 9 5	3,697 8 3½	1,94,145 10 7½

* For 1892 and 1893.

† Including 6 annas 3 pies, the balance of the Bojali dispensary, which was not shown in the return of 1892 for non-receipt of correct figures in due time.

‡ Includes Rs. 8,427 rom the Inland Labour Transport Fund, Rs. 2,907 from the Welsh Mission Fund, and Rs. 588 from the Manipur State.

L.—Charitable Institutions.

Part II.—*Showing the Current Expenditure of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year* 1893.

1	2	3													4	5	6
		Expenditure.															
		A.						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.			
		On establishment.															
		Paid by Government.			Paid from local sources.												
		As salaries.			On salaries.												
No.	Name of dispensary.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Compounders, dressers, &c.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Menial servants.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Compounders, dressers, &c.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Menial servants.	On bázár medicines.	On European medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government).	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Silchar	1,846 14 0	.....	.....	.....	298 0 0	549 0 0	107 1 8	690 3 3	2,211 12 4	365 13 5	359 0 0	2,591 12 3	9,019 8 11	.....	0 2 5	31·59
2	Hailákándi	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	168 0 0	252 0 0	50 1 9	179 2 11	251 11 7	243 7 5	176 10 6	190 3 6	1,631 5 8	5 0 0	0 2 10	9·58
3	Katigora	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 0 0	24 0 0	40 5 3	310 5 7	156 8 0	116 0 7	20 13 0	239 2 6	1,039 2 11	.....	0 2 7	9·73
4	Gunjong	.....	.....	119 0 6	.....	.....	.....	12 4 6	233 3 5*	.....	42 13 8	.....	.....	407 6 1	.....	.....	100·00
5	Lakhipur	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	120 0 0	24 0 0	49 6 9	218 0 0	.....	25 2 6	80 0 0	508 0 3	1,324 9 6	.....	.....	.....
6	Sylhet	945 0 0	.....	.....	160 0 0*	232 0 0	201 1 0	79 3 6	600 7 9	1,162 14 3	372 5 7	1,570 11 9	3,111 7 6	8,935 3 4	47 11 9	0 2 8	17·88*
7	Sylhet (Municipal)	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	92 0 0	.....	82 3 0	293 5 8	.....	24 8 6	12 0 0	.....	804 1 2	69 13 8*	.....	28·89
8	Balaganj	525 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	96 0 0	12 0 0	33 0 6	297 10 5	.....	59 9 0	585 13 0	379 6 9	2,048 7 8	27 5 1	.....	34·24
9	Fenchuganj	375 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	96 0 0	156 15 0	34 1 0	190 6 3	.....	34 12 10	59 6 0	381 4 6	1,387 13 7	29 5 10	.....	46·61
10	Jaintiapur	375 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	96 0 0	48 0 0	25 4 3	237 12 1	.....	70 0 10	18 4 0	360 0 6	1,290 5 8	12 1 10	.....	42·64
11	Kanairghat	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	96 0 0	6 0 0	109 2 9	184 0 0	.....	35 2 3	17 11 6	691 2 3	1,439 2 9	45 6 1	.....	15·41
12	Gwainghát	.....	.....	.....	271 12 6	92 0 0	6 0 0	32 4 3	233 4 11	.....	41 5 3	125 4 0	813 5 3	1,615 4 2	16 5 7	.....	11·29
13	Digli	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	84 0 0	6 0 0	53 0 0	482 7 0	.....	41 7 6	7 14 0	767 11 3	1,742 7 9	18 13 0	.....	·34
14	Sunámganj	.....	.....	.....	18 12 0	116 7 3	66 8 0	44 13 9	163 2 0	.....	90 1 7	170 2 6	418 1 9	1,088 0 10	26 11 0	.....	15·26
15	Chhatak	468 12 0	.....	.....	18 12 0	97 9 6	36 0 0	28 14 6	259 3 0	.....	50 4 5½	75 0 0	350 9 9	1,385 1 2½	6 10 6	.....	41·37
16	Jagannathpur	312 8 0	.....	.....	18 11 3	96 0 0	36 0 0	20 3 0	193 1 10	.....	96 13 6	350 12 0	37 4 3	1,161 5 10	0 6 1	.....	4·21
17	Laur	75 0 0	.....	.....	141 10 8	96 12 4	46 11 10	12 5 6	.....	.....	53 15 0	231 8 11	211 8 0	869 8 3	.....	.....	9·77
18	Dirai	.....	.....	.....	275 0 0	64 13 3	33 0 0	13 7 0	185 2 0	.....	52 3 0	58 6 0	387 11 6	1,069 10 9	7 9 9	.....	·29
19	Madhyanagar	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0	.....	36 0 0	18 2 6	306 6 0	.....	28 2 3	3 10 0	.....	542 4 9	37 15 0	.....	1·30
20	Bholaganj	435 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 9 0	184 9 4	.....	19 4 6	55 8 0	.....	826 14 10	.....	.....	100·00
21	Habiganj	.....	.....	.....	110 0 0	132 0 0	99 0 0	92 5 6	277 3 0	.....	76 0 4	205 0 0	173 3 9	1,164 12 7	16 12 4	.....	21·23

22	Baniyachang	451 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	48 0 0	32 7 9	218 6 0	.....	33 5 10	.....	54 2 9	948 0 4	0 2 9	.....	61·79
23	Muchikandi	125 0 0	.....	.....	125 0 0	68 0 0	64 0 0	18 3 9	212 2 9	.....	26 13 9	46 1 0	311 0 0	996 4 6	14 13 5	.....	12·75
24	Nabiganj	.....	.....	.....	325 0 0	112 0 0	26 0 0	13 4 0	151 0 0	.....	82 7 9	20 0 0	81 6 6	811 2 3	.....	.....	1·54
25	Jalsuka	.....	.....	.....	275 0 0	89 0 0	22 0 0	44 1 0	102 13 0	.....	63 2 6	60 0 0	9 3 0	665 3 6	17 10 6	.....	1·27
26	Lakhai	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0	.....	20 0 0	6 1 3	101 9 0	.....	29 7 3	34 7 0	3 15 6	445 8 0	15 7 9	.....	1·83
27	Madhabpur	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0	82 0 0	20 0 0	16 5 6	89 15 0	.....	59 9 10	19 12 6	36 1 3	573 12 1	.....	.....	2·05
28	Maulvi Bázár	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	144 0 0	84 0 0	40 4 9	352 0 1	17 1 3	58 13 1	36 0 0	457 4 9	1,309 7 11	1 10 3	0 2 0	28·85
29	Panchgaon	.....	.....	.....	385 0 0	120 0 0	72 0 0	23 5 9	279 3 3	.....	50 12 6	.....	737 12 9	1,668 2 3	82 5 3	.....	18·09
30	Rabir Bázár	375 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	120 0 0	72 0 0	38 0 6	404 7 0	.....	63 15 3	32 4 0	356 12 3	1,522 7 0	8 6 0	.....	38·96
31	Motiganj	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	120 0 0	72 0 0	12 3 0	130 12 7	.....	49 4 0	56 11 6	700 1 10	1,531 0 11	13 1 8	.....	9·08
32	Kamalganj	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0	96 0 0	72 0 0	59 2 0	363 13 6	.....	75 7 9	61 0 0	673 2 0	1,640 9 3	69 5 0	.....	·52
33	Manumukh	.....	....	.....	240 0 0	96 0 0	72 0 0	35 9 3	73 13 3	.....	89 4 4	135 10 0	998 0 0	1,740 4 10	3 5 0	.....	·84
34	Karimganj	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	144 0 0	132 0 0	45 12 6	397 10 6	56 5 9	118 12 7	55 7 3	478 15 0	1,483 15 7	23 3 3	0 2 3	14·63
35	Atgram	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0	96 0 0	24 0 0	27 11 6	272 12 0	.....	50 3 6	72 6 6	491 5 9	1,274 7 3	29 12 4	.....	1·07
36	Bhanga	306 4 0	.....	.....	.....	88 0 0	22 0 0	23 13 6	235 14 8	.....	39 11 6	109 7 6	.....	825 3 2	246 9 1	.....	64·77
37	Biyani Bázár	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	60 0 0	22 12 6	492 9 0	.....	41 10 2	28 0 0	227 10 6	1,392 10 2	0 3 3	.....	41·57
38	Patharkandi	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0	96 0 0	24 0 0	34 3 6	143 13 10	.....	28 5 4	26 0 0	461 3 0	1,053 9 8	.....	.....	13·10
39	Charkhai	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0	93 2 6	24 0 0	21 15 3	225 5 2	.....	28 15 3	37 8 0	.....	670 14 2	160 5 1	.....	22·93
40	Nilam's Bázár	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	96 0 0	24 0 0	42 11 0	35 14 0	.....	162 6 3	.....	.....	660 15 3	677 15 0	.....	1·90
41	Barlika	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	96 0 0	24 0 0	51 1 0	246 13 0	.....	109 11 9	229 11 6	.....	1,057 5 3	286 5 9	.....	·80
42	Ratabari	.....	.....	.....	56 10 9	22 10 9	5 10 9	46 7 9	286 7 0	.....	111 11 3	139 8 0	.....	669 2 3	87 4 9	.....	.....
43	Dhubri	467 3 4	....	.....	.....	120 0 0	300 0 0	74 3 9	385 10 0	825 9 1½	454 8 6	11,500 0 0	6,891 7 0	21,018 9 8½	216 9 0½	0 2 7	4·14
44	Gauripur	312 1 4	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	156 0 0	15 2 6	150 6 8	112 2 0	56 8 0	30 9 6	376 1 6	1,228 15 6	11 2 1	0 3 9	32·39
45	Rupsi	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 0 0	3 2 6	135 14 11	.....	12 7 6	607 1 9	71 6 0	1,213 15 11	7 14 0	.....	25·24
46	Bagribari	596 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0	2 9 3	154 4 0	.....	9 6 6	810 1 6	327 6 3	1,948 1 9	32 9 4	.....	30·77
47	Mankerchar	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 0 0	5 15 0	200 0 0	.....	17 4 3	.....	365 6 9	1,047 10 0	17 6 0	.....	73·71
48	Goálpára	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 2 6	300 0 0	82 9 9	279 15 6	469 7 10½	211 0 7	1,218 8 6	1,288 10 0	3,979 6 8½	87 14 4½	0 2 8	6·69
49	Lakhipur	550 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	1 3 3	123 9 0	.....	18 13 8	16 13 0	205 8 3	939 15 2	20 0 0	.....	63·56
50	Krishnai	525 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 0 0	.....	125 5 0	.....	78 15 2	139 8 8	1,573 13 6	2,526 10 4	5 5 10	.....	38·14
51	Darrangiri	396 10 8	....	.....	.....	.....	84 0 0	2 7 0	140 6 0	.....	19 2 2	103 11 6	366 4 9	1,112 4 1	3 1 5	.....	55·49
52	Gauháti	945 0 0	.....	.....	....	389 0 6	538 0 0	116 10 4	329 10 0	939 12 11	252 2 5	210 8 9	1,405 1 3	5,125 14 2	5 7 10	0 2 4	25·00
53	Nalbari	.....	.....	.....	360 0 0	.....	84 0 0	.....	221 15 4	.....	15 2 11	.....	316 0 0	997 2 3	.....	.....	·84
54	Chhaygaon	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0	.....	84 0 0	.....	158 0 5	.....	7 10 11	100 0 0	316 0 0	1,265 11 4	.....	.....	·64
55	Palasbari	.....	.....	.....	360 0 0	.....	84 0 0	5 0 0	205 3 6	.....	12 10 11	.....	318 0 0	984 14 5	.....	.....	·87
56	Hajo	.....	.....	.....	360 0 0	.....	84 0 0	.....	209 3 6	.....	9 15 11	.....	318 0 0	981 3 5	.....	.....	·87
57	Rangiya	.....	.....	.....	313 15 6	.....	84 0 0	11 1 9	283 9 0	.....	46 12 1	137 0 0	606 5 0	1,482 11 4	.....	.....	·76
58	Barpeta	.....	.....	.....	52 9 3	144 0 0	108 0 0	32 7 3	160 6 0	.....	72 0 11	1,146 7 0	736 1 9	2,451 10 2	26 14 3	.....	6·91
59	Bojali	.....	.....	.....	402 0 0	.....	78 0 0	14 10 0	200 0 0	.....	82 2 0	27 1 0	433 3 3	1,237 0 3	0 1 3	.....	.....

* Adjusted in the account of 1892.

PART II.—*Showing the Current Expenditure of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year* 1893—continued.

1	2	3													4	5	6
		Expenditure.															
		A.						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.			
		On establishment.															
		Paid by Government.			Paid from local sources.												
		As salaries.			On salaries.												
No.	Name of dispensary.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Compounders, dressers, &c.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Menial servants.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Compounders, dressers, &c.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Menial servants.	On bázár medicines.	On European medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government.)	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
60	Roha	.....	.....	.....	262 5 9	.....	48 0 0	18 1 0	200 0 0	.....	139 14 7	.....	973 6 6	1,641 11 10	0 3 3	.....	·91
61	Tezpur	748 12 2	.....	.....	.....	477 5 3	458 11 6	56 0 3	718 15 3	1,787 3 7	1,056 13 2	227 14 6	1,600 6 0	7,132 1 8	49 12 6	0 2 1	17·04
62	Jamuguri	.....	.....	.....	360 0 0	.....	84 0 0	12 14 6	452 3 6	.....	26 2 3	30 0 0	911 7 6	1,876 11 9	24 13 6	.....	·74
63	Mangaldai	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	144 0 0	249 0 0	32 12 3	304 15 1	137 8 0	105 3 8	65 5 0	21 15 6	1,180 11 6	4 2 11	0 2 3	19·70
64	Dumnichauki	175 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 10 8	25 10 9	278 5 3	.....	106 11 9	.....	.....	636 6 5	.....	.....	61·11
65	Sipajhar	439 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 0 0	51 12 3	278 5 3	.....	104 11 9	.....	.....	961 14 7	.....	.....	67·88
66	Nowgong	843 5 1	.....	.....	72 0 0	512 1 0	288 8 9	39 7 9	458 1 5	1,513 6 0	562 3 3	469 3 6	.....	4,758 4 9	59 7 1	0 2 11	25·31
67	Roha	325 0 0	.....	.....	.....	98 15 0	32 10 0	10 8 9	355 8 10	.....	224 7 5	135 9 3	.....	1,182 11 3	41 2 0	.....	45·42
68	Silghat	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	.....	15 1 0	356 5 3	.....	213 2 8	22 4 0	.....	1,025 12 11	13 0 0	.....	5·81
69	Puranigudam	.....	.....	.....	340 0 0	98 0 0	37 5 9	30 13 0	321 15 0	.....	130 7 6	62 8 9	.....	1,021 2 0	27 4 0	.....	1·48
70	Kampur	.....	.....	.....	274 4 0	.....	46 0 0	1 10 3	230 4 0	.....	132 5 3	0 6 0	44 3 9	729 1 3	12 12 6	.....	1·55
71	Nonai	331 4 0	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	68 0 0	30 11 6	295 13 10	.....	125 1 11	136 15 9	15 11 6	1,028 10 6	3 9 8	.....	59·34
72	Telahi	333 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 0 0	2 5 6	244 7 7	.....	65 3 7	213 3 0	266 3 0	1,186 14 8	18 1 3	.....	51·58

73	Gauháti	321 1 4	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	53 2 6	6 7 6	281 15 10	.....	71 7 2	119 7 0	173 2 0	1,041 11 4	19 1 2	.....	57·37
74	Nokhla	275 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 0 0	13 2 0	273 5 10	.....	57 6 1	188 0 0	266 6 6	1,130 4 5	16 8 2	.....	48·76
75	Páthori	248 15 4	.....	.....	.....	27 0 0	39 2 6	7 8 0	352 6 0	.....	359 14 0	322 13 0	255 3 9	1,612 14 7	20 6 0	.....	33·63
76	Dimu	187 8 0	.....	.....	.....	12 15 8	29 2 8	6 13 6	285 13 0	.....	336 6 9	372 5 3	184 12 0	1,415 12 10	8 3 2	.....	33·36
77	Jagi	125 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 0 0	6 15 0	385 5 0	.....	276 12 1	10 0 0	412 6 3	1,194 6 4	14 14 6	.....	34·26
78	Borjoha	256 1 3	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	38 0 0	4 14 0	281 9 0	.....	519 11 2	300 0 0	218 13 9	1,627 1 9	13 9 0	.....	33·22
79	Sibságar	945 0 0	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	390 8 0	91 6 8	201 1 1	701 15 9	265 15 7	301 0 6	1,878 2 0	4,919 1 7	138 1 4	0 3 4	81·78
80	Jorhát	.....	.....	.....	.....	122 0 0	255 0 0	47 11 9	136 3 3	462 6 10	148 3 2	657 4 0	275 0 0	2,103 13 0	5 9 8	0 2 9	4·64
81	Golághát	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	356 15 2	29 5 3	144 8 6	340 8 5	184 14 8	324 14 9	829 14 6	2,322 1 3	32 8 6	0 2 9	7·50
82	Dibrugarh	1,061 2 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	291 8 9	802 0 0	253 3 6	1,637 2 2	1,442 2 6	2,113 6 8	2,196 10 0	4,400 9 0	14,247 12 7	57 7 6	0 2 6	15·05
83	North Lakhimpur	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	112 0 0	108 0 0	31 10 6	232 8 0	110 12 6	200 1 8	390 12 0	593 12 9	1,899 9 5	5 12 0	0 2 3	10·30
84	Kohima	1,005 0 0	144 0 0	312 0 0	.....	.....	36 0 0	68 1 0	36 2 0	531 0 0	487 13 7	119 11 0	71 4 6	2,861 0 1	187 7 5	0 3 10	20·68
85	Dimapur	458 12 0	144 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 3 9	.....	.....	92 1 5	.....	34 0 0	762 1 2	0 6 9	.....	93·29
86	Mokokchang	.....	240 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 8 9	68 5 1	.....	53 12 0	.....	.....	385 9 10	.....	.....	100·00
87	Wokha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 3 0	72 14 2	.....	16 10 2	15 0 0	.....	134 11 4	.....	.....	100·00
88	Shillong	1,003 2 0	.....	.....	.....	156 0 0	362 4 5	182 3 3	344 12 8	342 2 3	227 10 6	913 7 0	1,159 9 6	4,691 3 7	8 15 9	0 2 10	38·71
89	Cherra	.....	192 0 0	.....	.....	.....	828 0 0	67 6 0	2,270 11 6	.....	735 12 7	1,081 1 0	.....	5,174 15 1	.....	.....	7·84
90	Shella	375 0 0	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....	36 0 0	52 13 6	82 1 10	.....	35 10 6	.....	373 14 11	1,075 8 9	.....	.....	55·22
91	Tura	901 1 6	120 0 0	360 0 0	.....	.....	.....	60 13 4	227 12 11	546 10 8	155 0 0	.....	.....	2,371 6 5	9 11 6	0 2 2½	94·58
92	Manipur	1,170 0 0	.....	.....	.....	588 0 0	.....	56 15 0	.....	36 15 0	247 14 6	.....	.....	2,099 12 0	.....	0 3 0	55·72
	Total	23,386 5 7	960 0 0	791 0 6	10,938 7 8	8,013 2 3	9,857 0 6	3,371 1 3	25,758 11 2	14,206 0 7	14,769 2 3½	30,106 7 7	48,650 0 9	1,90,807 8 1½	3,338 2 6	0 2 8	22·15

[92] PART IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.—*Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of Assam for the year* 1893-94.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	(a) Natives.	(b) Others.				
					Rs. a. p.	
Church of England	1,324	1,162	7	8	4,362 7 0	
Roman Catholics	432	302	7	2	.....	
Presbyterians	7	313	.....	.....	.....	
Baptists	3,718	47	15	50	.....	
Wesleyans	1	2	.....	.....	.....	
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists ...	6,799	29	11	85	.....	
Other Methodists						
Lutherans	779	11	.....	.....	.....	
Unitarians	12	12	.....	.....	.....	
Armenians	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
Free Church of Scotland ...	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	
Congregationalists	3	10	.....	.....	.....	
Catholic Apostolic	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
Anabaptists	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
Salvation Army	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Swedenborgian	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Protestant, unspecified... ...	1,687	173	.....	.....	.....	
Anaker	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Hindus	2,996,833	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sikhs	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Muhammadans	1,483,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Buddhists...	7,697	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Jains	1,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Brahmos	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Animistic (Hill tribes) ...	969,765	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Others	18	12	.....	.....	.....	

B.—Education, General Table I.

Abstract Return of Schools and Scholars in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1893-94.

(For details, *see* General Table III.)

Area and population.				Public institutions.						Private institutions.			
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.	—	University Education.	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand total.	Percentage of
				Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Square miles. 49,004.	Towns ... 18	Males ... 2,798,908	Institutions: For males ...	1	112	2,420	17	8	2,558	119	238	2,915	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 17·01
			Institutions: „ females.	.....	2	188	1	1	192	.....	4	196	1·14
	Villages 17,117	Females .. 2,636,335	Total	1	114‡	2,608	18	9	2,750	119	242	3,111	18·15
	Total ... 17,135	Total ... 5,435,243	Scholars ... Males ...	25	10,267	67,539	314	222	78,367	2,572	4,981	85,920	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. † 20·46
			Scholars ... Females ...	.....	66	6,289	33	9	6,397	13	78	6,488	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. † 1·64
			Total	25	10,333‡	73,828	347	231	84,764	2,585	5,059	92,408	11·33

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.
‡ Exclusive of the Manipur school, with 117 pupils.

B.—Education, General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1893-94.

(For details, *see* General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.§						Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.§								Total expenditure on public instruction.
	University Education.	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	2,847	1,72,249‖	2,00,995	20,752	4,718	4,01,561	.....	25,155	40,110	43,185	24,667	3,303	10,256	1,46,676	5,67,624
For females	.....	879	12,409	1,237	4,862	19,387									
Total	2,847	1,73,128‖	2,13,404	21,989	9,580	4,20,948	.....	25,155	40,110	43,185	24,667	3,303	10,256	1,46,676	5,67,624
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Provincial Expenditure on public instruction.	.....	21·78	5·51	7·03	·90	35·22	.....	13·11	21·50	17·30	8·49	·32	4·06	64·78	100
(*b*) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Local Fund Expenditure on public instruction.	.....	12·64	75·99	3·00	·06	91·69	.....	.....	·04	5·74	1·01	·32	1·20	8·31	100
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Municipal Expenditure on public instruction.	.....	14·16	63·65	.....	5·93	83·74	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·16	1·19	·91	16·26	100
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2-16 to total expenditure on public instruction.	·50	30·50	37·60	3·87	1·69	74·16	.....	4·43	7·06	7·61	4·34	·58	1·82	25·84	100

Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Government institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	11 6 0	7 10 11	79 12 2	.....	13 14 8	
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	13 9 6	.....	0 8 10	
Total cost		.....	24 12 7	7 10 11	93 8 7	245 9 2	26 15 11	
Local Fund Schools‡ ..	Cost to Local Funds	.....	.....	2 8 3	.....	.....	2 8 3	
Total cost		.....	.....	2 13 7	.....	.....	2 13 7	
Municipal Schools‡	Cost to Municipal Funds	.....	.....	2 7 0	.....	8 6 1	2 10 6	
Total cost		.....	.....	3 5 3	.....	8 8 6	3 8 4	
Aided institutions...	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	0 13 4	0 3 11	7 4 11	46 5 8	0 6 5	
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	4 5 2	1 10 8	14 15 6	3 0 11	2 1 3	
Total cost		.....	13 7 3	3 9 4	40 2 0	141 12 5	5 2 4	
Unaided institutions—Total cost		123 12 6	15 13 0	0 8 11	.....	14 1 7	5 11 1	
All institutions ...	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	4 1 8	0 2 5	36 14 5	6 10 8	0 13 3	
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	2 4 0	1 14 11	14 6 6	1 9 1	2 0 5	
Total cost		123 12 6	17 7 11	3 1 9	61 15 1	38 0 3	5 5 1	

* The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 27, 28, 29, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

‖ Exclusive of Rs. 996 on the Manipur Middle English School.

B.—Education, General Table III.

Return of Schools and Scholars in the Province of Assam for the official year 1893-94.

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.																Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
	Under public management.								Under private management.																			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.															
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Arts Colleges.																												
University Education — English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	25	23	22	1	25	25	25	...	..	..	23	2	..	..	..
Secondary Schools.																												
For boys.																												
School Education, General — High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	615	626	504	6	953	925	681	19	3,462	3,441	1,995	1,765	5	41	2,871	453	92	..	..
Middle — English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3,109	2,876	2,220	7	583	571	438	49*	3,867*	2,109	142	3,756	..	188	2,760	658	261	6	..
Middle — Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1,623	1,543	1,143	2	114	111	75	44	2,947	..	22	2,947	..	10	2,390	503	44	3	..
For girls.																												
" " — Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	57	48	33	..	...	..	..	2	57	..	..	57	..	..	53	....	4	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	5,404	5,093	3,900	15	1,650	1,607	1,194	114	10,333	5,550	2,159	8,524	5	239	8,074	1,614	401	9	..
Primary Schools.																												
For boys	..	..	..	..	1,113	29,798	27,662	19,945	1,161	36,705	34,161	25,485	132	4,010	3,375	2,952	2,420	70,725	456	478	70,710	..	2,361	48,366	11,475	8,523	3,429	..
" girls	..	..	..	..	141	1,988	1,948	1,455	21	676	674	484	26	439	407	337	188	3,103	195	30	3,103	2	402	1,927	514	258	..	313
Total	..	..	..	..	1,254	31,786	29,610	21,400	1,182	37,381	34,835	25,969	158	4,449	3,982	3,289	2,608	73,828	651	508	73,813	2	2,763	50,293	11,989	8,781	3,429	313
Schools for Special Instruction.																												
School Education, Special — Training Schools for Masters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	177	174	144	..	..	..	..	17	314	70	23	312	..	83	125	19	87	..	..
" " Mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	33	36	32	..	..	..	..	1	33	..	..	33	..	23	....	....	10	..	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	43	46	28	3	43	43	..	....	..	..	40	3	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	8	8	..	....	..	..	6	2	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	2	35	34	28	2	30	36	29	1	115	129	94	5	180	18	47	10	18	..	47	115	..	..	9
Total	..	..	..	..	2	35	34	28	14	240	246	205	4	158	175	122	27	578	139	70	355	18	106	218	139	97	..	9
Total of Schools of Public Instruction	..	..	..	..	1,256	31,821	29,644	21,428	1,268	43,025	40,174	30,074	178	6,282	5,787	4,627	2,750	84,764	6,365	2,762	85,692	25	3,108	58,608	13,744	9,279	3,508	322
Private Institutions — 1. Advanced Teaching— (*a*) Arabic or Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	715	..	715	....	..	..	1	714	..	13	..
(*b*) Sanskrit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	1,870	..	1,870	....	..	..	1,844	....	26	..	..
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For boys 20	477	..	..	477	..	..	428	21	28	..	..
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" boys 203	3,947	..	3,947	....	..	..	....	3,947	..	1	..
																	" girls 4	70	..	70	....	..	..	....	70	..	..	..
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" boys 15	565	304	11	554	..	50	470	23	22	7	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	7,644	304	6,613	1,031	..	50	2,743	4,775	76	21	..
Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,111	92,408	6,669	9,375	86,723	25	3,158	61,351	18,519	9,355	3,529	322

* Exclusive of the Manipur School, with 117 scholars (average roll monthly 115, average daily attendance 66. Hindus 115 and Muhammadans 2).

B.—Education, General Table IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1893-94.

Objects of expenditure.	Public Institutions.																								Total expenditure from					Grand total.
	Under public management.														Under private management.															
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						Unaided.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Arts Colleges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education .. English.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	860	..	1,987	2,847	.....	....	..	860	1,987	2,847
Secondary Schools.																															
School Education, General. — For boys. — High Schools ..	24,953	..	..	36,420	150	874	62,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,836	..	..	8,775	249	..	12,860	11,945	..	5,522	17,467	28,789	....	..	57,140	6,795	92,724*
Middle „ .. English ..	2,031	..	..	917	..	..	2,948	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,788	110	13,377	10,136	870	† 39,281	1,614	302	‡5,504	7,420	2,031	14,788	350	15,908	16,572	49,649§
Vernacular ..	2,367	..	..	4,500	..	..	13,867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	6,373	..	4,073	4,338	299	15,488	114	407	..	521	9,772	6,373	..	8,687	5,044	29,876
For girls— Middle Schools .. Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	330	..	129	..	879	..	..	..	....	.....	420	330	....	129	879
Total	36,351	..	..	41,837	150	874	79,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,241	21,581	440	26,225	14,852	1,169	68,508	13,673	709	11,026	25,408	40,592	21,581	680	81,735	28,540	1,73,128
Primary Schools.																															
For boys	1,636	..	..	..	..	..	1,636	..	66,510	1,836	8,078	1,666	301	78,391	7,669	56,554	400	17,928	5,591	30,862	1,19,064	1,221	423	260	1,904	9,305	1,23,064	2,236	27,287	39,103	2,00,995
„ girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	5,889	446	50	..	39	6,415	951	804	375	133	421	3,004	5,688	..	..	306	306	951	6,684	321	183	3,770	12,409
Total	1,636	..	..	..	..	..	1,636	..	72,390	2,282	8,128	1,666	340	84,806	8,620	57,358	775	18,121	6,012	33,866	1,24,752	1,221	423	566	2,210	10,256	1,29,748	3,057	27,470	42,873	2,13,404
Schools for Special Instruction.																															
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	11,565	1,971	..	27	..	..	13,563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,434	3,143	..	..	..	2,612	7,189	..	..	..	....	12,999	5,114	..	27	2,612	20,752
for Mistresses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	.	..	..	..	1,137	1,237	..	..	..	....	100	....	..	....	1,137	1,237
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,945	..	..	1,945	.....	....	..	1,945	....	1,945
Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	1,719	1,719	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	....	1,719	1,719
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	285	..	..	5	290	1,680	110	..	3,182	132	..	5,104	32	..	490	522	1,680	110	285	3,214	627	5,916
Total	11,565	1,971	..	27	..	1,719	15,282	..	..	285	..	..	5	290	3,214	3,253	..	3,182	132	3,749	13,530	1,977	..	490	2,467	14,779	5,224	285	5,186	6,995	31,569
Buildings	12,901	..	..	..	..	..	12,901	..	315	620	..	43	91	1,069	2,923	627	..	100	2,387	1,991	8,028	..	45	2,624‖	2,669	15,824	1,719	680	100	6,344	24,667
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	605	..	..	..	..	61	666	..	25	57	..	..	14	96	..	529	..	20	255	395	1,199	156	22	1,164	1,342	605	554	57	176	1,911	3,303
Total	13,506	..	..	..	..	61	13,567	..	340	677	..	43	105	1,165	2,923	1,156	..	120	2,642	2,386	9,227	156	67	3,788‖	4,011	16,429	2,273	737	276	8,255	27,970
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	24,432	....	..	723	....	25,155
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	40,048	62	..	....	....	40,110¶
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	18,499	....	..	....	....	18,499a
Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2,418	330	..	....	570	3,368a
Secondary Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	11,262	7,344	..	....	569	19,175a
Primary Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	60	2,083	..	....	....	2,143
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	7,565	2,044	44	....	603	10,256
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,04,284	11,913	44	723	1,742	1,18,706
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ..	63,058	1,971	..	41,864	150	2,654	1,09,697	..	72,730	3,244	8,128	1,709	450	86,261	18,998	83,348	1,215	47,648	23,638	41,170	2,16,017	17,887	1,199	17,857	36,943	1,86,340	1,70,739	4,803	1,16,250	89,492	5,67,624

* Excess receipt over charges Rs. 2,487-7-3.
† Exclusive of the expenditure on the Manipur School (Rs. 720 from provincial revenues, Rs. 192 from subscription, and Rs. 84 from endowments and other sources).
‡ Includes Rs. 240 paid by the Shillong Municipality to the Shillong Unaided Mission Middle English school, shown in column 29 under its proper head.
§ Excess receipt over charges Rs. 342-7-10 for Manipur.
‖ Rupees 60 from Municipality.
¶ Includes Rs. 2,243 on account of Mr. Prothero's pay while he was on leave.
a Includes the approximate amount of scholarship (Rs. 22,245) passed by Director of Public Instruction, Assam, for Assam scholarships held in Bengal colleges and paid by Bengal as made out from the account of this office.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1893-94.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage. 2			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage. 3			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. 4 Reading printed books.			5 Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
For boys .. Government .. English	13	2,069	540	....	540	526	....	526	437	1	438	565	....	565	....	....	....	2,068	1	2,069
For boys .. Government .. Vernacular	14	1,210	4	....	4	275	....	275	299	....	299	572	....	572	60	....	60	1,210	....	1,210
For boys .. Aided .. English	42*	3,724*	175	....	175	654	....	654	844	....	844	2,023	2	2,025	26	....	26	3,839	2	3,841
For boys .. Aided .. Vernacular	28	1,623	3	....	3	309	....	309	394	....	394	804	2	806	111	....	111	1,621	2	1,623
For boys .. Unaided .. English	13	1,536	318	....	318	333	2	335	340	1	341	542	....	542	....	....	....	1,533	3	1,536
For boys .. Unaided .. Vernacular	2	114	1	....	1	5	....	5	17	....	17	64	....	64	26	1	27	113	1	114
Total ..	112	10,276	1,041	....	1,041	2,102	2	2,104	2,331	2	2,333	4,570	4	4,574	223	1	224	10,267	9	10,276
For girls .. Aided .. Vernacular	2	57	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	4	4	....	49	49	....	2	2	....	57	57
Total ..	2	57	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	4	4	....	49	49	....	2	2	....	57	57
Total Secondary Schools ..	114	10,333	1,041	....	1,041	2,102	4	2,106	2,331	6	2,337	4,570	53	4,623	223	3	226	10,267	66	10,333
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For boys .. Government	14	212	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	187	8	195	15	....	15	204	8	212
For boys .. Local Fund	1,096	28,940	....	....	....	....	....	....	103	....	103	21,682	573	22,255	6,264	318	6,582	28,049	891	28,940
For boys .. Municipal	17	858	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	832	6	838	19	....	19	852	6	858
For boys .. Aided	1,161	36,705	....	....	....	6	....	6	719	1	720	28,990	2,134	31,124	4,585	270	4,855	34,300	2,405	36,705
For boys .. Unaided	132	4,010	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	....	23	3,111	128	3,239	687	61	748	3,821	189	4,010
Total ..	2,420	70,725	....	....	....	6	....	6	848	1	849	54,802	2,849	57,651	11,570	649	12,219	67,226	3,499	70,725
For girls .. Local Fund	138	1,940	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	174	1,291	1,465	42	430	472	216	1,724	1,940
For girls .. Municipal	3	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	47	....	1	1	....	48	48
For girls .. Aided	21	676	....	3	3	....	6	6	4	41	45	61	556	617	....	5	5	65	611	676
For girls .. Unaided	26	439	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	352	371	13	55	68	32	407	439
Total ..	188	3,103	....	3	3	....	6	6	4	44	48	254	2,246	2,500	55	491	546	313	2,790	3,103
Total Primary Schools ..	2,608	73,828	....	3	3	6	6	12	852	45	897	55,056	5,095	60,151	11,625	1,140	12,765	67,539	6,289	73,828
Grand total ..	2,722	84,161	1,041	3	1,044	2,108	10	2,118	3,183	51	3,234	59,626	5,148	64,774	11,848	1,143	12,991	77,806	6,355	84,161

Note.—I.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III.
II. Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
* Exclusive of the Manipur School, with 117 boys, of whom 4 are in middle stage, and 4 in upper primary stage, and 109 in lower primary stage.

B.—Education, General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Province of Assam during the official year 1893-94.

Nature of examination.		Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.				
		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Arts College—																				
First Examination in Arts		....	..	1	1	....	..	11	2	13	....	..	2	2	4	.....	..	4	..	..
Schools for General Education—																				
Matriculation	Boys	11	3	5	19	77	25	45	4	151	52	10	23	2	87	.....	2	78	6	1
Middle School Examination	Boys	16	56	6	78	104	231	18	18	371	63	185	13	6	267	.....	7	227	31	2
	Girls	....	1	..	1*	....	1	..	..	1	....	1	..	..	1	.....	..	1	..	..
Upper Primary ditto	Boys	3	66	1	70†	20	208	2	9	239	8	131	..	7	146	.....	..	135	11	..
	Girls	....	3	3	6‡	....	3	8	..	11	....	2	5	..	7	.....	5	1	..	1
Lower ditto ditto	Boys	506	436	3	945§	1,410	1,283	20	..	2,713	635	843	5	..	1,534	.....	44	1,244	162	84
	Girls	5	8	1	14‖	8	34	4	..	46	3	28	4	..	35	....	20	11	2	2
Schools for Special Instruction—																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters	Upper	2	..	..	2	27	..	2¶	..	29¶	15	..	2	..	17	.....	4	12	1	..
	Lower	6	7	..	13	47	44	..	3	94	21	24	..	1	46	.....	6	33	1	6

* Tezpur Lower Primary Girls' School.
† Includes 8 middle schools.
‡ One middle, two upper primary, and three lower primary schools.
§ Includes 4 middle and 19 upper primary schools.
‖ „ one middle and one upper primary school.
¶ „ two girls from Mission Girls' School at Shillong.

B.—Education, General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1893-94.

Objects of Expenditure	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.															Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.														Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In institutions managed by					
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																															
School Education, General. — For boys, Middle Schools English	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	14,788	14,788	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	350	15,138
For boys, Middle Schools Vernacular	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	6,373	6,373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	6,373
„ girls, „ „ Vernacular	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	420	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	330	750
Total	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	21,581	21,581	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	680	680	22,261
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																															
For boys	..	1,096	28,940	26,825	19,348	..	66,487	36	7,406	1,666	301	75,896	....	23	56,554	1,28,064	17	858	837	597	..	1,800	23	672	..	..	2,495	..	..	400	2,236	1,25,300
„ girls	..	138	1,940	1,896	1,425	..	5,808	77	27	....	39	5,951	....	72	804	6,684	3	48	52	30	..	369	72	23	..	..	464	..	..	375	821	7,505
Total	..	1,234	30,880	28,721	20,773	..	72,295	113	7,433	1,666	340	81,847	....	95	57,358	1,29,748	20	906	889	627	..	2,169	95	695	..	..	2,959	..	..	775	3,057	1,32,805
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																															
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	2,895	..	2,219	5,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	5,114
Other Schools	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	110	110	2	35	34	28	..	285	..	..	..	5	290	..	..	....	285	395
Total	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	2,895	..	2,329	5,224	2	35	34	28	..	285	..	..	..	5	290	..	..	....	285	5,509
Buildings	..	..	....	....	....	..	215	..	....	43	91	449	....	..	1,404	1,719	..	..	..	..	..	620	..	..	..	..	620	..	..	60	680	2,399
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	..	..	....	....	....	..	25	..	....	....	14	39	....	..	529	554	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	....	57	611
Total	..	..	....	....	....	..	340	..	....	43	105	488	....	..	1,933	2,273	..	..	..	..	..	677	..	..	..	..	677	..	..	60	737	3,010
Inspection	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	62
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Professional Colleges	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	380
Secondary Schools	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	7,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	7,344
Primary „	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	2,083	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2,083
Miscellaneous	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	2,044	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	44	2,088
Total	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	11,913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	44	11,957
Grand total	..	1,234	30,880	28,721	20,775	..	72,635	113	7,433	1,709	445	82,335	2,895	95	83,201	1,70,739	22	941	923	655	..	3,131	95	695	..	5	3,926	..	..	1,515	4,803	1,75,542

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 15 of General Table IV.

II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 28 and 29, respectively, of General Table IV.

III.—The expenditure under Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous should be shown only in columns 16, 31, and 32, and not in the other columns.

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C.—Education.

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for* 1893-94.

[Blank.]

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[101]

C. 2.—*Statistics of Instructions.—The Press,* 1893-94.

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Cachar ...	Silchar	Babu Giris Chandra Ganguli.	None ...	None.
Sylhet ...	Old Paridarsak Press	„ Dinanath Das ...	„ ...	„
„	New ditto ...	„ Parbati Charan Rai Chaudhuri.	Fortnightly *Paridarsak* newspaper in Bengali.	„
„	Srihattabasi Press ...	„ Giris Chandra Das.	Fortnightly *Srihattabasi* newspaper in Bengali.	„
Kámrúp ...	Gauháti Mission Press	American Baptist Missionary Union.	None ...	„
„	Barpeta Boston Hand Press.	Babu Keshab Chandra Das.	„ ...	„
„	Assam News Press ...	„ Kali Ram Barua	„ ...	„
Lakhimpur ...	Radhanath Press ...	„ Radhanath Changkakati.	„ ...	„
„	Assam Railway and Trading Company, Limited.	Assam Railway and Trading Company, Limited.	„ ...	„
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Assam Advertiser Press.	Mrs. Agnes James ...	*Assam Advertiser*, containing advertisements only.	„

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PART V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—DEATHS.

Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Province of Asssam during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							
							Injuries.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild animals.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
							M.	F.												For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
	A.—DISTRICTS.																				
	SURMA VALLEY—																				
1	Cachar	359,369	2,450	12	4,227	1,500	3	1	139	22	165	2,962	11,316	6·82	0·03	11·76	4·17	0·46	8·24	31·48	28·25
2	Sylhet	2,127,288	10,304	172	22,728	6,529	13	9	706	113	841	21,009	61,583	4·84	0·08	10·68	3·07	0·39	9·88	28·94	28·65
	Total	2,486,657	12,754	184	26,955	8,029	16	10	845	135	1,006	23,971	72,899	5·13	0·07	10·84	3·23	0·40	9·64	29·31	28·60
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY—																				
3	Goálpára	442,039	912	2,083	11,013	284	6	3	107	37	153	1,070	15,515	2·06	4·71	24·91	0·64	0·35	2·42	35·09	42·79
4	Kámrúp	611,545	1,980	305	13,389	542	3	5	133	55	196	1,308	17,720	3·24	0·50	21·89	0·89	0·32	2·14	28·98	30·62
5	Darrang	303,051	592	23	6,194	1,009	8	4	78	33	123	1,682	9,623	1·95	0·08	20·43	3·33	0·41	5·55	31·75	32·71
6	Nowgong	339,326	3,324	1	9,236	798	4	1	55	56	116	669	14,144	9·79	0·003	27·22	2·35	0·35	1·97	41·68	24·73
7	Sibságar	447,655	878	20	5,746	1,860	1	1	87	17	106	1,641	10,251	1·96	0·05	12·83	4·15	0·24	3·67	22·90	23·88
8	Lakhimpur	242,933	907	22	3,064	1,581	10	3	68	3	84	1,552	7,210	3·73	0·09	12·61	6·51	0·35	6·39	29·68	24·52
	Total	2,386,549	8,593	2,454	48,642	6,074	32	17	528	201	778	7,922	74,463	3·60	1·03	20·38	2·54	0·33	3·32	31·20	28·77
	HILL DISTRICT—																				
9	Khási and Jaintia Hills	38,947	56	5	196	96	....	....	4	.....	4	471	828	1·44	0·13	5·03	2·47	0·10	12·09	21·26	25·91
	Total of Districts	4,912,153	21,403	2,643	75,793	14,199	48	27	1,377	336	1,788	32,364	148,190	4·36	0·56	15·43	2·88	0·36	6·58	30·17	28·66
	B.—TOWNS.																				
	SURMA VALLEY—																				
1	Silchar, district Cachar	7,523	67	....	70	61	....	....	5	.....	5	109	312	8·91	....	9·30	8·11	0·66	14·49	41·47	21·67
2	Hailákándi „ „	650	15	....	14	6	....	....	1	.....	1	5	41	23·08	....	21·54	9·23	1·54	7·69	63·08	20·00
3	Sylhet „ Sylhet	14,027	86	....	91	77	1	....	6	1	8	119	381	6·13	....	6·49	5·49	0·57	8·48	27·16	21·67
4	Karimganj „ „	3,349	20	....	24	10	....	....	.....	.....	....	44	98	5·97	....	7·16	2·97	....	13·13	29·23	30·75
5	Maulví Bázár „ „	2,629	21	....	18	2	....	....	1	.....	1	1	43	8·00	....	6·84	0·76	0·38	0·38	16·36	14·07
6	Habiganj „ „	4,161	27	....	31	32	....	....	4	.....	4	67	161	6·49	....	7·45	7·69	0·96	16·10	38·69	31·00
7	Sunamganj „ „ .. .	3,139	32	....	9	7	....	....	1	2	3	22	73	10·19	....	2·87	2·23	0·96	7·01	23·26	25·80
	Total	35,478	268	....	257	195	1	....	18	3	22	367	1,109	7·55	....	7·24	5·50	0·62	10·34	31·25	23·40
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY—																				
8	Dhubri, district Goálpára	4,825	7	....	47	17	....	....	7	.....	7	39	117	1·45	....	9·74	3·53	1·45	8·08	24·25	15·54
9	Goálpára „ „	5,440	11	....	84	19	....	....	1	1	2	53	169	2·02	....	15·44	3·49	0·37	9·74	31·06	32·54
10	Gauháti „ Kámrúp	10,817	40	....	401	76	1	....	1	.....	2	67	586	3·70	....	37·07	7·02	0·18	6·19	54·17	35·50
11	Barpeta „ „	11,887	30	....	301	8	....	....	2	.....	2	34	375	2·52	....	25·32	0·67	0·16	2·86	31·55	63·18
12	Tezpur „ Darrang	4,011	16	....	40	78	2	....	1	.....	3	150	287	3·99	....	9·97	19·44	0·75	37·40	71·55	52·61
13	Mangaldai „ „	699	1	....	26	1	1	....	.....	.....	1	13	42	1·42	....	37·20	1·43	1·43	18·60	60·09	63·00
14	Nowgong „ Nowgong	4,815	37	....	196	13	....	....	2	.....	2	38	286	7·68	....	40·71	2·70	0·42	7·89	59·40	41·74
15	Sibságar „ Sibságar	5,249	3	....	43	34	....	....	.....	.....	....	27	107	0·57	....	8·19	6·48	....	5·14	20·38	29·53
16	Jorhát „ „	2,159	....	....	37	42	....	....	.....	.....	....	20	99	....	....	17·14	19·45	....	9·26	45·85	27·33
17	Golághát „ „	2,211	2	....	73	59	....	....	2	.....	2	21	157	0·90	....	33·02	26·69	0·90	9·50	71·01	33·47
18	Dibrugarh „ Lakhimpur	9,876	31	.....	111	84	1	....	3	.....	4	141	371	3·14	....	11·24	8·51	0·40	14·28	37·57	37·77
19	N. Lakhimpur, district Lakhimpur ..	1,244	....	.....	14	22	1	....	2	1	4	15	65	....	....	11·25	17·69	3·21	12·06	44·21	30·55
	Total	63,233	178	.....	1,373	453	6	....	21	2	29	618	651	2·82	....	21·71	7·16	0·46	9·77	41·92	40·20
	HILL DISTRICT—																				
20	Shillong, district Khási and Jaintia Hills ..	6,720	....	....	38	6	....	1	.....	.....	1	27	72	....	....	5·65	0·89	0·15	4·02	10·71	16·96
21	Jowai „ „ „ „ ...	3,500	....	....	2	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	57	59	....	....	0·57	....	....	16·29	16·86	23·71
	Total	10,220	....	....	40	6	....	1	.....	.....	1	84	131	....	....	3·91	0·59	0·10	8·22	12·82	19·27
	Total of Towns	108,931	446	....	1,670	654	7	1	39	5	52	1,069	3,894	4·11	....	15·33	6·00	0·47	9·81	35·72	32·77
	Total for the Province ..	5,021,084	21,849	2,643	77,463	14,853	55	28	1,416	341	1,840	33,433	152,0[illegible]	4·35	0·53	15·42	2·96	0·37	6·65	30·28	28·75

B.—HOSPITALS.

[103] B.—

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2	General								
		Group A.							Group B.	
No.	Name of dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.
1	Silchar	...	87	649	1,876	19	123	135	2	2,216
2	Hailákándi	...	37	421	1,887	21	19	82	...	1,290
3	Katigora	...	98	330	1,385	8	27	40	...	574
4	Gunjong	18	...	51	472	...	4	2	...	677
5	Lakhipur	...	76	154	1,062	13	13	49	...	612
6	Sylhet	...	75	289	1,456	41	34	78	2	647
7	Sylhet (Municipal) ...	...	30	287	1,745	32	36	65	2	1,035
8	Balaganj	1	20	139	932	59	5	74	12	203
9	Fenchuganj	...	32	211	679	5	3	23	...	533
10	Jaintiapur	...	27	97	1,140	11	6	25	2	189
11	Kanairghat	2	10	111	931	9	13	24	...	173
12	Gwainghat	...	8	73	396	9	8	19	...	63
13	Digli	...	35	68	567	7	28	32	...	242
14	Sunámganj	...	36	145	520	27	28	58	5	356
15	Chhatak	...	63	153	538	...	1	16	40	230
16	Jagannathpur	1	68	84	512	14	5	18	...	531
17	Laur	...	6	87	252	1	1	9	1	125
18	Dirai	...	100	103	435	6	11	19	...	455
19	Madhyanagar	...	23	49	330	13	18	35	...	147
20	Bholaganj	...	15	36	448	...	1	6	...	34
21	Habiganj	...	59	104	583	13	8	31	...	348
22	Baniyachong	...	19	70	416	5	12	20	...	426
23	Muchikandi	...	30	117	1,030	6	13	58	1	258
24	Nabiganj	...	68	102	421	1	...	10	...	810
25	Jalsuka	...	14	63	265	18	19	124	...	193
26	Lakhai	...	17	122	234	4	40	25	1	346
27	Madhabpur	...	35	184	394	15	18	28	...	209
28	Maulvi Bázár	...	50	243	1,298	9	11	47	...	388
29	Panchgaon	1	30	78	473	1	3	17	...	233
30	Rabir Bázár	...	24	184	1,099	5	15	52	...	345
31	Motiganj	...	10	86	363	2	4	18	...	95
32	Kamalganj	2	128	233	1,333	1	15	11	...	214
33	Manumukh	...	294	214	780	42	20	218	36	357
34	Karimganj	...	64	243	824	48	42	58	...	249
35	Atgram	...	31	206	556	5	31	18	...	150

HOSPITALS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1893.

3									
diseases.					Local diseases.				
Group C.	Group D.								
Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.
174	748	18	6	163	171	455	194	30	2
136	455	3	2	63	133	53	110	6	19
41	476	.....	4	26	115	48	89	3	10
64	94	.....	.....	27	16	39	20	2	1
120	125	.....	6	295	112	917	60	5	13
125	691	.....	6	120	130	127	160	17	7
72	676	3	11	217	65	31	144	19	103
47	445	7	15	28	106	70	134	10	3
39	205	.....	2	34	105	44	81	10	.....
52	268	1	1	17	58	14	68	2	2
65	287	3	3	26	51	17	33	4	5
12	110	.....	.....	4	26	10	29	1	1
84	394	3	5	27	148	43	87	6	.....
40	263	4	7	27	127	94	150	5	2
30	190	1	.....	8	61	60	49	8	.....
32	180	1	13	19	112	77	100	6	.....
26	69	.....	.....	7	19	111	33	1	2
22	152	.....	6	18	33	56	55	1	1
19	129	.....	2	106	52	97	109	3	5
9	33	.....	.....	1	13	13	13	.....	.....
77	234	5	2	9	37	62	51	9	.....
43	99	1	1	18	68	77	63	8	.....
99	282	.....	1	27	45	34	75	1	5
10	37	.....	.....	43	7	8	14	.....	1
200	355	1	5	380	9	55	35	6	14
41	105	3	.....	12	45	10	30	1	3
95	143	2	.....	248	45	85	76	30	1
96	188	3	6	61	96	102	111	9	3
25	122	.....	11	46	31	31	73	5	1
139	490	.....	10	92	206	69	120	20	2
53	110	.....	3	32	61	45	50	44	4
86	396	.....	.....	76	12	18	29	.....	.....
86	361	6	8	21	174	46	75	4	53
63	269	8	12	60	212	68	82	2	3
33	180	.....	3	20	82	95	26	1	5

[103] B.—

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2	Local diseases—							
No.	Name of dispensary.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).
1	Silchar	16	296	319	342	36	863	25	164
2	Haiálákndi	8	141	191	226	40	739	.....	80
3	Katigora	7	134	219	173	7	583	16	53
4	Gunjong	17	349	101	185	14	183	40	121
5	Lakhipur	74	21	193	262	9	134	17	85
6	Sylhet	7	225	357	286	33	805	1	429
7	Sylhet (Municipal) ...	12	275	206	353	4	731	1	237
8	Balaganj	5	133	215	251	14	327	5	266
9	Fenchuganj	8	130	251	134	9	358	1	121
10	Jaintiapur	1	58	75	80	5	207	.....	122
11	Kanairghat	31	127	74	70	32	248	1	52
12	Gwainghat	10	29	31	75	6	233	6	212
13	Digli	20	120	76	180	13	263	1	117
14	Sunámganj ...	4	151	189	261	24	352	2	81
15	Chhatak	4	104	113	93	14	205	1	156
16	Jagannathpur	20	77	66	50	6	422	3	84
17	Laur	.....	38	24	41	.....	64	.....	61
18	Dirai	106	1	54	63	4	147	5	35
19	Madhyanagar	79	9	46	132	11	105	.....	42
20	Bholaganj	.....	34	57	74	2	55	.....	52
21	Habiganj	88	29	238	230	10	394	1	120
22	Baniyachong	2	116	88	180	8	355	13	79
23	Muchikandi	8	164	171	239	22	270	1	136
24	Nabiganj	15	2	120	51	9	63	14	48
25	Jalsuka	1	287	372	287	11	45	.....	29
26	Lakhai	30	39	57	105	11	118	.....	101
27	Madhabpur	104	62	138	233	21	194	.....	147
28	Maulvi Bázár	32	210	224	317	8	670	2	95
29	Panchgaon	1	74	63	173	34	353	.....	298
30	Rabir Bázár	8	346	171	272	2	709	.....	83
31	Motiganj	5	72	67	185	20	259	.....	82
32	Kamalganj	1	62	26	364	8	8	.....	69
33	Manumukh	110	138	316	236	9	174	8	369
34	Karimganj	4	108	234	234	5	433	.....	45
35	Atgram	25	83	74	110	34	226	1	60

HOSPITALS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1893—continued.

3											4	5	
continued.												Operations.	
Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
59	38	51	26	87	84	2,881	501	11	...	420	13,287	64	316
16	10	71	...	16	71	2,015	136	17	...	194	8,708	25	115
24	12	35	...	85	45	1,652	223	3	4	131	6,680	15	150
11	...	4	...	...	12	517	220	5	...	12	3,278	...	19
78	4	13	...	...	20	1,039	259	...	13	21	5,874	2	58
43	22	50	6	60	134	2,866	283	22	2	422	10,058	58	389
68	9	11	...	74	50	5,132	633	36	10	180	12,595	...	280
17	5	15	9	5	53	1,786	289	1	7	334	6,047	8	136
15	2	10	10	21	90	1,515	158	...	1	170	5,010	9	151
10	3	7	7	4	77	1,991	152	11	...	225	5,015	...	69
3	8	15	5	57	11	1,360	136	...	1	150	4,148	7	83
4	1	5	...	1	26	1,588	159	...	...	165	3,220	2	80
10	7	33	5	43	139	911	295	...	3	136	4,148	11	162
16	4	23	7	9	113	1,436	295	34	2	257	5,154	21	195
4	4	20	...	11	65	782	135	7	...	146	3,312	10	98
25	1	30	8	1	89	815	154	32	...	263	3,919	8	157
2	...	2	6	25	13	690	98	2	...	36	1,852	...	24
47	4	9	...	12	81	591	223	4	5	32	2,896	15	81
6	11	21	...	6	100	1,369	160	...	12	27	3,273	4	51
...	...	4	...	1	8	65	17	...	1	83	1,075	...	32
16	7	8	...	3	68	1,114	261	6	...	140	4,365	19	279
17	7	16	9	12	62	1,034	122	...	...	119	3,585	6	165
7	10	17	3	32	124	873	266	1	...	27	4,453	3	127
86	2	2	...	117	...	894	25	...	4	21	3,005	2	170
17	5	14	25	100	1	363	477	1	...	20	3,811	7	184
6	6	18	1	27	122	397	147	4	5	25	2,258	...	74
20	9	15	...	...	3	668	163	2	44	8	3,439	7	116
47	4	51	11	97	166	1,180	203	7	2	378	6,425	40	230
23	7	29	...	61	38	1,009	99	9	...	120	3,572	10	138
51	8	14	...	47	179	1,670	160	...	...	413	7,005	43	278
18	5	12	8	54	93	559	128	5	...	98	2,650	10	110
3	1	...	...	...	25	382	174	3	20	34	4,234	5	67
10	6	64	2	34	207	578	282	4	4	47	5,393	8	93
15	10	23	28	9	53	1,719	123	4	...	446	5,800	23	161
8	1	5	...	18	37	901	143	1	1	140	3,310	2	47

[103] B.—

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2	General								
		Group A.							Group B.	
No.	Name of dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.
36	Bhanga	1	43	135	595	5	14	28	...	323
37	Biyani Bázár	...	78	460	1,510	26	37	110	2	947
38	Patharkandi	1	90	108	286	1	5	28	...	320
39	Charkhai	1	47	156	511	6	...	15	...	238
40	Nilam's Bázár	...	70	578	941	1	6	33	...	254
41	Barlika	...	13	74	165	3	5	7	...	92
42	Ratabari	...	18	7	42	1	10	5	...	12
43	Dhubri	1	23	287	2,705	34	30	49	4	282
44	Gauripur	...	8	90	474	19	6	39	...	22
45	Rupsi	...	13	46	445	6	15	16	...	70
46	Bagribari	4	6	44	606	6	12	18	4	34
47	Mankerchar	...	11	55	1,408	7	27	36	...	16
48	Goálpára	...	1	177	1,604	36	45	53	8	116
49	Lakhipur	...	1	30	333	9	3	19	...	23
50	Krishnai	1	.....	69	420	15	11	17	7	48
51	Darrangiri	1	.....	25	336	3	3	10	...	15
52	Gauháti	...	27	262	2,268	34	35	94	13	424
53	Nalbári	...	32	89	268	22	11	76	...	284
54	Chhaygaon	...	8	167	1,007	3	4	...	11	230
55	Palasbari	...	42	54	718	3	12	26	...	186
56	Hajo	...	9	27	217	10	6	13	...	361
57	Rangiya	...	12	50	193	9	1	18	...	61
58	Barpeta	...	7	78	827	26	12	54	1	403
59	Pojali	...	4	23	114	3	6	4	1	70
60	Roha	...	.....	28	130	4	7	8	...	2
61	Tezpur	...	11	284	1,234	45	46	46	9	1,955
62	Jamuguri	...	8	309	1,114	2	2	...	4	1,688
63	Mangaldai	...	4	85	1,240	1	6	28	2	1,424
64	Dumnichauki	...	5	95	298	...	.....	29	...	115
65	Sipaghar	...	20	68	455	...	.....	9	...	821
66	Nowgong	...	59	242	4,392	13	7	13	8	2,149
67	Roha	...	103	231	1,069	6	3	16	8	2,509
68	Silghát	...	10	174	1,937	9	2	4	...	1,216
69	Puranigudam	...	118	257	2,418	3	4	2	...	2,954
70	Kampur	...	24	69	661	1	6	13	1	744

HOSPITALS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1893—continued.

3									
diseases.					Local diseases.				
Group C.	Group D.								
Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.
50	298	.....	.....	33	117	22	52	5	2
102	324	2	6	69	48	38	60	29	2
24	180	1	1	81	58	16	22	.....	4
24	334	.....	5	23	61	33	46	2	2
239	190	.....	1	86	47	28	21	.....	.....
.....	151	.....	.....	13	26	11	14	1	.....
10	15	.....	1	9	53	13	9	1	2
118	309	.....	9	97	189	154	226	29	10
20	97	.....	1	5	14	31	76	7	8
62	68	.....	.....	6	41	29	53	7	2
55	84	.....	.....	6	9	20	31	.....	.....
79	23	.....	.....	50	28	34	45	2	.....
90	194	1	4	69	58	86	124	10	7
5	89	.....	.....	4	6	10	32	6	2
50	95	2	.....	3	47	63	28	1	9
29	58	2	.....	1	8	11	8	.....	.....
171	293	20	14	230	103	126	138	11	6
115	79	.....	9	33	58	27	32	10	6
14	79	.....	1	51	5	7	.....	.....	.....
65	65	9	5	8	42	39	17	2	5
24	13	.....	1	15	23	4	12	.....	.....
105	24	.....	.....	11	37	12	8	3	.....
66	191	.....	7	408	56	47	111	8	5
29	28	1	.....	2	28	3	17	.....	1
30	23	.....	.....	6	15	.....	2	1	.....
149	260	.....	8	215	80	57	90	12	3
111	309	.....	1	32	35	31	77	27	2
82	174	.....	3	19	92	25	38	11	3
35	67	.....	.....	.....	28	4	24	2	.....
37	107	.....	.....	10	15	2	2	2	.....
54	205	3	4	225	46	41	36	11	1
73	255	.....	2	59	56	29	82	8	1
.....	708	.....	.....	3	11	46	21	.....	1
38	672	14	10	38	212	53	120	134	24
9	48	.....	3	185	78	25	16	1	.....

[103]. B.—

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2	Local diseases —							
No.	Name of dispensary.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goître.	Spleen (diseases of).
36	Bhanga	8	78	105	122	2	306	.....	17
37	Biyani Bázár	4	143	302	102	42	417	19	601
38	Patharkandi	13	27	100	134	2	96	1	26
39	Charkhai	14	91	95	196	2	291	.....	70
40	Nilam's Bázár	45	.....	147	396	1	233	.....	55
41	Barlika	2	37	69	68	9	144	.....	22
42	Ratabari	2	11	5	11	4	36	1	6
43	Dhubri	58	600	418	331	72	856	115	112
44	Gauripur	7	95	94	75	2	167	18	36
45	Rupsi	9	89	45	30	6	151	5	74
46	Bagribari	4	67	30	39	4	120	18	42
47	Mankerchar	2	169	82	44	11	55	14	108
48	Goálpára	18	328	224	231	15	330	16	129
49	Lakhipur	2	97	31	168	4	64	1	88
50	Krishnai	14	110	53	66	9	93	.....	52
51	Darrangiri	.....	49	23	54	2	48	1	17
52	Gauháti	26	434	284	243	52	561	36	.....
53	Nalbari	23	157	112	130	45	201	17	97
54	Chhaygaon	53	6	95	1	.....	37	2	102
55	Palasbari	14	65	95	47	19	103	45	279
56	Hajo	111	30	40	60	10	29	23	16
57	Rangiya	48	37	40	100	5	68	.....	35
58	Barpeta	15	141	115	74	14	245	8	160
59	Bojali	2	36	48	98	2	50	.....	27
60	Roha	7	47	20	16	.....	15	.....	5
61	Tezpur	23	337	265	247	24	355	207	257
62	Jamuguri	5	253	343	214	13	227	83	128
63	Mangaldai	3	205	113	93	7	325	131	618
64	Dumnichauki	2	51	42	63	2	50	7	197
65	Sipaghar	3	89	27	37	4	67	2	530
66	Nowgong	83	321	196	128	18	463	770	265
67	Roha	41	257	205	185	8	297	284	197
68	Silghat	7	362	120	1,345	1	67	350	152
69	Puranigudam	119	156	262	333	42	555	414	196
70	Kampur	80	18	43	64	8	48	23	203

HOSPITALS.

in the dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1893—continued.

3											4	5	
continued.												Operations.	
Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
6	12	6	3	1	40	1,176	103	3	1	242	3,954	11	82
5	45	[redacted]	45	32	119	1,813	246	17	13	123	7,938	31	251
96	2	5	...	2	26	731	90	...	123	...	2,690	...	68
25	...	15	...	17	38	1,181	145	5	...	95	3,784	4	117
...	4	...	10	1	47	431	101	1	...	40	4,007	...	122
5	6	12	1	6	9	456	51	2	2	44	1,520	4	83
4	1	1	6	1	6	240	11	3	10	33	660	2	19
81	27	77	42	160	178	1,433	319	18	24	265	9,742	26	260
7	3	2	18	12	18	844	59	1	...	39	2,414	...	62
21	5	23	4	19	39	439	55	...	...	57	1,950	3	56
3	...	1	1	4	57	392	56	1	...	19	1,797	...	52
12	4	11	16	1	67	80	92	2	2	13	2,606	2	48
11	10	36	22	29	77	709	219	10	10	123	5,230	11	91
8	2	9	1	1	45	242	77	1	...	22	1,435	...	46
12	3	3	7	20	24	252	52	...	1	56	1,713	...	25
...	...	3	1	...	21	138	36	2	...	6	911	...	9
59	12	86	26	75	235	2,121	516	11	4	321	9,371	40	531
13	5	37	13	16	63	775	101	...	2	26	2,984	10	43
6	1	1	24	1	28	384	144	...	...	4	2,476	...	12
14	5	14	6	15	58	700	120	9	9	25	2,940	9	106
...	2	2	4	1	29	535	43	1	3	80	1,754	...	14
5	2	6	...	...	12	209	64	...	21	28	1,224	1	15
25	12	21	5	28	114	602	193	4	2	147	4,232	21	102
1	6	1	...	1	10	360	47	...	...	6	1,029	...	10
6	...	4	...	...	27	72	35	1	2	13	526	...	36
50	19	40	2	22	89	1,349	268	8	13	171	8,250	7	128
9	17	25	...	...	97	1,114	205	1	...	37	6,523	17	100
9	11	...	23	3	80	736	163	5	13	184	5,959	6	59
...	3	...	...	17	12	598	64	...	...	...	1,810	...	...
...	2	6	...	2	11	410	63	...	...	32	2,834	...	...
13	8	35	3	14	59	1,686	187	2	...	171	11,931	49	96
12	4	12	2	16	52	2,053	135	1	...	170	8,441	6	94
1	2	3	...	...	1	2,118	71	...	...	11	8,753	...	37
15	28	51	2	17	146	2,192	280	5	...	263	12,147	1	79
2	14	...	2	1	...	973	76	...	2	19	3,462	...	21

[103] B.—

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2	General								
		Group A.							Group B.	
No.	Name of dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.
71	Nonai	...	7	53	3,666	1	13	45	9	3,055
72	Telahi	...	21	98	455	3	10	12	...	925
73	Jaluguti	...	42	319	1,227	.....	.....	14	...	1,159
74	Nokhla	...	1	94	693	.....	4	13	...	407
75	Pathori	...	9	130	1,983	.....	.....	.....	...	2,463
76	Dimu	...	145	107	2,783	1	6	49	...	2,081
77	Jagi	...	8	60	309	.....	2	2	...	313
78	Barjoha	...	31	67	756	.....	.....	7	...	1,403
79	Sibságar	...	19	201	1,061	14	6	37	2	844
80	Jorhát	...	.....	164	1,046	15	16	38	1	1,401
81	Golághát	...	6	334	1,482	7	7	38	...	595
82	Dibrugarh	2	28	285	1,081	58	24	57	1	1,113
83	North Lakhimpur	...	.....	106	472	6	10	6	...	880
84	Kohima	1	1	37	619	20	14	13	10	50
85	Dimapur	...	.....	114	509	5	4	18	...	50
86	Mokokchang	...	.....	21	191	175	51	15	2	91
87	Wokha	...	.....	26	232	10	15	17	...	42
88	Shillong	...	...	225	1,193	42	22	122	6	759
89	Cherra	...	8	214	454	12	4	7	...	449
90	Shella	...	6	93	1,110	1	3	5	...	662
91	Tura	...	3	64	544	5	1	5	2	11
92	Manipur	...	...	260	977	127	171	107	3	839
	Total	38	3,989	13,791	83,416*	1,344	1,417	3,107	223	54,953

* Includes 8,207 cases of *kála-azár*.

HOSPITALS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1893—continued.

3

diseases—*continued.* | Local diseases.

Group C.	Group D.								
Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.
121	746	.....	.....	157	98	6	46	5	1
53	6	.....	3	27	159	28	12	4	1
378	377	3	1	27	67	21	41	4	19
101	119	2	3	20	40	28	16	5	4
40	168	.....	2	.....	1	10	30	2	3
107	348	.....	4	61	18	9	19	4	.....
61	106	.....	2	4	27	23	12	6	1
20	81	.....	.....	8	45	17	25	3	2
88	181	1	6	134	32	28	33	6	6
66	185	1	9	47	16	19	34	3	3
97	111	1	3	22	6	20	60	.....	1
134	299	.....	28	410	75	133	129	14	3
18	129	.....	1	23	41	28	27	9	.....
7	51	1	.....	.....	1	58	10	.....	1
10	40	.....	.....	16	23	26	34	1	.....
3	37	.....	1	45	7	53	6	.....	1
6	46	.....	.....	5	4	21	5	.....	.....
50	255	.....	2	30	39	62	38	7	.....
97	176	39	8	283	73	138	119	7	62
118	271	.....	1	18	120	44	24	.....	3
44	52	1	4	8	21	43	24	28	.....
6	116	13	.....	63	3	66	96	3	1
6,134	19,370	190	325	5,391*	5,529	5,239	5,148	734	491

* Includes 1,667 cases of *beri-beri* of Ceylon or anæmia of coolies.

[103] B.—

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2											
											Local diseases—	
No.	Name of dispensary.			Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).
71	Nonai	...	...	3	374	121	200	24	518	161	714
72	Telahi	...	...	17	187	83	150	14	73	130	86
73	Jaluguti	...	...	614	5	172	658	18	85	203	305
74	Nokhla	...	...	26	93	54	80	11	79	104	221
75	Pathori	...	...	.....	133	53	126	1	90	102	721
76	Dimu	...	...	3	264	130	74	111	108	182	254
77	Jagi	...	...	5	115	27	125	3	124	100	70
78	Barjoha	...	...	4	106	87	128	11	185	60	16
79	Sibságar	...	...	58	333	254	226	5	357	667	162
80	Jorhát	...	...	13	179	152	186	14	436	104	137
81	Golághát	...	...	15	288	299	262	22	399	220	258
82	Dibrugarh	...	...	63	250	295	178	11	640	509	137
83	North Lakhimpur	...	...	4	137	63	62	3	161	292	71
84	Kohima	...	...	4	101	95	32	2	51	245	40
85	Dimapur	...	...	5	64	66	8	4	35	23	52
86	Mokokchang	...	...	1	75	113	51	2	24	271	13
87	Wokha	...	...	3	87	89	24	2	50	394	10
88	Shillong	...	...	12	635	201	172	15	514	5	111
89	Cherra	...	...	96	851	166	251	50	277	1	54
90	Shella	...	...	1	227	100	197	3	347	.....	94
91	Tura	...	...	4	95	146	19	3	98	.....	34
92	Manipur	...	...	8	241	69	80	9	190	1	43
	Total	...	...	2,689	14,077	12,339	15,381	1,294	23,206	6,550	12,855

HOSPITALS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1893—concluded.

3 concluded.											4	5 Operations.	
Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of generative system.	Venereal diseases.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
3	2	1	1	7	58	2,826	233	4	1	67	13,347	2	38
9	2	3	...	17	27	1,090	114	3	2	55	3,879	2	51
56	18	14	...	11	23	2,107	206	...	2	41	8,237	...	36
5	4	20	4	26	42	1,307	129	...	...	33	3,788	2	58
14	1	5	...	...	236	1,181	63	7	...	14	7,582	...	21
1	1	6	...	...	7	2,096	64	...	...	11	9,094	2	8
1	3	3	...	6	49	924	59	...	1	51	2,602	2	40
...	4	1	...	6	37	989	35	...	...	34	4,168	...	19
2	17	23	...	8	119	1,116	179	3	5	197	6,430	13	175
6	8	8	...	6	62	1,318	79	2	...	171	5,945	5	97
22	6	25	4	...	60	1,174	167	4	...	94	6,109	6	63
37	19	50	26	12	165	2,761	358	3	14	244	9,646	44	243
25	9	16	10	11	45	879	45	10	6	105	3,710	12	59
5	1	...	...	1	10	331	120	7	1	196	2,136	7	30
3	1	3	...	5	47	61	134	1	...	31	1,393	...	50
5	...	4	15	...	31	378	354	2	...	40	2,078	...	23
6	...	1	...	...	16	95	318	...	13	44	1,581	...	14
24	9	11	...	2	129	421	247	17	2	164	5,543	17	165
7	35	174	...	3	13	230	17	3	122	46	4,546	51	529
1	...	8	...	...	24	596	26	6	...	219	4,328	...	38
7	2	9	...	...	50	333	133	2	2	45	1,842	2	40
11	26	71	...	...	117	890	259	...	24	8	4,898	4	149
1,588	678	1,721	525	1,785	5,760	97,489	15,125	414	593	10,235	434,638	876	9,704

Showing particulars of Vaccination in the Province of Assam during the year 1893-94.

No.	District.	Population of district according to the Census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		*Percentage of successful cases.*		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons *successfully vaccinated* during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths *from small-pox* during previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000
										Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Male.	Female.	Total.														
1	Cachar	367,542	149	15 (*a*)	5,049	3,811	8,860	590·67	8,841	1,176	5,010	7,746	19	18	87·61	94·74	21·12	8,542	23·24	217	0·59
2	Sylhet { By paid vaccinators .. .. / „ licensed „	2,154,593	397	53 (*a*) / 5	36,141 / 1,323	19,370 / 1,140	55,511 / 2,463	1,047·38 / 492·60	55,410 / 2,449	10,626 / 361	24,362 / 986	49,900 / 1,947	101 / 14	69 / 6	90·06 / 79·50	68·32 / 42·86	24·09	33,981	18·09	1,954	0·48
3	Goálpára { „ paid „ .. .. / „ licensed „	452,304	114	2 (*a*) / 17	750 / 6,501	414 / 5,201	1,164 / 11,702	582·00 / 688·35	1,164 / 11,702	159 / 2,108	588 / 7,452	946 / 11,067	.... /	.... /	81·27 / 94·57	.... /	26·56	15,766	34·86	50	0·11
4	Kámrúp { „ paid „ .. .. / „ licensed „	634,249	173	15 (*a*) / 23	4,579 / 5,964	3,756 / 5,079	8,335 / 11,043	555·67 / 480·13	8,230 / 11,943	1,618 / 2,396	4,793 / 6,419	7,233 / 10,061	105 /	69 /	87·89 / 91·11	65·71 /	27·38	15,123	23·84	517	0·82*
5	Darrang	307,761	90	17 (*a*)	7,416	6,743	14,159	833·88	12,998	4,109	5,855	11,647	1,161	797	89·61	68·65	40·48	16,208	52·66	29	0·09
6	Nowgong	344,141	106	13 (*a*)	5,732	4,745	10,477	805·92	10,477	398	5,015	7,285	....	....	69·53	....	21·17	10,949	31·82	....	....
7	Sibságar { By paid vaccinators .. .. / „ licensed „	457,274	160	21 (*a*) / 2	8,210 / 552	6,616 / 595	14,826 / 1,147	706·00 / 573·50	14,822 / 1,147	3,583 / 169	6,931 / 507	12,501 / 1,101	4 /	4 /	84·35 / 95·99	100·00 /	29·76	17,533	38·34	31	0·07
8	Lakhimpur	254,053	68	13 (*a*)	8,127	6,120	14,247	1,095·92	13,282	1,564	7,003	11,028	965	770	83·62	79·79	46·44	10,755	42·33	2	0·01
9	Nága Hills	122,867	21	2	4,822	4,239	9,061	4,530·50	9,061	483	2,447	8,036	....	....	88·69	....	65·40	2,285	18·59	....	....
10	Khási and Jaintia Hills	197,904	33	6 (*a*)	1,958	2,073	4,031	671·83	3,704	665	1,691	3,250	327	149	87·74	45·57	17·17	2,986	15·09	....	....
11	Gáro Hills	121,570	37	6	2,851	2,783	5,634	939·00	4,757	779	2,004	2,990	877	633	62·85	72·17	29·80	5,668	46·62	....	....
12	North Lushai Hills	Not known *			181	38	219	....	202	2	11	162	17	15	80·20	88·23	....	....	....	....	....
13	Manipur	220,000	27	7 (*a*)	6,062	5,495	11,547	1,649·57	10,198	5,461	2,515	8,849	1,349	1,325	86·77	98·22	46·25	....	....	....	....
	Total of all districts	5,634,258	108	217	106,208	78,218	184,426	849·89	179,487	35,647	83,589	155,749	4,939	3,855	86·77	78·05	28·33	146,685	26·03†	1,900	0·33‡
	Tea gardens by garden agency	....	..	....	....	....	9,282	....	9,282	....	....	7,439	....	....	80·15	....	....	7,721	....	....	....
	Total for the Province	5,634,258	108	217	106,208§	78,218§	193,708	....	188,769	35,647§	83,589§	163,188	4,939	3,855	86·40	78·05	28·33§	154,406	26·03	1,900	0·33

(*a*) Including 1 Native Inspector in Cachar,
„ 6 „ „ „ Sylhet.
„ 1 „ „ „ Goálpára.
„ 1 „ „ „ Kámrúp.
„ 2 „ „ „ Darrang.

(*a*) Including 1 Native Inspector in Nowgong.
„ 1 „ „ „ Sibságar.
„ 1 „ „ „ Lakhimpur.
„ 1 „ „ „ Khási and Jaintia Hills.
„ 1 „ „ „ Manipur.

* No vaccinators were employed.
† Exclusive of North Lushai and Manipur.
‡ „ „ „ „ and Hill districts.
§ „ tea gardens.

Showing the Cost of the Department in the Province of Assam during the year 1893-94.

No.	District.	Establishment.						Expenditure.				Paid from					Total.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Superintendent General.	Superintendents of districts.*	Deputy Superintendents.	Native Inspectors.	Vaccinators.†	Chaprasis and other servants.	Pay of Establishments.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total cost.	Imperial Funds.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Cachar	..	1	..	1	14	..	1,446 0 10	199 14 0	.....	1,645 14 10	..	821 14 11	763 15 11	60 0 0	....	1,645 14 10	7,764	0 3 4½
2	Sylhet	..	1	..	6	47	..	3,762 5 7	237 12 0	66 7 6	4,066 9 1	..	1,369 12 0	2,526 14 10	169 14 3	....	4,066 9 1	49,969	0 1 5⅜
3	Goálpára	..	1	..	1	1	..	474 9 6	108 10 0	.....	583 3 6	..	129 9 0	453 10 6	....	....	583 3 6	12,013‡	0 0 9¼
4	Kámrúp	..	1	..	1	14	..	1,512 0 0	122 14 0	50 0 0	1,684 14 0	..	332 14 0	1,172 0 0	180 0 0	....	1,684 14 0	7,302	0 3 8¼
5	Darrang	..	1	..	2	15	..	1,918 8 6	129 14 0	10 0 0	2,058 6 6	..	426 10 0	1,631 12 6	....	....	2,058 6 6	12,444	0 2 7
6	Nowgong	..	1	..	1	12	..	914 6 8	107 4 0	14 0 0	1,035 10 8	..	544 14 10	490 11 10	....	....	1,035 10 8	7,285	0 2 3¼
7	Sibságar	..	1	..	1	20	..	1,398 11 4	77 2 0	28 6 0	1,504 3 4	..	455 13 4	868 6 0	180 0 0	....	1,504 3 4	12,505	0 1 11
8	Lakhimpur	..	1	..	1	12	..	1,234 13 5	452 7 6	.....	1,687 4 11	..	546 0 0	1,021 4 11	120 0 0	....	1,687 4 11	11,798	0 2 3½
9	Nága Hills	..	1	..	..	2	..	480 0 0	380 0 0	.....	860 0 0	..	860 0 0	....	....	....	860 0 0	8,036	0 1 8
10	Khási and Jaintia Hills ..	..	1	..	1	5	..	989 9 9	207 6 0	.....	1,196 15 9	..	1,116 10 9	....	80 5 0	....	1,196 15 9	3,899	0 5 7⅝
11	Gáro Hills	..	1	..	..	6	..	503 0 0	385 10 6	.....	888 10 6	..	888 10 6	....	....	....	888 10 6	3,628	3 11
12	North Lushai	No establishment.																	
13	Manipur	..	1	..	1	6	..	780 0 0	.....	7 10 0	787 10 0	..	....	....	....	787 10 0	787 10 0	10,174	0 1 3
	Total	..	12	..	16	154	..	15,414 1 7	2,408 14 0	176 7 6	17,999 7 1	..	7,492 13 4	8,928 12 6	790 3 3	787 10 0	17,999 7 1	146,312	0 1 11⅞

* Civil Surgeons, &c.

† There are no distinct classes in this Province.

‡ Includes 11,067 operations by licensed vaccinators, who received Rs. 205 as reward.

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